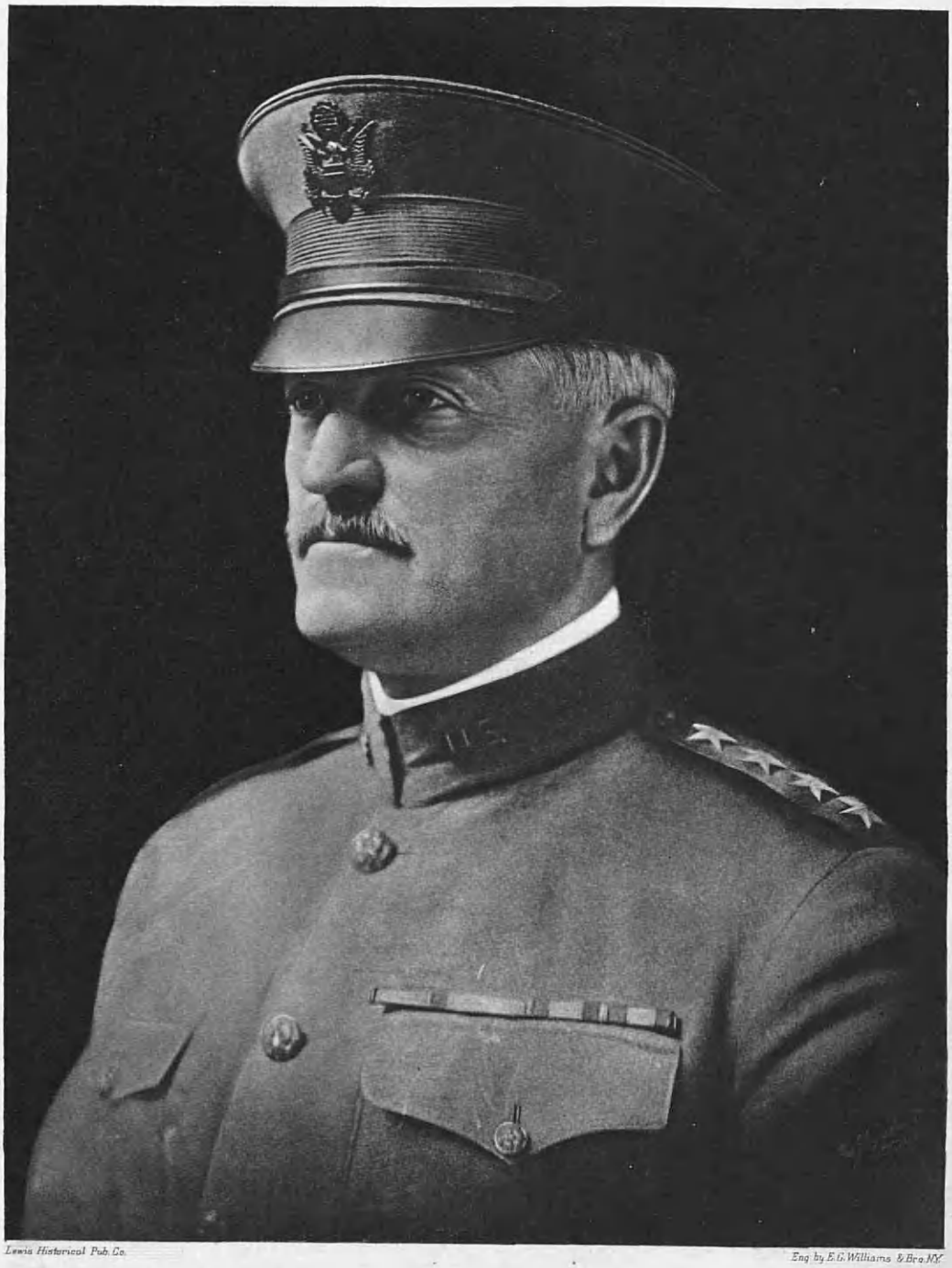

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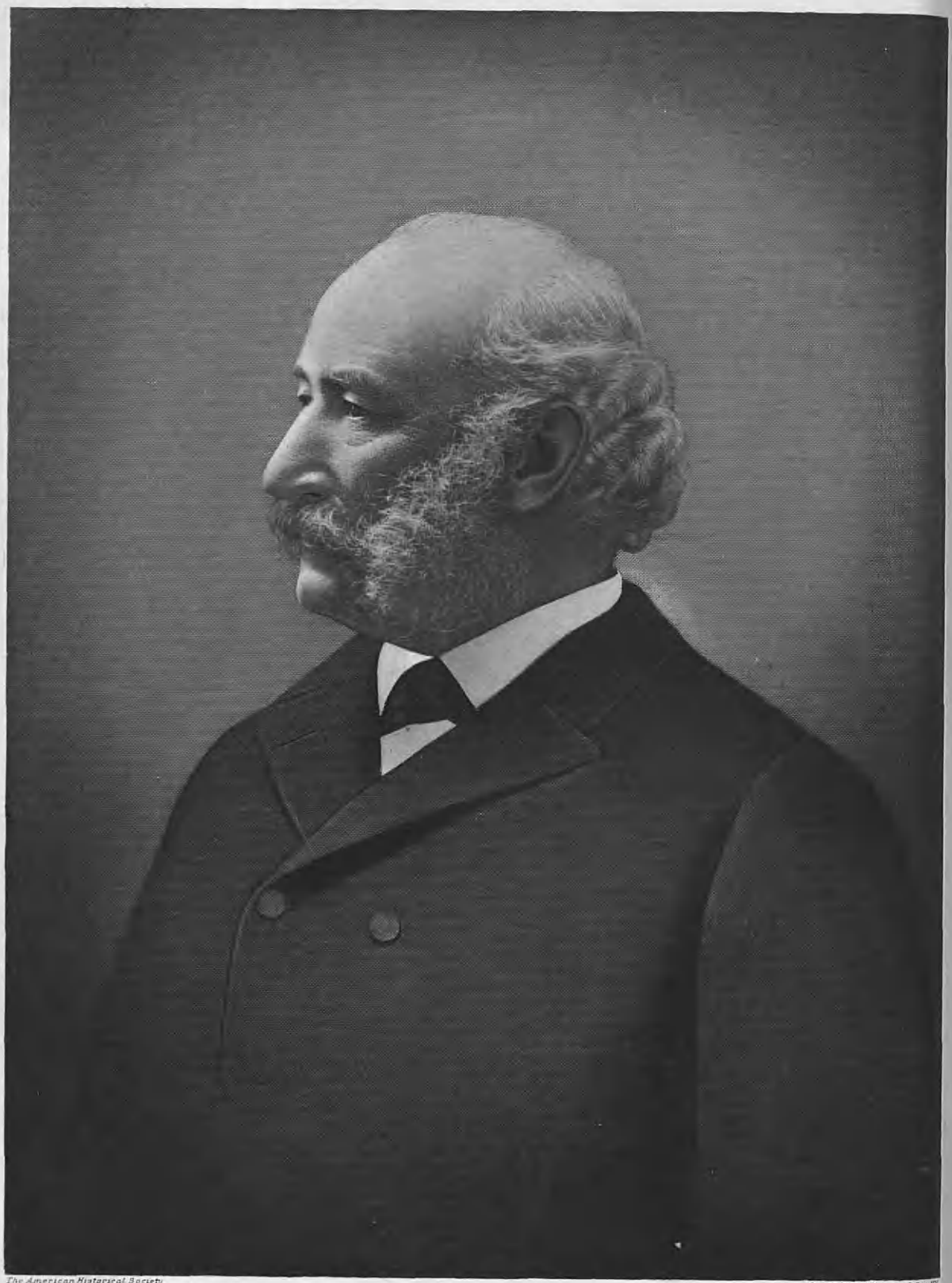


The American Historical Society

Engd by E.G. Williams & Bro. NY

Adolph Sutro

SUTRO, Adolph H. J.,

Statesman, Philanthropist, Capitalist.

It not infrequently happens that the deeds of some of the world's great men must be viewed through the vista of years before they are seen in their true perspective. Leaders in all walks of life, as everyone knows, are born. Adolph Heinrich Joseph Sutro was a born leader along purely constructive lines. The monuments he has left to civilization will always call for a reverence to his memory.

Statesman, philanthropist, and capitalist, he possessed rare vision into the future, which, combined with his indomitable courage and perseverance, made Mr. Sutro one of the outstanding figures in the history of California and Nevada. He was born in Aix-la-Chapelle, Rhenish Prussia, April 29, 1830. He was the son of a prosperous cloth manufacturer and in Germany pursued his education, attending a polytechnic school. He afterward entered the employ of his father and at his death, in 1847, took charge of the business which, however, was destroyed during the Revolution of 1848. At the age of eighteen, Mr. Sutro went to Memel in East Prussia and established a cloth factory there. In 1850, the family came to the United States. The year before an elder brother had come to this country, and acting upon his advice, Mrs. Sutro with six sons and four daughters sailed from Antwerp to America in August, 1850. The family had hardly landed in New York when the young immigrant, lured by all he had heard and read of the glorious prospects of the new Eldorado, bade farewell to his mother, his brothers and sisters and, almost without means, started by way of the Isthmus route for the scene of his future toil and successes, arriving in San Francisco on November 21, 1850. He at once engaged in mercantile pursuits and for a time was an importer of general merchandise but later turned his attention to the retail and wholesale cigar and tobacco business, his principal store being on Montgomery between Sacramento and California streets. He continued in the business until 1859, when he was attracted to mining by the big strikes that were then being made in Nevada. His first venture in this direction was to establish in June, 1860, a co-partnership with John Randohr, an experimental metallurgical works at First and Market streets, San Francisco, on their joint invention for extracting precious metals, to be used in the Comstock ore. In 1861, Mr. Sutro moved to Dayton, Nevada, where he established similar works, under the name of Sutro Metallurgical Works, for the reduction of tailings. He did not have enough money at that time to establish a stamp mill necessary for the reduction of quartz, and so confined his activity to tailings. The success, financial and otherwise, enabled him in 1862 to build a ten stamp mill and commence the reduction of the Comstock ores. At this time developments on the famous Comstock lode were being rapidly pushed and as the work progressed great difficulty was being encountered in

the various mines. Some of the mines at the lower levels were flooded with water to the depth of one hundred feet or more and had to be abandoned. Others were unworkable on account of the excessive heat and noxious gasses. It was Mr. Sutro who conceived the idea and planned the famous Sutro tunnel, at that time the most stupendous mining engineering feat ever attempted and one that has been equalled in but a single instance to the present—a work which has made the name of Adolph Sutro famous throughout the world. This project, conceived and ultimately completed by him, was the construction of a tunnel at a low level from the nearest point in the foothills of the Carson Valley to the most central mine of the Comstock group, for the purpose not only of draining the entire Comstock lode but also to provide ventilation for the underground workings and to afford a cheaper means of handling the ore and waste rock than by individual shafts. The point in the valley selected was twenty thousand, four hundred and eighty-nine feet, nearly four miles, on a straight line from the shaft of the Savage mine, which was centrally located in the group. From this latter point lateral drifts were planned to cover the entire lode. For some distance from the mouth the main tunnel inside the timbers is fourteen feet wide by ten feet high. For the rest of the distance it is seven and a half feet high, eight feet wide at the top and at the track rail on the bottom of the tunnel it is nine to nine and a half feet wide, with a drainage trench in the center, thus accommodating a double track one on either side of the trench. It was to cut the Savage shaft at a depth of sixteen hundred and forty feet with ample fall toward the Carson River to take care of the drainage. All of the plans down to the minutest detail were completed in advance and a company was organized in Nevada to carry on the work. The first legislature of Nevada, on February 4, 1865, passed an act granting the company a franchise which gave them full protection and which provided that the actual work should begin within a year and be completed in eight years. This was followed by procuring all necessary rights of way from individuals owning surface claims.

Formal contracts were then secured from nearly all the mining companies operating on the lode, by which the tunnel company was to be paid a royalty of two dollars per ton on every ton of ore taken from the mines benefited by the tunnel, also a certain amount per ton for all waste rock taken out, an amount for supplies taken in and for every person in their employ using the tunnel as a means for getting in or out. These contracts were highly satisfactory to all parties concerned and a campaign to raise the necessary funds for the construction was begun. In order to fully protect himself in the future and to force those mines which had refused to contract with him in the first place to come into the agreement, Mr. Sutro procured the passage of an act by Congress, July 25, 1866, which provided for a right of way through the public land cut by the tunnel; the right to purchase at a dollar and a quarter per acre not to exceed two sections of public lands at or near the mouth of the tunnel; the right to purchase at five dollars per acre any public mineral land cut, discovered or developed by the company, excepting the Comstock mines as already located; and also providing in express terms that the owners of the Comstock

mines, drained or benefited, should hold all claims located by them in the future subject to the same terms already entered into between them and the tunnel company. On January 25, 1867, the two houses of the Nevada Legislature unanimously passed a joint memorial and resolution asking government aid in the construction of the Sutro tunnel. In this resolution the Legislature thanked Mr. Sutro for his great services in originating the plan of the Sutro tunnel and urged upon all the necessity of helping in the work. In a short time Mr. Sutro received many pledges for the purchase of the stock in the tunnel company. "Then it was," said Mr. Sutro, "that the Bank of California stepped in and concluded to break up the tunnel enterprise. They came to the conclusion that this was a great enterprise and, thinking we were about to get a subsidy from the United States, they set out to break it up." Up to this time all had been smooth sailing but now opposition was encountered from the moneyed powers that controlled the Comstock group; many of the mines attempted to void their contracts; those which had pledged financial support withdrew their pledges and a bitter war was waged against the project and against Mr. Sutro personally. It was carried on through the press and into Congress, where an attempt was made to have his franchise revoked and every possible means was used to thwart his project. The subsidized press became very intense against Mr. Sutro but nothing daunted, although he had never made a speech in his life, "he made up his mind to get up in Virginia City, right in their midst, and show up their rascalities and explain the persecution they had instituted against him." He told the assembled people just what he intended to do and just how his tunnel would benefit the mines of the district and the State-at-large and just why he was being opposed by the moneyed interests, with the result that the agitation launched by the "interests" proved a boomerang. His appeal to the working men aroused their sympathy and the Miners' Union raised a fund of fifty thousand dollars and this, together with funds raised from the purchase of the stock by a number of individuals and with other moneys raised by Mr. Sutro from his own friends, helped to start the tunnel.

On October 19, 1869, a beginning was made on the actual construction. In 1871 a number of English capitalists purchased a million and a half of stock and from that time forward the work was pushed as rapidly as possible. The opposition of the bank ring, however, continued and it tried by every means in its power to have repealed in Washington the rights of the Sutro Tunnel Company. Mr. Sutro then again took to the lecture platform and began a speaking campaign at Washington. Among his hearers were Senators, Congressmen, scientific men from the various government bureaus and, chief of all, the President, General Grant, who with some of his cabinet was a most attentive listener. He repeated his lecture several times in Washington and, after his return to the coast, he lectured in many cities in Nevada and later in San Francisco and many California towns. Wherever he spoke the subsidized papers attacked him violently but otherwise he was received very cordially by the people themselves and in San Francisco, after the third lecture, he had to get a larger hall to accommodate the crowds who came to hear him. Meantime, although

the work on the tunnel progressed rather slowly at first, with the advent of improved machinery, some of it especially designed, the work was carried on more rapidly as time passed by. As originally planned, four vertical shafts, the deepest one thousand four hundred and eighty-five feet, were to be sunk along the line of the tunnel from which the work of driving the tunnel proper could be carried on both ways from each shaft. Two of these shafts, however, had to be abandoned on account of the influx of water, but the two nearest the tunnel were completed; the first in 1873, the second in 1874. As soon as each was finished drifts were started east and west from it and in due time accurate connections were made with the main tunnel. The work met with the greatest natural difficulties. In 1873 the temperature at the face of the tunnel was only seventy-two degrees Fahrenheit. It mounted to eighty-three degrees the next year, to ninety degrees in 1876, to ninety-six degrees in January, 1878, and to one hundred and nine degrees in April, and it grew worse until the surface of the rock showed a temperature of one hundred and fourteen degrees. Men could work in the tunnel but a few hours at a time, not only because of the heat, but on account of the gasses. Again and again they were overcome and carried out. The indomitable energy of Mr. Sutro showed itself here, there and everywhere. He stripped to the waist and took his stand with the men and by his strength and example kept them going. It seemed that it would be impossible to complete the work under such conditions, but he kept everlastingly at it, for the tunnel was then approaching its goal. Finally the men at work in the Savage mine could hear the blasts in the tunnel and then the blows of the power drills worked day and night. Mr. Sutro kept at it and on the 8th of July, 1878, with his own hands, he placed the last blast and opened a hole into the Savage shaft through which he was the first man to crawl. When this contact was made, sixteen hundred and forty feet below the surface of the mine, the temperature which just previously had stood at one hundred and twenty degrees fell at once to below ninety degrees.

The mines on the Comstock at first refused to use the tunnel under the terms of the contract originally entered into, but they soon realized that they were losing money by maintaining their own pumping plants. New contracts were entered into, the drainage capacity of the tunnel was increased, and in a few years water was flowing through it at the rate of billions of gallons annually. The lateral drifts were subsequently bored and when completed the total length of the main bore and laterals was thirty-three thousand, three hundred and fifteen feet, or about six and a third miles. The cost of the main tunnel was three and a half million dollars, and the total cost, including laterals, etc., was about five million. While building the Sutro tunnel Mr. Sutro introduced many of the then most modern mining machinery into use on the Pacific coast.

After the tunnel victory was won Mr. Sutro sold out his stock for about a million dollars and left Nevada for San Francisco, where he gave his attention to real estate. He was unwavering in his belief in the future commercial greatness of the city, and carried on his real estate operations with the same daring in the face of adverse advice as characterized his Sutro tunnel project. At that time

the eastern end of Golden Gate Park was beyond the western limits of the city streets, but he began buying lands in the neighborhood of the park in the outside lands which were then acreage properties. He bought part of the San Miguel Rancho and lands in the vicinity comprising over one thousand acres, planting the sand dunes and sage-covered hills with trees. This property has grown now into what is the magnificent Sutro forest. The hill which faces Golden Gate Park he called "Mount Parnassus." It has since been named in his honor, "Mount Sutro." He planted the Bermuda or bent grass to keep the sand dunes in place and keep the strong winds from the ocean from drifting these anew each day.

He bought the land on which now stands Cliff House, the Sutro Baths and the Sutro Gardens, known as Sutro Heights, and many acres in their vicinity fronting on the ocean. He added and added thereto until his real estate holdings mounted to one-tenth of the acreage of San Francisco city and county. He was laughed at for buying these barren sand hills and his immense holdings were referred to as "Sutro's Folly," but as the city grew and the cable lines were pushed westward his property began coming into the market as building lots and his harvest was a rich one. For his own residence he rehabilitated the old country house on Sutro Heights and laid out the grounds on the high bluff overlooking the ocean into magnificent gardens which he threw open to the public, and from that day to the present Sutro Heights has been one of the beauty spots of San Francisco. There is never a day in the year that numbers of people, often some of whom are ill in mind or body, do not visit the park attracted by the fresh air and sunshine amid flowers and sheltering trees. Mr. Sutro entertained many schools and children there, and gave up the grounds on many occasions for charitable purposes. He was a generous supporter of the kindergartens. He was very fond of children and could entertain them by the hour with original and fantastic stories which he made up as he went along and to which he added in response to their demand for more. He also rebuilt the famous Cliff House and in 1885 began excavating the site for the construction of the enormous and magnificent Sutro Baths which, on completion, represented a cost of nearly a million dollars, and are the most complete of the kind the world has ever seen. These baths have immense tanks of ever-changing salt water of various temperatures. The manner of filling the Sutro Baths is extremely ingenious. Mr. Sutro blasted a basin out of the solid rock more than fifty feet in width and eighteen feet above low water mark. The ocean waves dash over the top and fill the basin and the water is then conducted from it to the tanks in Sutro Baths. The baths are surrounded by numberless dressing rooms and tiers of seats for thousands of spectators. Between the tiers were built grand staircases which were flanked by terraces of the rarest and most beautiful plants. Along the sides were arranged long galleries of paintings, sculptures, tapestries and exhibits containing Aztec, Mexican, North American, Egyptian, Syrian, Japanese, Chinese, and other curios. A part was also devoted to a museum representing all the range of natural history. It contained specimens of animals from every clime, collections of birds, nests, eggs, fishes and shells, the whole being

covered with a high and airy framework of steel and a rounded roof of tinted glass. Mr. Sutro imported from Europe copies of famous statues with which he adorned Sutro Heights at a time when few works of art existed in San Francisco. He also erected the Statue of Liberty on Mount Olympus and gave it with a plot of land one hundred feet square to the city.

At the time that these attractions were at the height of their popularity two of the city cable railways had steam road extensions to the ocean and on holidays carried thousands of people to the Cliff House, the Gardens, and the Baths. A fare of twenty cents was charged for the round trip, much to the displeasure of Mr. Sutro who contended for a single fare. The roads refused to grant this concession and in retaliation he fenced in the various attractions in the neighborhood of the Cliff House and charged an admittance fee to all those who came out over the railroads, with the result that the number of passengers carried by the railroads was reduced by seventy-five per cent. Mr. Sutro planned and partly built the Scenic Railroad skirting the cliffs along the Golden Gate. He tried to introduce electric power to run the cars but after a thorough investigation of the subject in the United States and Europe found that this motive power could not yet be used practically. This was in 1883.

In the mayoralty campaign of 1894 there were four tickets in the field and Mr. Sutro was chosen to head the populist's ticket. His candicacy at the head of this ticket was considered rather in the light of a joke, but he entered into the campaign with the same vigor which had characterized his leadership in other "forlorn hopes" and, making his fight against the railroads the keynote of his campaign, soon forced the opposition to realize that he was a force to be seriously reckoned with. At the last moment the railroads, in an effort to cripple him, reduced the fare from the bay to the ocean to five cents, but regardless of this Mr. Sutro was elected by a majority of all the votes cast. During his term of office he waged a war against the corporate interests of the city, especially against the street railways. At the expiration of his term in 1897 he withdrew altogether from public affairs and devoted his time to his personal interests which had fallen into a rather chaotic condition. The strain, however, had been too much for even his robust constitution. He became ill and died a year and a half after his retirement from office. Mr. Sutro was a handsome man of striking personal appearance. He had a magnetic personality. He was a brilliant conversationalist and what he said was not only interesting but instructive as well. He had a scientific mind and great mechanical ingenuity. He spoke French, German, and English fluently and had a speaking knowledge of several other modern languages.

It was not alone during his mayoralty service that Mr. Sutro was able to accomplish much for the public welfare. In Nevada he started a new party, the Independent, in 1874. The platform and resolutions of the independent convention, held at Carson, September 3, 1874, have become the watchword of every honest party throughout the land and are the principles that people are fighting for today to regain their share of the government. In this way he acted as pioneer in clearing the road for the greatest campaign of modern times—a campaign against the corruption of government by

corporate powers and the "equal justice for all." It was also while he was in Nevada that he irrigated the desert land with water from the tunnel and caused trees, plants and vegetable gardens to grow in this previously arid ground. This was the forerunner of the great government irrigation reclamation scheme which has since been carried out in Nevada and elsewhere. In his fight against the bank ring he commenced the anti-graft fight, which has grown into a national struggle. San Francisco as well as the State is directly indebted to him in many ways. He helped in the building of the great highway and the speed track. He gave the trees which were planted on Goat Island and advocated Arbor Day. He fought the Spring Valley Water Company and helped protect the purity of the water supply by starting the removal of the hog and dairy ranches and so preventing the sewage from getting into it. He was instrumental in having the Seal Rock law passed, thus saving one of the sights of San Francisco. He advocated removing Golden Gate Cemetery and turning it into a park. He started the movement for a boulevard from Fort Mason along the coast line to the Presidio, then through it along the shorelands of the Golden Gate to the Cliff House and park. He was the original projector of the Twin Peaks tunnel. He started, carried on and eventually was the chief factor in winning the anti-funding fight against the Central Pacific Railroad and the Union Pacific Railroad, thus saving for the people, it is said, upwards of one hundred million dollars.

In 1855 Mr. Sutro married Leah Harris who died in 1893. From this union were born six children: 1. Emma Laura, the wife of Dr. George W. Merritt. 2. Rose Victoria, the widow of Albert Morbio. 3. Charles Walter. They are living. The other three were: 4. Kate, the wife of Professor Moritz Nussbaum, deceased. 5. Edgar Ernest. 6. Clara Angelina, the wife of Gilbert de Choiseul.

The death of Mr. Sutro occurred August 8, 1898. What he did for San Francisco cannot be estimated. He called to the city the attention of the world. Every tourist to the coast is familiar with the Cliff House, the Sutro Baths, the Sutro Gardens, and other attractions which he inaugurated. The original Cliff House was destroyed by fire in 1894 and was replaced by the magnificent structure which marked the site until September 7, 1907, when it was burned to the ground. This in turn was replaced by the present buildings. Another of his projects which worked untold good for the city was when he built the Sutro Railroad in order to obtain a five cent fare from the ferry building to the seashore.

Mr. Sutro collected one of the finest libraries in the city which at the time of his death was the fourth largest and most valuable in the United States, either private or public. As a nucleus for this library he visited Europe and purchased the most valuable works of the Sunderland or Blenheim library, of the libraries of the Duke of Hamilton, of the monastery of Buxheim and of the Duke of Dahlberg, which was sold at auction at that time. From the Royal State library at Munich, which had absorbed the collections of the confiscated monasteries of Bavaria, he bought more than four thousand incunabula, probably the best collection in existence. The library also contained a rare lot of works on the Mexican War of Independence, twenty-

three hundred Japanese manuscripts, rare collections in Semitic philology, and thousands of volumes of scientific and technical character—a total collection of more than two hundred thousand volumes. A very valuable portion of this library was destroyed in the disaster of 1906.

Mr. Sutro was a very charitable man, giving to all worthy causes, his largest single donation being thirteen acres within the city limits for a site for the Affiliated College of the University of California. He was a great friend of the working man and a champion of their rights. There was no one too humble or lowly to claim his considerate attention. He gave temporary work to many needy persons, and he was very much beloved by all of his employees. Mr. Sutro was an earnest advocate of woman's suffrage. The life record of Adolph Sutro needs no comment. He possessed initiative far beyond that of the great majority; his insight enabled him to see where others saw not; his ability to coördinate forces enabled him to plan and to perform where others believed that no opportunity existed. His indomitable energy carried him steadily forward and his purposes found their justification in the splendid results which he accomplished. The world, and San Francisco in particular, owe to him a debt of gratitude which can never be repaid. He was a man bigger than his age, infinitely bigger than his critics, but in the perspective of the years he will stand out as one of the most eminent of those who have figured in California development.

In conclusion we append a joint resolution passed by the Senate, the assembly concurring, eulogizing the great work done by Mr. Sutro in building the Sutro tunnel, as follows:

Senate Joint and Concurrent Resolution:
INTRODUCED BY SENATOR TANNAHILL
March 6, 1913.

Rules suspended, reading so far had considered first reading, rules further suspended, read second time by title, and referred to Committee on Mines and Mining.

SENATE JOINT AND CONCURRENT RESOLUTION REFERRING TO THE BUILDING OF THE SUTRO TUNNEL

Whereas, in the early history of Nevada, Adolph Sutro, who came to the State almost penniless, and by his indomitable perseverance and pluck constructed a tunnel which enabled the great Comstock Lode to be worked to a greater depth and is today recognized as the salvation of the ledge; therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate, the Assembly concurring, that the true merits of this stupendous undertaking, which added millions to the wealth of this coast, and had been everywhere recognized as one of the great engineering feats of the century, should be recognized and acknowledged officially by the people of this State. Carried on as it was in the face of the most determined opposition, hampered by natural and financial difficulties, the subject of malignant and unjust attack, the final triumph of the undertaking which enabled the Comstock to be worked at an additional depth of sixteen hundred feet, demonstrated that Adolph Sutro was a man of extraordinary genius and ability, and one of whom the citizens of Nevada should feel justly proud; be it further

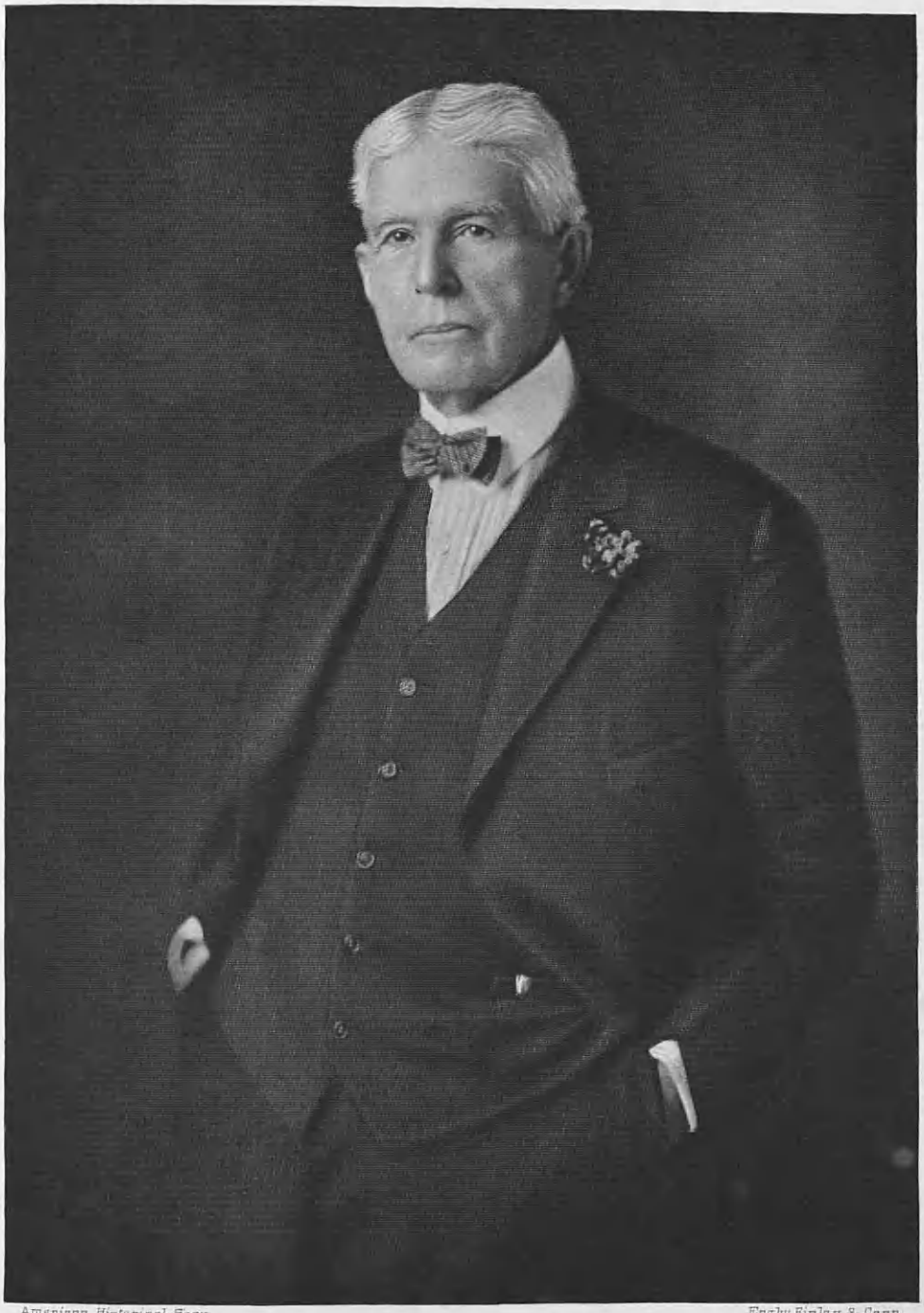
RESOLVED, That the thanks of the people of the State be tendered through its Senate and Assembly to the late Adolph Sutro for the eminent services to the Commonwealth, as a deserved, though tardy tribute to his memory; be it further

RESOLVED, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of both houses and engrossed copies be sent to his surviving heirs.

ROWAN, Valentine James,

Civil Engineer.

On March 10, 1928, death ended the picturesque career of Valentine James Rowan, a civil engineer who surveyed



American Historical Soc'y. Engby Finlay & Conn.

D. J. Rowan.

more property and laid out more subdivisions than any other engineer in Southern California.

A native of the Golden State, Mr. Rowan was born in Los Angeles, February 3, 1864, the son of Thomas Edwin and Josephine Catherine (Meyerhoffer) Rowan. His father, a former mayor of Los Angeles, a staunch citizen and man of high ideals, was a native of New York City. His mother was born in Vienna, Austria, and her father, an Austrian army officer, a native of Hungary, was a rebel serving under the banner of the gallant Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, an exile with a price offered for his head. With their estate confiscated, the family was sent to California, *via* Panama. Immediately upon their arrival in San Francisco, Mr. Rowan commenced the practice of his profession of physician and surgeon, his fee being a "strict" teaspoonful of gold dust for an ordinary visit.

After attending the W. B. Lawlor private school, in 1880, the Los Angeles High School, in 1881, and the Van der Naillen School of Engineering at San Francisco, in 1883, Valentine James Rowan opened his office in Los Angeles as a civil engineer and surveyor. Before this, however, he had had some experience in his chosen profession. In the interesting memoirs he was preparing at the time of his death, Mr. Rowan gives his experience as a civil engineer and surveyor during his forty years' career in Southern California. "After parting with the public schools in 1881," he writes, "I went to work for Mr. Ed. T. Wright as a chainman and a rodman, and, by the way, I was only paid when I worked in the field. But it was not long before I was making maps, calculating and helping Mr. Wright. He was a most wonderful man, a great student, and one of the best surveyors." These early maps of Los Angeles and vicinity which Mr. Rowan prepared were of inestimable value in later days in establishing lines and boundaries.

This initial experience with Mr. Wright in civil engineering and surveying was followed by the young man attending the engineering school in San Francisco. After leaving that institution he was for a time engaged by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company at San Pedro (then called Fayal), after which he entered the employ of the Engineering Department of the city of Los Angeles. "I was about twenty-two years old at that time," Mr. Rowan writes in his reminiscences, "and sent out the field men with full instructions each day. Mr. Eaton (the city engineer in charge) conceived the establishment of street corners in the city, so we cut and slashed, averaged up the fence lines the best we could, but paid no attention to established record lines within the blocks. Many law suits have risen out of these center lines, by distributing the old holdings, and even though forty years have passed, we still have litigation, but we had to have some basis to work upon.

"Mr. Eaton (the city engineer), afterwards mayor (of Los Angeles), although self-made, was certainly an energetic man. He worked night and day. He had the Owens Valley project in his mind prior to 1886. He would take his barometer with him and go up into the valley for a few days. Now we are using the water. It was his conception, and others seem to get the honor, but he did it." In this paragraph Mr. Rowan is referring to the wonderful water supply for

the city of Los Angeles, the source of which is over ninety miles distant from the city and second to none in the world.

Mr. Rowan's practice was confined principally to surveys in and around Los Angeles, where old lines were to be reproduced and rearranged. He subdivided forty thousand acres for the Los Angeles Suburban Homes Company; the noted Windsor Square tract of beautiful homes on Wilshire Boulevard; the Country Club Park; Angeles Mesa; Fairfax Park; El Segundo; Adams Street Park; Live Oak Ranch; the Inglewood Park Cemetery and many other notable subdivisions.

It should be recalled that it was in 1886 that Mr. Rowan opened his office as a licensed surveyor in Los Angeles. From that time forward his instruments and the young engineers who worked under him mapped the progressive steps of the major developments of Los Angeles and adjacent territory. Mr. Rowan's name still appears on the office door, together with that of his former assistant, J. E. Roberts, who is carrying on the business of making surveys for the landowner or subdivider, the architect, the contractor, the title company and the legal adviser.

In 1887, Mr. Rowan married Mary Louise Coon, a lady of culture and refinement. Throughout his life she was always his inspiration and his adviser. One significant phrase in his memoirs is "My wife is the banker." During the long period of his incurable illness she administered to his comfort. With him she was the artificer of his fortunes and helped him win his ultimate success. One of the events upon which Mr. Rowan prided himself was the fact that he was born in Los Angeles. He was not only an active member of Ramona Parlor, Native Sons of the Golden West, but also a past president of that organization. He was also a member of the Masonic fraternity and a director of the beautiful Inglewood Cemetery which he himself had laid out.

Mr. Rowan lived an exemplary life and ever supported those interests which are calculated to uplift and benefit humanity, while his own high moral worth was deserving of the highest commendation.

AMWEG, Colonel Frederick J.,

Civil Engineer.

Belonging to that profession which has, and always will be, in the front ranks for promoting the advancement of civilization, Colonel Frederick J. Amweg holds an important place in the history of the past and present civil engineers of the United States. In the East as well as the West, are constructions of his in the form of railroads, bridges and public buildings, while at the present he is engaged in some of the largest undertakings of his life.

Colonel Amweg was born at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, May 9, 1856, and represents distinguished American ancestry on both sides. His parents were John M. and Margaret (Fenn) Amweg. In the paternal line he is descended from an ancestor who arrived at Philadelphia from the German Palatinate, on September 15, 1729, settling in Cocalico Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. The family resided there for five consecutive generations, all of them engaged in farming. Colonel Amweg had a cousin on the paternal side, W. H. Spera, who was major of the Seventeenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and had the distinction of commanding

General Sheridan's escort on his famous ride to Winchester in the Shenandoah Valley campaign.

On the maternal side Colonel Amweg is a great-grandson of Theophilus Fenn, who was an officer in the American Colonial forces under General Wolfe in the Canadian campaign, participating in the storming and capture of Quebec, at the end of the French and Indian War. He is also a lineal descendent of Theodore Sedgwick, an American Federalist, politician and jurist, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, was a delegate to the Continental Congress, serving until 1796, when he was elected a member of the United States Senate, in which body he sat until 1799. From 1802 until his death in 1813 he was a judge of the Massachusetts Supreme Court. Another relative in the same line was the General, John Sedgwick, one of the most brilliant Union officers who lost his life at Spottsylvania Court House during the Civil War.

John M. Amweg, father of Colonel Amweg, was captain of Company I of the One Hundred and Twenty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers of the Civil War. He was born in Cocalico Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and followed the profession of the law. His wife Margaret H. Fenn, was born in South Canaan, Connecticut.

Frederick J. Amweg was reared at Lancaster and Philadelphia, and graduated in 1876 in civil engineering and architecture. For nine years he was in the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, department of bridges and buildings, and during the latter part of that period had the title of assistant engineer of bridges and buildings. Next he was employed by the city of Philadelphia to design and take charge of the construction and the erection of the Cantilever Bridge spanning the Schuylkill River on the line of Market Street. From 1889 to 1898, he was engaged in private practice, handling a number of structures of both a public and private nature. He acted as chief engineer for the City Avenue and Germantown Bridge Company in charge of the construction of the bridge over the Schuylkill River on the line of City Avenue in Philadelphia, and was also chief engineer in charge of the erection of the new Radford Bridge at Radford, Virginia. After more than twenty years of professional activity in the East, Colonel Amweg, in 1889, was called to Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, as chief engineer to take charge of the designing and installation of an electric street railway company in that city. After completing this road, thirty miles long, he had charge of the construction of an interurban electric railway built in the mountains, and also of two wharves in Honolulu and a large pier at Hilo, Hawaii, besides several large buildings.

Colonel Amweg has been identified with San Francisco since 1904. In that year he engaged in private practice as consulting engineer and manager of construction. Some of the work that shows his skill and professional worth include a number of large office buildings, Hahnemann Hospital, Southern Pacific Railway Hospital Building, Kern County Courthouse, San Mateo Courthouse, Fresno Hotel, a large warehouse in San Francisco Harbor, freight warehouse of the Santa Fé Railway, and he has been engaged, as chief engineer, in designing and the development of an extensive pier and terminal buildings in San Francisco Bay, for the San Francisco Terminals

Corporation. Following the great fire and earthquake he did much reconstruction work for the United States Railway Company. Colonel Amweg's offices are at No. 251 Kearney Street, San Francisco, California.

He was commissioned chief of engineers in the National Guard of California, with the rank of colonel, in April, 1908. At his request he was retired with the rank of colonel during the World War to enable him to accept commission as major of engineers in the Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps, United States Army. Colonel Amweg was made a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers March 7, 1888; of the American Association of Engineers in 1920; was elected to membership the same year in the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He is a member of the Society of American Military Engineers; the Sons of the American Revolution, and has been a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion since October 20, 1892, and is treasurer of the California Commandery of the Legion. He was made a member of the Masonic Lodge, No. 368, at Philadelphia, October 15, 1878; of Oriental Chapter, No. 183, Royal Arch Masons, in 1879; of Knights Templar Commandery, in 1882, having membership in Comdery No. 16, in California; of the Scottish Rite Consistory of Pennsylvania in 1885; is a member of Islam Temple of the Mystic Shrine; became a charter member of Lodge No. 616, of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks at Honolulu in 1900; and is a member of the Commonwealth and Public Spirit clubs of San Francisco.

On October 10, 1883, at Philadelphia, was solemnized the marriage of Colonel Amweg and Blanche E. Parsons. They are the parents of two children: 1. Blanche Ethel, born August 14, 1885, wife of Edward J. Barber, president of the Barber Steamship Lines of New York. 2. Frederick J., Jr., born October 5, 1891.

One of the main reasons for the successful career of Colonel Amweg was the conscientious purpose which dominated each of his undertakings, which, added to the competency of his skill, places him in an enviable position with the members of his profession.

UMSTED, Sidney Albert,

Oil Promoter and Producer.

Throughout the oil fields of the South, and especially in the State of Arkansas, the name of the late Sidney Albert Umsted was well and widely known and greatly respected; and his untimely death late in 1925 came as a great loss and a distinct shock not only to his thousands of friends and business associates in the vast industry of oil, but to the citizenry of his home city, where he was a valued, public-spirited resident. Sidney Albert Umsted, in the space of a few short years, had achieved a noteworthy success in his chosen field of endeavor. In oil promoting and producing fields he was deservedly popular, for everything that he undertook was guided and controlled by a rigid code of professional ethics, among whose ramifications were those indispensable attributes of probity, energy, honesty, perseverance and fair dealing. He was cut down in the midst of a most successful career, while at the height of his physical and mental powers, and at the very apex of his usefulness. Although less than fifty years of age, the activities of this man which had

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Sidney A. Umsted

reacted to the benefit, growth and progress of the oil industry, were stilled for all time by the hand of death; but his spotless career will long remain behind him to serve as an inspiration and guide to those of the rising generation who would achieve success by fair, honorable and upright business methods.

Sidney Albert Umsted was born at Houston, Texas, November 22, 1876, a son of Albert and Calley (Pearson) Umsted. The father, Albert Umsted, died when his son was but a small child, which necessitated that the young Sidney Albert go to work and shoulder his part of the family burden as soon as he had completed a course in the local common schools of his birthplace. But Mr. Umsted proved to be one of those men to whom a scholastic, classical or business education was not necessary in order to achieve success. He was naturally adept in business methods, and during his early career he assimilated a vast store of knowledge that was of great benefit to him when he finally entered into the oil promoting and producing game. The greater part of his active vocational years was spent as a farmer and miller at Smackover, Arkansas, in which allied fields of endeavor he was moderately successful. About six years before his untimely demise, however, he entered the oil industry, and was notably successful from the very start. He seemed to have especial qualifications and abilities in this field of endeavor, and in a few short years he had built up a great fortune for himself, as well as a splendid reputation for honesty and trustworthiness. His activities were at first confined to the Smackover district, where he promoted many most successful oil companies. Later, he widened the scope of his interests, and became a power in the oil industry, not only in Arkansas but throughout the southern oil fields. It is said that his word was always as good as his bond, and to this fact is attributed much of his great success. In addition to promoting and organizing several producing companies of his own, he assisted in the founding of many more and was also a stockholder in several others. In the month of May, 1924, he removed with his wife and three daughters from Smackover to Camden, Arkansas, where he had built one of the very finest residences in Southern Arkansas. Here Mr. Umsted lived until the time of his death, and here his widow and three daughters who survive him continue to reside.

Politically, Mr. Umsted was a staunch adherent to, and a believer in, the principles of the Democratic party, and for many years had served his party and his community faithfully and well as city councilman of Smackover, Arkansas. Fraternally, he was an active and deeply interested member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; while he also held membership in the following social organizations: the Camden Country Club, the Mustin Lake Club, and the Webb Lake Club. Hunting was always Mr. Umsted's hobby and greatest diversion, and when business cares permitted he was usually to be found afield with his rifle and dogs. His religious affiliation was given to the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he was a liberal supporter.

Sidney Albert Umsted was married, at Junction City, Arkansas, on December 31, 1902, to Edna Edwards, a daughter of Albert and Mary (Wertham) Edwards, respected residents of Junction City, Arkansas. Sidney Albert and

Edna (Edwards) Umsted were the parents of three daughters: Gressie, Audrey, and Aubrey, the last two being twins. In addition to the widow and the above-named daughters, Mr. Umsted is also survived by one brother, Marvin Umsted.

The death of Sidney Albert Umsted occurred on November 3, 1925, in a Baptist Hospital at Memphis, Tennessee. His death was due to pneumonia, which followed exposure and injuries he suffered when the Frisco "Sunnyland Express" left the rails and plunged into a ditch near Victoria, Mississippi. This wreck occurred about a week previous, and Mr. Umsted's death brought the total number of victims up to twenty-three. Mr. Umsted's remains were brought back to his home in Camden, Arkansas, where funeral services were held by the Rev. Doctors Waddell, Claiburn, and Quillan, interment following in the Camden Cemetery.

Sidney Albert Umsted possessed all those qualities which make for the ideal American citizen. He was progressive and successful in business enterprises, public spirited, and interested not only in the progress and advancement of his own community, but the State and nation-at-large, honest and four-square in all his dealings with mankind, charitable and benevolent to those in less fortunate circumstances than he, and, above all a home-loving man, a devoted and always thoughtful husband and father. His death, at the comparatively young age of forty-nine years, will long remain a distinct and almost irreparable loss not only to his family and many friends, but to the community and State in whose industrial life he played so important a part.

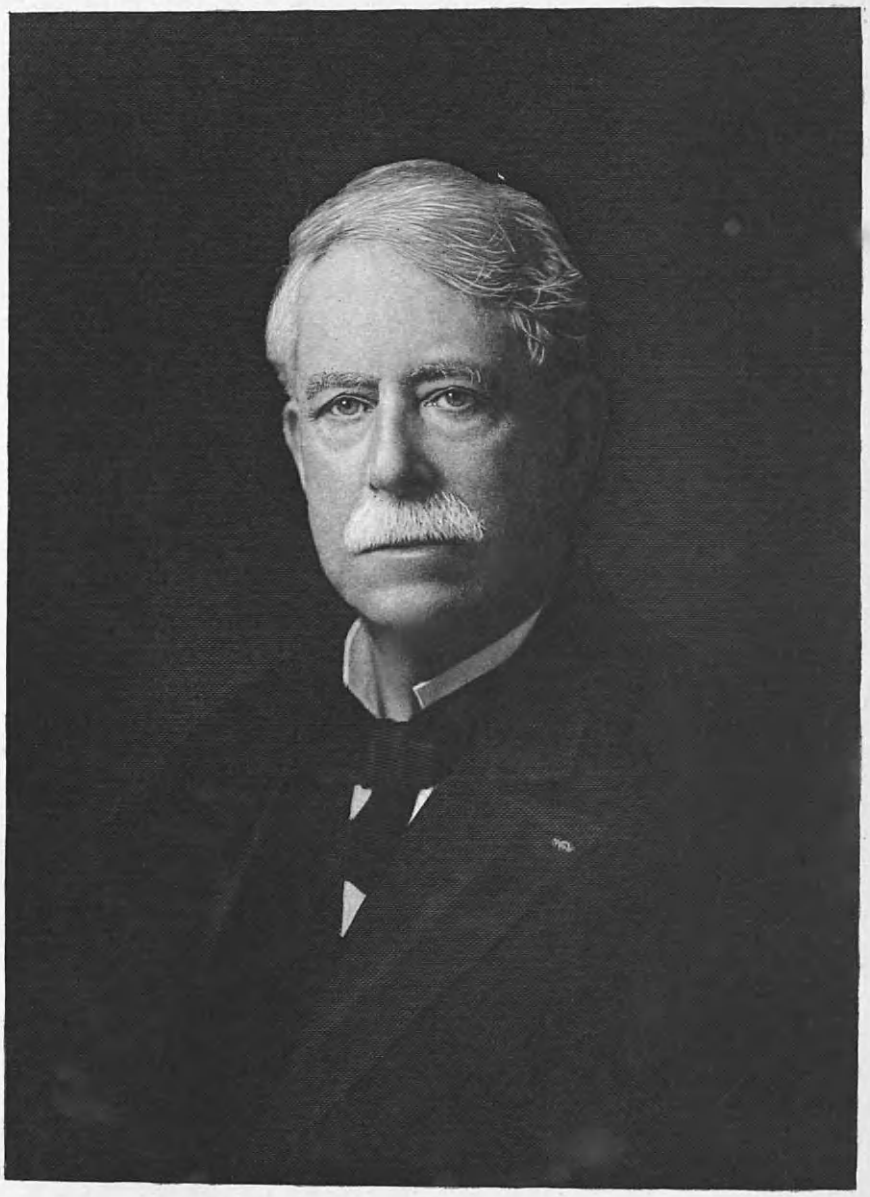
LIPMAN, Frederick L.,

Banker.

It is given to but few men in any community to share in a more practical part in the progress of their native city, than Frederick L. Lipman, of San Francisco, who has been identified with the banking industry for over forty years.

Mr. Lipman was born in San Francisco, February 21, 1866, a son of Charles Frederick and Frances Caroline (Kellogg) Lipman. Both parents were born in the East, and of their five children three are living: Frederick L.; Mrs. Louise Whitworth, of Berkeley, California; and Harrison R., of San Francisco. Charles Frederick Lipman came to California in 1850 where in the early days of the gold rush he at first engaged in merchandising, however, later, he acquired property and from that time on dealt in the buying and selling of real estate. His death occurred January 8, 1873, and that of his wife in November, 1894.

Frederick L. Lipman was the son of a pioneer, and he has applied the two qualities, vision and action, of the pioneer to his business career. As a boy he had limited school advantages, but these he amended and became liberally educated through private study and a keen observation of men and affairs. He left school at the age of twelve and went to work for the stock brokerage firm of Latham & King. Following that he connected with a wholesale paper house, but a few months later, in 1883, he became assistant note clerk in the old Wells Fargo & Company Bank. February 1, 1893, ten years later, he was promoted to assistant cashier, to cashier in 1903, and when the consolidation was effected resulting in the Wells Fargo Nevada National



Harmon Bell

Bank in 1905, he continued as cashier of the new institution. Upon the death of I. W. Hellman in 1920 he succeeded that well-known California financier in the office of president.

Mr. Lipman, in 1891, married Edith Law, a native of Chicago. They have three children: 1. Edward Crossley, connected with the Emporium Department Store. 2. Robert Lockwood, a graduate of Harvard University Law School, now practicing in San Francisco. 3. Mary Edith, a graduate of the University of California, now Mrs. George K. Jensen. The family are members of the First Unitarian Church, Berkeley, California.

California has always had a little of the flavor of magic, its scenery, its climate, its sunsets, the finding of gold, and the first Spanish settlement, have all contributed toward the picture. Happy should be the men, who, like Frederick L. Lipman, can feel they have helped this country in the making.

BELL, Harmon,

Lawyer.

In the history of those forces which have contributed most to a community in civic and moral service, there is no more outstanding figure than Harmon Bell of Oakland, California, who holds a high position as a member of the bar of the Bay cities. He has had a noteworthy part in the upbuilding of the two cities, San Francisco and Oakland, specializing in former years as counsel in transportation circles.

Mr. Bell was born March 23, 1855, in the city where he now resides, the son of Rev. Dr. Samuel B. and Sophia (Walworth) Bell. Both parents were descended from families which were prominent in Revolutionary times. Dr. Bell and his wife came to California in 1853, as pioneers of the home missionaries of the Presbyterian Church, and Dr. Bell was the builder and first pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Oakland. He was also one of the organizers of the College of California, now the State University, and his whole life was devoted to educational and religious work. Dr. Bell represented Alameda and Santa Clara counties in the California Senate and Assembly in the fifties. He died in 1897 at the advanced age of eighty-one years.

Harmon Bell received his early education at Lyons Academy, Lyons, New York. He next attended Hillsdale College at Hillsdale, Michigan, and completed his education at Washington College, a private school in California. At the age of twenty-two years he began the the study of law in the office of Dirlam & Lehman in Mansfield, Ohio, where he had gone with his father in 1875. The next year he moved to Kansas City, Missouri, and continued his legal studies and practice in the office of Judge Turner A. Gill of that city. He was admitted to practice in Kansas City, May 1, 1878, where he then remained until 1898 when he came to California and opened his office in San Francisco. While a resident of Kansas City, Mr. Bell served the Republican party one term, 1881-82, in the Legislature, and took an active part in building up Kansas City during his twenty years' residence there. While practicing in San Francisco he made a specialty of corporation and real estate law and became attorney for many large interests. He became chief counsel for the San Francisco, Oakland & San José Railroad (Key Route), and the Oakland Traction Company. These companies

being organized made his legal direction, as previous to his coming back to California, the companies' lines had been separate; then several of the smaller corporations were absorbed by them and they were then consolidated into the present system, which has done so much for the growth and development of the Bay counties.

He now confines his activities to a select law practice. Mr. Bell's interests in San Francisco are almost as extensive as in Oakland. It was said of him in one of the leading journals:

Few men have taken such an important rôle in the building of a great Eastbay district and a greater California as has Harmon Bell, leading member of the California bar, a civic leader of Alameda County, and food administrator for the government in Oakland during the war. . . . Mr. Bell has witnessed and extensively aided a group of separated little communities on the mainland shore of San Francisco Bay, to grow into a great and flourishing metropolis. In fact, it is very doubtful that the Eastbay communities would have achieved their enviable record of development were it not for Harmon Bell's exceptionally judicial mind, which cautioned the community "do not rush in there," when an issue was lacking in merit, and "Give your whole-hearted support," when an issue was deserving of community support. While Mr. Bell's activities in directing Oakland's food problems during the war were only incidental in his career, nevertheless, it illustrates perhaps better than a thousand and one of his other activities, his methods of obtaining results fairly and effectively. His other civic works included an enviable record as the first president of the Oakland Commercial Club, and a record of achievement as a former president of the Oakland Chamber of Commerce.

In an editorial in a local paper, February 14, 1927, Mr. Bell expressed his views upon the question of America's retention of the Philippines. It was masterfully handled in his inimitable judicial manner. It read:

Are we Californians asleep at the switch? Foreign trade is one of the greatest elements entering into the future of the Pacific Ocean. The Pacific Ocean and the Asiatic countries whose shores it laps hold the great commerce of the future. We do well to build factories with heavy payrolls, and increase our food products, but our surplus must be sold abroad, and we but play the fool when we throw away the key to the commerce of China by losing the Philippines.

We acquired them under William McKinley, one of our most righteous presidents, and have spent hundreds of millions upon them. Why not continue our work of educating them in the principles of American liberty, and, as time justifies, erect them into territories and States of the American Republic? Is not the same liberty we enjoy good enough for the Filipino? Of course it will take time, but give Americans the right to develop the Islands, and it will surprise the world to see the marvelous results that will follow. Material prosperity will come. Plenty is the mother of real culture and neither man nor country can flourish on an empty flour bin. The highbrows, who sneer at the business men, should remember that without men who work they would have no salaries. What right have we to follow some highbrow's fallacious theory and rob our children of our rights in the Philippines and create in the Pacific another revolution-ridden Mexico or worse, to play havoc with our Asiatic commerce?

The same logic which would turn the Philippines loose would turn California back to Mexico and Alaska back to the Russians. No country is big enough to throw away its opportunities. The California Pioneers had vision. Are their children going blind? Will the children of the Pioneers who raised the Bear flag in California help to pull down the American flag in the Philippines? Again, we Californians should be big enough to be real Californians. We waste time and energy over deciding who shall hold this or that office, and in belittling our big men, because they happen to differ with us, forgetting that California has been made materially prosperous by its big farmers, newspapers,

bankers and business men. These big men add glory to our State, and it is a disgrace to our State to have them abused on account of some petty difference of opinion. These men are jewels in the crown of California, and should be encouraged to exercise to the limit their power in building up California. We should be in truth Californians and proud of the growth of all our cities and counties. The growth of Los Angeles, San Francisco and Oakland help each other by building up our State, and as real Californians we should shed our local sneers and rejoice in the prosperity of our neighbors. We should destroy the imaginary division lines between Northern and Southern California. We should forget the phrase, "North or south of the Tehachapi," but help the whole State to have good roads and good ports. There is enough for all, if all agree to help each other. The shores of San Francisco Bay will be lined with a dense population. The cities on its shores will not grow by making faces at each other, but by being filled with the spirit of the true Californian, whose vision sees arising beyond the fogs of spite the glorious cities about the Bay, all filled with a happy and contented people. Californians confess to believe in the Golden Rule—why not wake up and practice it! It is the true rule of enlightened business as well as morals. Petty hate makes petty men, and petty men make petty States. We cannot think of our glorious heritage in California without thanking Almighty God for His gift of mountains, valleys, rivers and seas, all wrapped in a climate to charm the souls of men. We should rouse up from our sleep and be awake to the real California, broad, tolerant, and great, with its vast possibilities for the highest type of service to mankind.

In political matters, Mr. Bell takes the interest of an active, earnest citizen and voter, and is a staunch Republican. He is affiliated with the Masonic Order, being a member of the Knights Templar, thirty-second degree Scottish Rite, and of the Mystic Shrine; The Native Sons of the Golden West; the Elks; and of the Sons of the American Revolution. His clubs are: The Castlewood Country, and the Athenian-Nile, of Oakland, and the Commonwealth, of San Francisco. He is also a leading member of the Cities', State and National Bar associations.

Mr. Bell was united in marriage, on January 16, 1880, to Catherine Wilson, daughter of A. J. C. and M. A. Wilson who settled in Santa Barbara in the early days. Mr. and Mrs. Bell have been the parents of four children: 1. Traylor W., associated with his father in the practice of law. 2. Joseph Samuel, a well known member of the theatrical profession. 3. Walworth. 4. Margaret S. Only the two former are living.

Mr. Bell has never "stood aside in wavering doubt," but like the pioneers whose blood flows in his veins, he has helped lay the foundation of a greater commonwealth on the Pacific Coast. One can soon discern that it was first, the workings of his heart, as he believes in and unconditionally loves the West, and lastly, his brain trained to the anticipation of results, carried out the heart's dictates.

At the celebration of the opening of the great Carquinez Bridge on May 21, A. D. 1927, in the presence of governors and representatives of governors of four States, Mr. Harmon Bell was selected to represent, on that great occasion, all of the East Bay cities, and as a sample of his oratory we insert here one of the closing clauses of his address:

As I approach the close of my remarks I wish to say that we should impress upon our minds that not population alone or material greatness, make a great State, but they must be combined with greatness of the spirit, for the material perishes and the only reality is the spiritual, and its Kingdom endures forever. We must build our material things so as to develop our spiritual, as the soul of California must be

great as well as her material development. She must practice the principle of fair play bound up in the Golden Rule, for a State, as well as an individual can gain the whole world and yet lose its soul.

I cannot close without thanking Almighty God for this great inheritance of ours whose Golden Gates lead through San Francisco Bay up the mighty rivers which penetrate the future granary of the world.

MAGEE, Dr. Thomas L.,

Physician.

Dr. Thomas L. Magee of San Diego is doubtless the oldest medical practitioner in the State of California, having passed his ninetieth milestone on October 14, 1926. He still engages in some practice and is an active member of the United States Board of Medical Examiners, who examine soldiers for pensions.

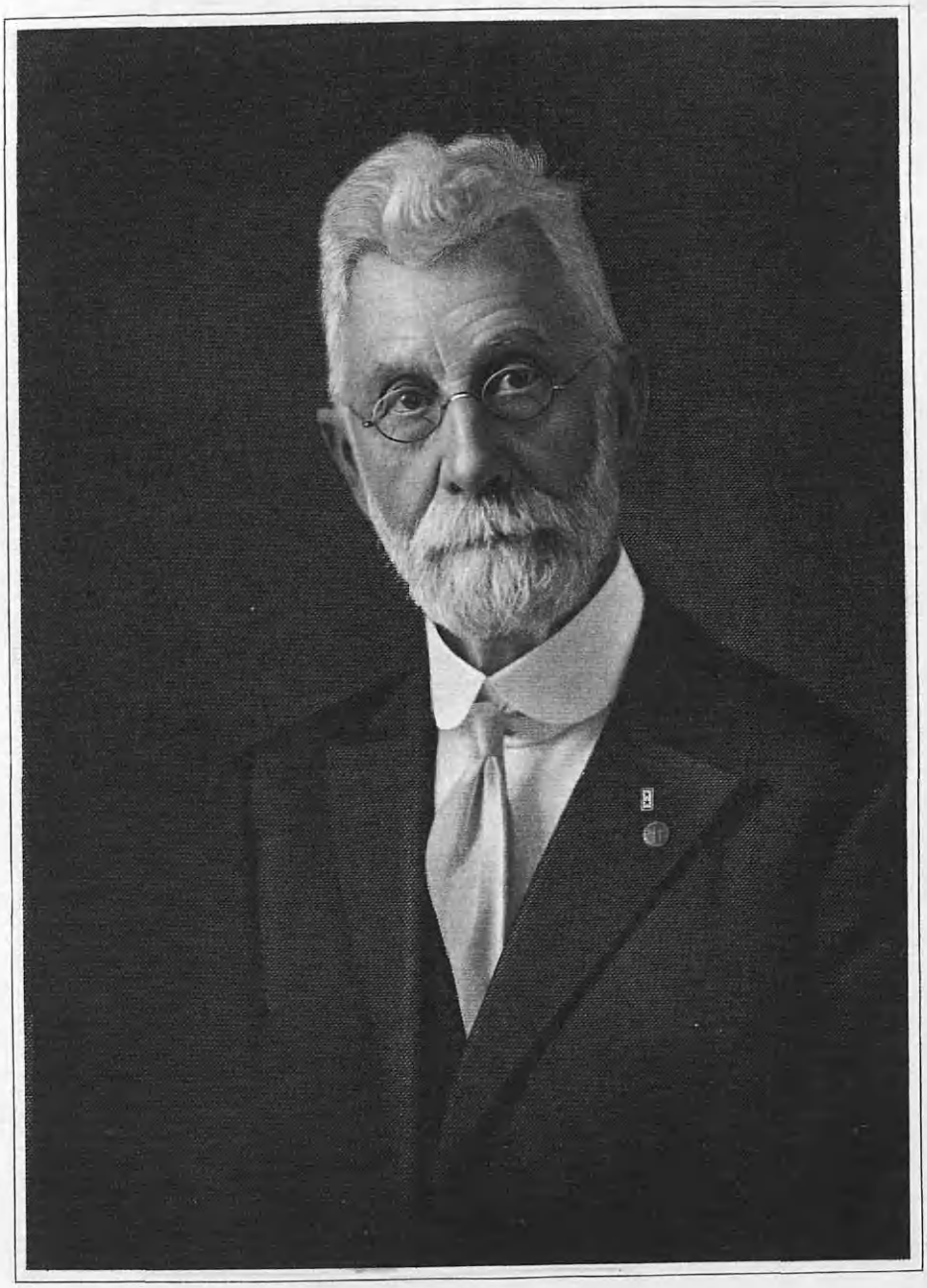
Born in Ohio in 1836, his father moved to Illinios when Dr. Magee was but three years old in which State he lived until coming to California in 1883. Dr. Magee has described the kind of mansion in which he was born in the words of the old Whig song: "I was born in a round log cabin, with a puncheon floor: mud dauber cabin, with a clapboard door; pewter plates and wooden spoons; buck-eye tables, buck-eye chairs, buck-eye beds and buck-eye wares." His medical training was at Rush Medical College in Chicago and at the medical department of the University of Tennessee in Nashville.

Dr. Magee had a notable career as a Civil War surgeon, leaving the service at the end of the war with the rank of major. At the age of twenty-six he was the youngest surgeon in the army. In 1862, Dr. Magee became first assistant surgeon of the Fifty-first Illinois Infantry, and in May, 1863, was commissioned surgeon of that regiment, serving to the end of the war. For a time he was brigade-surgeon in charge of the general field hospital. His war record secured the personal recommendation of General Phil H. Sheridan to the Governor of Illinois, and the roster of medical officers commissioned by the Governor of Illinois during the Civil War shows a total of six hundred and eighty-seven with Dr. Magee one of only five of that number having the letter "G" after their names, which represented the highest award in the service. Dr. Magee attended thousands of wounded soldiers on some of the bloodiest battlefields of the Civil War. He took part in every battle fought by the Army of the Cumberland except that of Missionary Ridge. At the battle of Chickamauga he was taken prisoner and was confined in Libby Prison at Richmond, Virginia, for three months before he was exchanged.

Dr. Magee came to Riverside, California, from Illinois in 1883, and in 1885 moved with his family to San Diego, where he has since resided.

Dr. Magee became a surgeon of the Sante Fé Railroad when it was first built through to San Diego many years ago, and has been continually with that service for thirty years. He is now retired, but many of the old Sante Fé men still come to him for advice and attention. Dr. Magee also served four terms as City Health Officer of San Diego. He was surgeon of the Ninth Regiment, California National Guard, during its life.

As a member and life-deacon of the First Baptist Church of San Diego, Dr. Magee had the distinction of laying the cornerstone of the Baptist Church on



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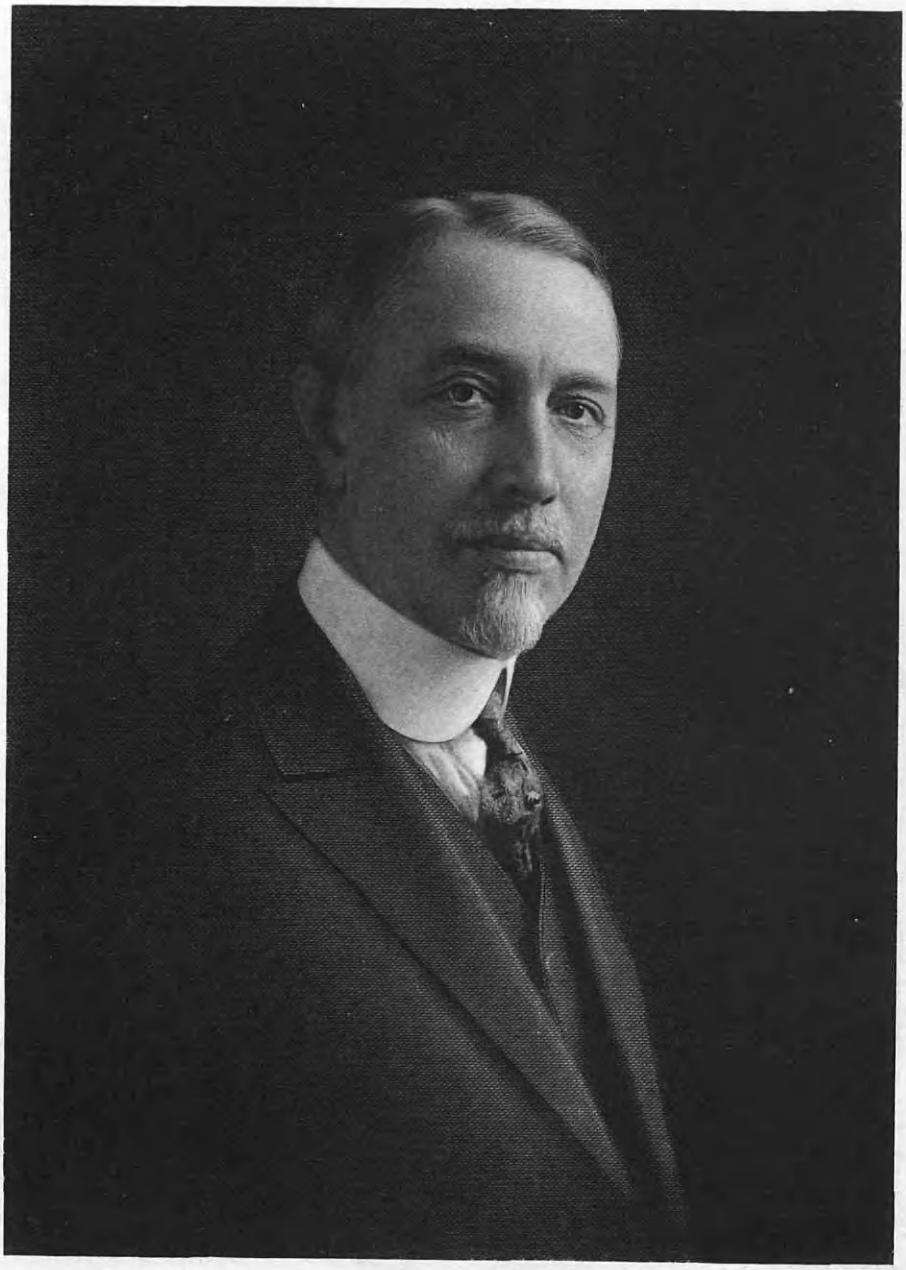

E. De Los Mayer

December 15, 1887, and exactly twenty-five years later, on December 15, 1912, he had the same satisfaction of laying the same stone on the foundation corner of the present White Temple in San Diego. He was made a Master Mason before the Civil War. He is of Revolutionary ancestry, his great-grandfather being a member of a Pennyslvania Regiment that had the distinction of crossing the Delaware River in a field of ice with George Washington just preceding the battle of Trenton. He is as mentally vigorous as he was forty years ago. His rule for longevity, which he says he has followed at least subconsciously during these many years is: "Eat what is set before you, work a full day's work, and sleep a full night's sleep."

In 1866, he married Sarah Elizabeth Sanford, who passed way in October, 1905. They had three sons: 1. Chester, the oldest, who is now a physician in Alhambra, California. 2. E. DeLos, who is an attorney in San Francisco (see a following biography). 3. Claude, also a physician in Southern California up to the time of his death three years ago.

Dr. Magee is one of those splendid men who grow old in years only and, like a sturdy oak, have their roots deep in the hearts and affection of those who have known them. Of this there is plenty of testimony from those who have known him many years who agree from every point of view that his has been a full life, a successful life, a complete life.

MAGEE, E. DeLos,

Attorney.

Birth, education and circumstances, have been some of the factors in making E. DeLos Magee one of the foremost men in his profession in San Francisco, California, where he resides and practices, sharing the growth and progress of that wonderful city since the great fire of 1906. With the record of having been a member of the bar for over a quarter of a century Mr. Magee has handled a wide range of cases in the legal profession some of which were the most important in the State. He represents the scholarship and ability of his profession which he also invests with the dignity of his own personality.

Mr. Magee was born in Prairie City, Illinois, November 11, 1871. He is of Scotch-Irish descent on the paternal side, and his great great-grandfather was with Washington when he crossed the Delaware River through the floes of ice just before the battle of Trenton. Mr. Magee is the son of Dr. Thomas L. (see a preceding biography), and Sarah E. (Sanford) Magee; and they had three sons; E. DeLos, the second son, was the only one of the three to choose the legal profession, the other two following their father into the medical profession.

E. DeLos Magee was about thirteen years of age when his parents established their residence in San Diego. He attended the public schools in that city after which he entered Stanford University and graduated with the class of 1895 with the Bachelor of Arts degree. He then took a course in law at Cornell University at Ithaca, New York, and graduated Bachelor of Laws in 1897. In this connection it is interesting to note that his graduating thesis was upon the subject, "Is there A Federal Common Law?" This was the first time this subject had been written upon to any extent. This thesis was the ground for much favorable comment outside of the law school

and incidentally it may be noted that it received the first prize award. On his return to California Mr. Magee was associated for a year and a half with William J. Hunsacker, one of the leading attorneys of Los Angeles, California. Since then he has confined his activities to San Francisco where he is practicing at present. Another valuable connection was when Mr. Magee was associated with A. C. Freeman, editor-in-chief of the "American State Reports," author of "Executions," "Cotenancy and Partitions," and other voluminous volumes of a legal nature, under whom he contributed some work to the literature of his profession. He also wrote under Mr. Freeman for three years monographic notes for the series; "American Reports," "American State Reports," and the "American Decisions." Mr. Magee also did considerable work on the State code commission, of which Mr. Freeman was also chairman. Since 1905, Mr. Magee has been engaged in law practice, and in November, 1906, formed a partnership with J. V. de Laveaga. Their law firm is now one of long and honorable standing, and while handling a general law practice, specializes in corporation law, probate practice, landlord and tenant, and receivership law. Mr. Magee also represents some extensive interests operating in Mexico. He was appointed receiver of the California Safe Deposit and Trust Company after acting as one of the attorneys for the company during the receivership of Edward J. Le Breton, and later, upon his death, for his successor in receivership, Frank J. Symmes, and subsequently, when his death occurred, Mr. Magee took over that office and was himself receiver until the final liquidation of the insolvent bank. He is the attorney for, and director of, the Yosemite Portland Cement Company at Merced, California. Hs activities in societies and organizations have been so numerous that only a few of them may be mentioned, among which are: past president of the California Society Sons of the American Revolution and of which he is one of the national trustees; national president of the National Progress Club; a member of the college fraternity, Beta Theta Pi; the legal fraternity, Phi Delta Phi; and the scholarship fraternity, Phi Beta Kappa. In politics he is Republican.

Mr. Magee is a versatile and gifted public speaker who possesses singular charm and magnetism. His addresses are full of inspiration and give evidences of unusual culture. However, he has been satisfied with a successful and dignified law practice rather than entering the dubious field of politics.

SULLIVAN, Jeremiah Francis,

Jurist.

The service that Jeremiah Francis Sullivan has rendered to San Francisco, whether in the educational field, through his profession, or in public office, is that of proven devotion to every civic and community cause, and to the standards of right and justice. He has honored the profession of law both as a practicing attorney and as an occupant of the Superior bench, and on November, 19, 1926, was appointed by Governor Richardson as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of California, to fill out the unexpired term of William P. Lawlor, deceased.

He was born in Litchfield County, Connecticut, August 19, 1851, a son of

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Eng. by E.G. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

Jeremiah T. Sullivan

Michael and Margaret (Bohane) Sullivan. He was less than one year old when his parents came to California, and during his early years attended the schools of Nevada County. In 1862 he entered St. Ignatius College and remained there eight years, taking the full preparatory and college courses and graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, to which he later added the degree of Master of Arts and subsequently the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the same institution. He then engaged in teaching at St. Ignatius, holding classes in Greek and Latin, mathematics, geography, history, and English, and in his spare hours studied law, both privately and in the law office of Winans & Belknap. In January, 1874, he passed an oral examination before the bar of the State Supreme Court and was admitted to practice. In 1877 he was elected a member of the Board of Education, on which he served with distinction. One of his conspicuous achievements as a member of the board was his part in the public investigation which stopped the practice of selling in advance the questions which were to be asked of applicants for teachers' certificates. In 1879 he was elected as one of the original twelve Superior Judges chosen under the Constitution of 1879, which abolished the old district courts. He was the youngest of the twelve. His first term was for five years and at the end of that term he was reëlected, in November, 1884, for a term of six years. In 1888 he was a candidate for the Supreme bench, and in a total of two hundred and twenty-five thousand votes cast he was defeated by only five hundred. In 1889 he resigned from the Superior bench to devote himself to private practice and with his brother, Matt I. Sullivan, and has so continued ever since. Since 1905 Theodore J. Roche has been a junior member of the firm.

During his judicial career Judge Sullivan presided over many famous and important trials, some of which were of even sensational interest as well as of immense public importance. Among these was the case of Burke versus Flood, which was one of the so-called "bonanza" cases, so known from its relation to the old Comstock lode of Virginia City, Nevada, which was one of the greatest gold and silver properties in mining history. The case involved the rights of minority stockholders in the Comstock mining corporations and therefore attracted almost nation-wide attention. Still another famous case over which Judge Sullivan presided was that of Cox versus McLaughlin and another was the sensational divorce case of Sarah Althea Hill against Senator William Sharon. Judge Sullivan upheld the "validity" of a "common law" marriage and awarded her a division of the community property, after a trial lasting eighty-seven days. Sharon carried the case to the State Supreme Court, where Judge Sullivan's decree was at first affirmed. On a subsequent appeal from his order denying Sharon's motion for a new trial the judgment was reversed. In the interim between the two Supreme Court decisions the personnel of the court had been changed. Judge Sullivan's practice has largely been confined to probate cases and personal injury cases, and he has been considered a high authority in both branches of practice. One of the most remarkable cases handled by his firm was that of Willard R. Zibbell against the Southern Pacific Company,

the plaintiff suing for the loss of two arms and a leg. He was granted judgment with interest and costs aggregating ninety-two thousand dollars, the largest sum ever paid in a personal injury suit in the history of the country. This verdict was sustained by the Supreme Court.

Judge Sullivan has been prominent in Catholic fraternal affairs, as president, for two terms, of the Young Men's Institute, and in fraternal and benevolent work of other Catholic societies. In 1905 St. Ignatius College conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. He served seven terms consecutively as president of the Bar Association of San Francisco, quitting the service to take up the presidency of the California Bar Association to which he was elected October 13, 1923. He is also a member of the American Bar Association. Upon his resignation from the presidency of the San Francisco Bar Association, at a banquet an engrossed eulogy of elaborate design was tendered Judge Sullivan by his brother members at the bar.

After seven years of intensive service as President of the Bar Association of San Francisco, Judge Jeremiah F. Sullivan leaves that office to accept the presidency of the California Bar Association. That he may not go without some evidence of appreciation, some token of admiration of his fellow-lawyers, they inscribe to him this testimonial. . . .

"To the task of leadership of this Association he brought the spirit of fairness learned upon the bench, zeal and loyalty strengthened in years of active practice, civic devotion born of love for the city in which he lives and the highest sense of professional duty. With these aids he rallied the members of the bar during the period of the Great War and encouraged them in their gladly self-imposed work for their country. Having aroused the profession to a realization of its responsibility and its opportunity, through his initiative the membership of the Association was trebled. Not satisfied with numbers he insisted upon action and through practical measures, helpful to the administration of justice, he has raised the profession in the public regard. Tireless in his devotion to the Association as is a man to his family unmindful of his private interests, his enthusiasm has been an example to the entire bar. To him, strong, modest, active, approachable, cheerful, helpful, warm in friendship, unswerving in his ideals, we, whose privilege it has been to be near him, make this avowal of our affection and of our esteem, and voice our gratification that the profession of the State is to know the charm of his character and to feel the influence of his inspiration."

Judge Sullivan was married, on September 13, 1876, to Helen M. Bliss, daughter of George D. Bliss, of San Francisco, one of California's pioneers. To them were born five children: 1. Harry F. 2. Gertrude M., who was married to Bernard M. Breeden. 3. Helen Bliss, the wife of Paymaster Roland W. Segumann, United States Navy. 4. Jeremiah Francis, Jr. 5. Marguerite.

WEINSTOCK, Colonel Harris,

Statesman.

The reader is deeply impressed by the majesty of greatness when reading the biography of a man like Harris Weinstock. It may be permissible if he wonders how one man in his brief career can succeed in so many worthy aims.

Mr. Weinstock was born in London, England, on September 18, 1854, and a short time thereafter, the family removed to the United States. He attended the public schools of New York City until he was twelve years of age. In this connection the following appreciative statement has been written: "How well he built upon his meager educational foundation is amply evidenced by his success

in later life and by the calls upon him for responsible service by the Governor of California and the President of the United States."

Colonel Weinstock was a youth when he came to California, and there he found employment as a clerk in a country store. Before he attained his legal majority he and his half-brother, David Lubin, combined forces and their very limited capital in an independent business venture. These young pioneers opened a modest little store at Sacramento, California, and this establishment, known at that time as the Mechanics Store, is to be considered as the nucleus from which was evolved the great San Francisco mercantile house of Weinstock, Lubin & Company. Considering this period in his career Mr. Weinstock, in speaking of the struggling firm of which he was thus a member, wrote as follows:

We had just one great ambition, and that was to be able to look every customer squarely in the eye and feel that he was being treated as we would like to be treated if we were the customers. We had blind faith that such a business policy would spell ultimate success, and that the business ethics involved would, sooner or later, bring us prestige. We lived to see the day when this small and obscure beginning revolutionized the whole method of retail shopping in our sphere of commercial influence.

Of the high standing and effective service of this representative mercantile house of San Francisco, it is quite unnecessary to speak further. At the time of his death in 1922, as the result of a fall from a horse while riding, Colonel Weinstock was president of Weinstock, Lubin & Company, also president of Weinstock-Nichols Company, dealers in automobile supplies, and he had been for many years a director of the D. O. Mills Bank of Sacramento.

From an appreciative article prepared by C. E. Grunsky at the time of Mr. Weinstock's death are taken the following extracts:

Despite his devotion to his family and the insistent demand which business affairs made upon his time and energies, he found time to be of service to his State and country. He joined the National Guard of California in 1881, and within the ensuing fourteen years passed through the successive grades from private to lieutenant-colonel. In 1887 he was appointed a member of the board of trustees of the State Library of California; in 1891 he was elected a member of the Board of Freeholders of Sacramento to frame a new charter for that city; he was appointed in 1897 a member of the California State Board of Horticulture; in 1908, he was designated by Governor Gillett as special labor commissioner to investigate labor laws and labor conditions in foreign countries; four years later he was called upon by Governor Johnson to investigate and report upon the free-speech disturbances at San Diego resulting from the attempts by the authorities to suppress street speaking by members of the Industrial Workers of the World. In 1913, Mr. Weinstock was selected by Governor Johnson to become a member of the American commission charged with the study of European systems of rural credits, and was by his associates made vice-president of the commission. In the same year he was called by President Woodrow Wilson to serve as a member of the Industrial Relations Commission, and a few months later he was made a member of the California Industrial Accidents Commission, by Governor Johnson. In 1915, he was appointed a member of the California State Rural Credit Commission, and he was active in the work of this commission to the time of his death. In the same year, too, when the position of State Market Director was to be filled, it was natural that Governor Johnson should select Mr. Weinstock for this position. Here was an exceptional opportunity for constructive work which Mr. Weinstock could not overlook. Instead of acceding to the demand for the establishment of free markets, he looked

deeper and found that the best protection that the grower could get would result from coöperation with the individual growers. Through his efforts, associations were formed of the producers of the various classes of farm products, and a large measure of stability of business has come to the grower as a result.

During a trip in the East he noticed the poor condition in which the California grapes reached the Eastern market, and also the fact that Malaga grapes from Spain were being auctioned off and a better price obtained for them. The result of his investigations led to the better packing of grapes and the auctioning of them, and this has been of incalculable benefit to the grape growers of California.

At the time of his death Mr. Weinstock was a member of the executive board of the National Civic Federation; he was vice-president of the Jewish Publication Society of America; he was one of the founders and first president of the Commonwealth Club of California, and was an active member of numerous other civic and social organizations of representative order. Among his writings may be mentioned: "Jesus, the Jew" (1902), and "Strikes and Lockouts" (1909). Among his public benefactions was the establishing at the University of California of the Barbara Weinstock Lectureship on Morals of Trade, this lectureship being dedicated to his wife.

From a tribute paid to the memory of Colonel Weinstock by the Commonwealth Club of California are taken the following quotations:

When Colonel Weinstock joined the club its name was casually known to a very few. When he left the presidency, after five years of service, there was a growing membership of nearly four hundred good citizens and the foundation of the usefulness of the institution had been laid. Had it not been for this unselfish service of President Weinstock it is not at all certain that this club would have endured. In his death we have lost not only a member and a man whom we respected and loved, but the one who undoubtedly made possible the establishment of this club as a respected institution of Statewide scope. . . . He laid the foundation upon which we have built. He was a good man, a wise counselor, and a faithful friend.

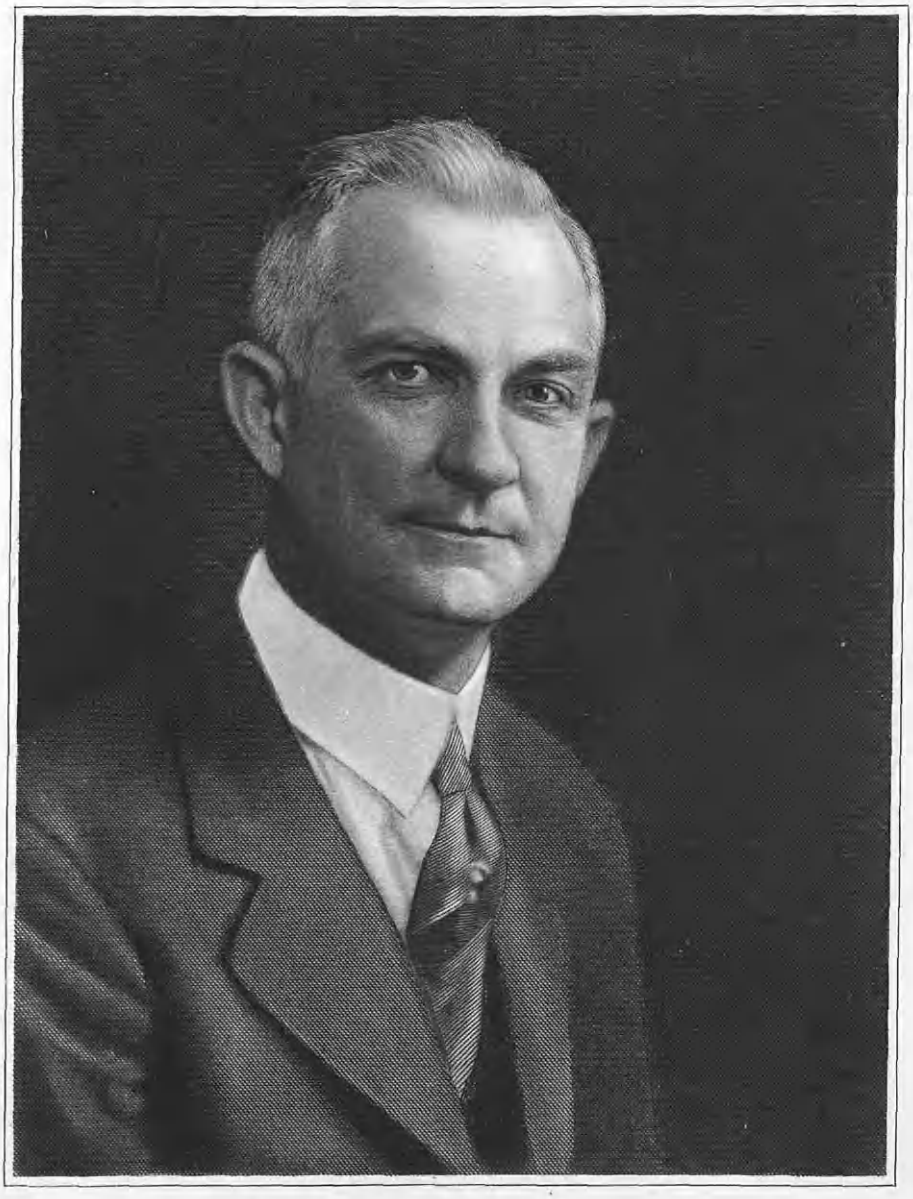
From the same source are drawn further quotation, slightly modified:

These activities and interests of Colonel Weinstock were but the outward expression of a constructively sympathetic and noble heart and of an active mind directed largely toward problems of public welfare.

Of Colonel Weinstock's attitude as a citizen, no better idea can be conveyed than by quoting from an address before the Commonwealth Club, in which he characterized Theodore Roosevelt as his ideal of American manhood of the highest type:

Let us take him as an example of our political action; let us in common with him have convictions and the courage of our convictions; let us not hesitate to perform duty, even when that duty means sacrifice. Let us not be good citizens only when it pays to be good citizens; but rather let us be good citizens when it does pay to be good citizens. That, after all, is the test. . . . You and I deserve no credit if we are good citizens when it costs nothing to be a good citizen. Our citizenship is put to the test only when a sacrifice must be made to perform our duty. Let us have what is called the "two-o'clock-in-the-morning courage." Let us not calculate when a duty is to be performed whether or not it will carry with it a penalty. Let us rather forget penalties; let us forget rights, and realize that the most sacred claims upon us are the duties which citizenship carries with it.

The domestic chapter in the life of Colonel Weinstock contains another eulogy which proclaims his inestimable character. On February 24, 1878, he was married to Barbara Felsenthal, of San Francisco, who maintains her home in that city. Their four children also survive their father: 1. Alice, the wife of Burton A. Towne, of Lodi, California. 2. Helen, the wife of Samuel Frankenhei-



G. H. Pratt.

mer, of Stockton. 3. Robert. 4. Walter. Both sons live in San Francisco.

Colonel Weinstock was one of California's most valued citizens—its welfare meant much to him also. His fine intellectuality and high ideals he translated into ideals for practical public service and the promotion of those things which make for the good of humanity. His quiet dignity, but withal, congenial personality, warmed the hearts of his fellow-men and left them something tangible of himself.

A tribute to Colonel Harris Weinstock by Senator Hiram W. Johnson:

He was one of Nature's noblemen, never was there a man of higher character, no life was ever more full of kindliness, generosity, and love than his. He was the most just man I ever knew. In a friendship of nearly forty years I never knew him to do a small or petty act. He never knew malice. Wrong doing was utterly foreign to him. He was always big and broad and decent and good. The State loses one of its foremost citizens. Humanity one of its greatest assets. We who loved him lose the finest, sweetest, best soul among us.

PRATT, George W.,

Civil Engineer.

It is providential that when there is a large undertaking to be carried out, the right man always appears to carry it through to a successful finish. Such a man is George W. Pratt who, by his energy, industry, and integrity, has helped to make agrarian history in California. Being a civil engineer by profession gave Mr. Pratt that discernment and appraisal ability of the trained scientist, which, together with California's vast tracts of convertible lands, have conspired to make him the organizer and developer of successful projects having to do with farm lands and mining. These have been notable transactions and constructive developments in the highly specialized farming districts of Central and Southern California.

Mr. Pratt was born in Mariposa County, California, June 11, 1880. He is the son of John M. Pratt, a native of Georgia, who was of Revolutionary stock and English descent. He was a Methodist minister and in the early days was a circuit rider. His grandfather served with the Confederate army, and after the war came to California and then removed to Oregon, where he was known as the "Cowboy Minister." He possessed the qualifications and talents to make him a popular as well as an influential religious worker. For several years he enjoyed the distinction of being the champion rider in Western Oregon. At the time of the great San Francisco fire he was at the Russ House and from there removed to Highland Springs in Lake County, where he died a few weeks later on May 2, 1906. His brother, J. W. Pratt, has been recorder of Mariposa County for the last twenty years, and another brother, Charles P. Pratt, was assessor of that county for a number of years, but is now living there retired. John M. Pratt married Louisa A. Lewis, who survives him and is now living at College City, Colusa County, California. She is also of Revolutionary stock and of Scotch-English ancestry. Her father, Jacob Lewis, was born in Missouri, but was one of the pioneers coming to California in 1849. He operated in those early days a stage station at Lewis, California, which was named after him.

Educated in the public schools of Merced County and the Pacific Methodist

College at Santa Rosa, California, George W. Pratt found employment in his youth in the civil engineering department of the Santa Fé Railway. He was in the service when the Santa Fé built the road into Richmond, marking the beginning of that prosperous suburb of San Francisco. He was with the engineering corps of the Southern Pacific Company in Santa Barbara County, when the gap between Surf and Elwood was bridged. He was then one of the engineers affecting line changes in Humboldt Valley at Nevada, and after that returned to Santa Barbara to engage in business for himself, handling lands and surveying. Mr. Pratt was a resident of Lompoc from 1901 to 1910 and since then has maintained his home and headquarters in San Francisco, with offices in the Phelan Building.

Mr. Pratt attributes much of his success to George Roberts, a California pioneer, who with his advice and counsel helped him in the early part of his career. In speaking of his friend and benefactor, Mr. Pratt describes him as the kindest man he has ever known and a man that so impressed others who were devoted to him also. When he was only twenty-one years of age, Mr. Roberts placed him in charge of his interests and in trying to justify this confidence, he was led from one success to another. Mr. Roberts lived to be ninety years of age and was living at San José at the time of his death.

Since then Mr. Pratt has been handling lands in large tracts. He subdivided the Santa Rosa Ranch, the Jalama and Alisal Ranches and, more recently, the Jusus Maria Ranch in Santa Barbara County which was steeped in early Spanish history in the California of the padres. He sold to the California Packing Corporation four thousand acres, five miles east of Merced. The corporation has developed this land as the Del Monte Orchard, the largest young orchard in the world. Mr. Pratt was one of the organizers of the Planada Fruit farms adjoining the Del Monte, and most of this entire tract has been planted to figs.

With characteristic success he has been handling the lands of the Marshall interests in Los Angeles, the owner, E. J. Marshall, being one of the largest land owners in the world. He owns the Chino Ranch at Los Angeles, the Jusus Maria Ranch at Santa Barbara, and the Las Palomas Ranch of Mexico. Mr. Pratt gave the county of Santa Barbara a nineteen acre park from the Santa Rosa Ranch, nine miles east of Lompoc on the Santa Inez River. This is known as the Santa Rosa Park. In 1924 he bought five hundred acres on the Tuolumne River twelve miles from the city of Modesto, Stanislaus County, which is one of the most modern dairies in the State, the one hundred and fifty Holstein cows being considered the finest of dairy cattle anywhere. Somehow or other, he has been attracted to large land enterprises which he disposes of successfully, and among them is Alisal Ranch, consisting of ten thousand acres, the purchaser being Charles E. Perkins of Burlington, Iowa; the Ward tract consisting of eleven thousand acres of the old Henry Miller Bloomfield Ranch at Gilroy, California, to J. L. Murphy of Los Angeles, former owner of the Alisal Ranch.

Mr. Pratt is a native son of California and in politics he is a Republican. He is a member of the Commonwealth Club of San Francisco and he belongs to the

Santa Barbara Lodge, No. 613, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and Lompoc Lodge, No 57, Knights of Pythias.

He was married, at San Francisco, February 19, 1923, to Alice S. Smith, a native of San Francisco and a daughter of one of the early pioneers of California. Her death occurred November 16, 1924.

Mr. Pratt is a public-spirited man along constructive ways of thinking. It is impossible for him to work along any other lines but the large constructive method, and such men always leave the world better than they find it. California, noted for its big opportunities, is also noted for its men to fill them, and Mr. Pratt is one of them.

CROCKER, Henry J.,

Financier.

Upon the roll of San Francisco's honored citizenship appears the name of Henry J. Crocker, whose death, which occurred on October 11, 1912, removed from the city one of the most prominent figures in its commercial life, a man who for many years had been a great and dominating force in general business expansion. Mr. Crocker was, moreover, loyal in friendship, faithful in citizenship, honorable in all business relations and true to every tie and obligation of his life—an upright, straightforward and worthy gentleman whose work had many phases, all of great importance as effective forces in the promotion of the general good. He was a native son of California, born in Sacramento, June 19, 1861, his father being Clark W. Crocker, a representative of one of the oldest American families.

The genealogy of the Crocker family is a matter of record as far back at least as the year 1660, when one Daniel Crocker married a daughter of Governor Hinckley, who had been a soldier in the Narragansett War in Rhode Island. Josiah Crocker died in 1698 but his descendants became scattered over the State of New York which became an organized State nearly a century later. One branch of the family went to Troy and it was there that Clark W. Crocker, the father of the subject of this review, was born. He came to California as one of the earliest settlers in the State and became a prominent banker and merchant, operating a chain of mercantile establishments throughout California, Utah, and Nevada. He was a man of rare business and executive ability, with an unusual talent for commercial organization, and he therefore left a deep impression upon the business history of his time.

Henry J. Crocker of this review acquired his education at St. Matthew's School, in San Mateo County, and after laying aside his books entered the mercantile business with his father. After seven years' identification with this line of work, during which he gained much valuable experience, he became in 1886 a partner in the firm of H. S. Crocker Company, printers and publishers in San Francisco, a concern in which he continued to be interested during the remainder of his life, serving as its vice-president. In addition, he was president of the West Coast Life Insurance Company, vice-president of the Italian-American Bank, and a director in the American National Bank. He was also vice-president and manager of the Refining & Producing Oil Company of San Francisco, and had other impor-

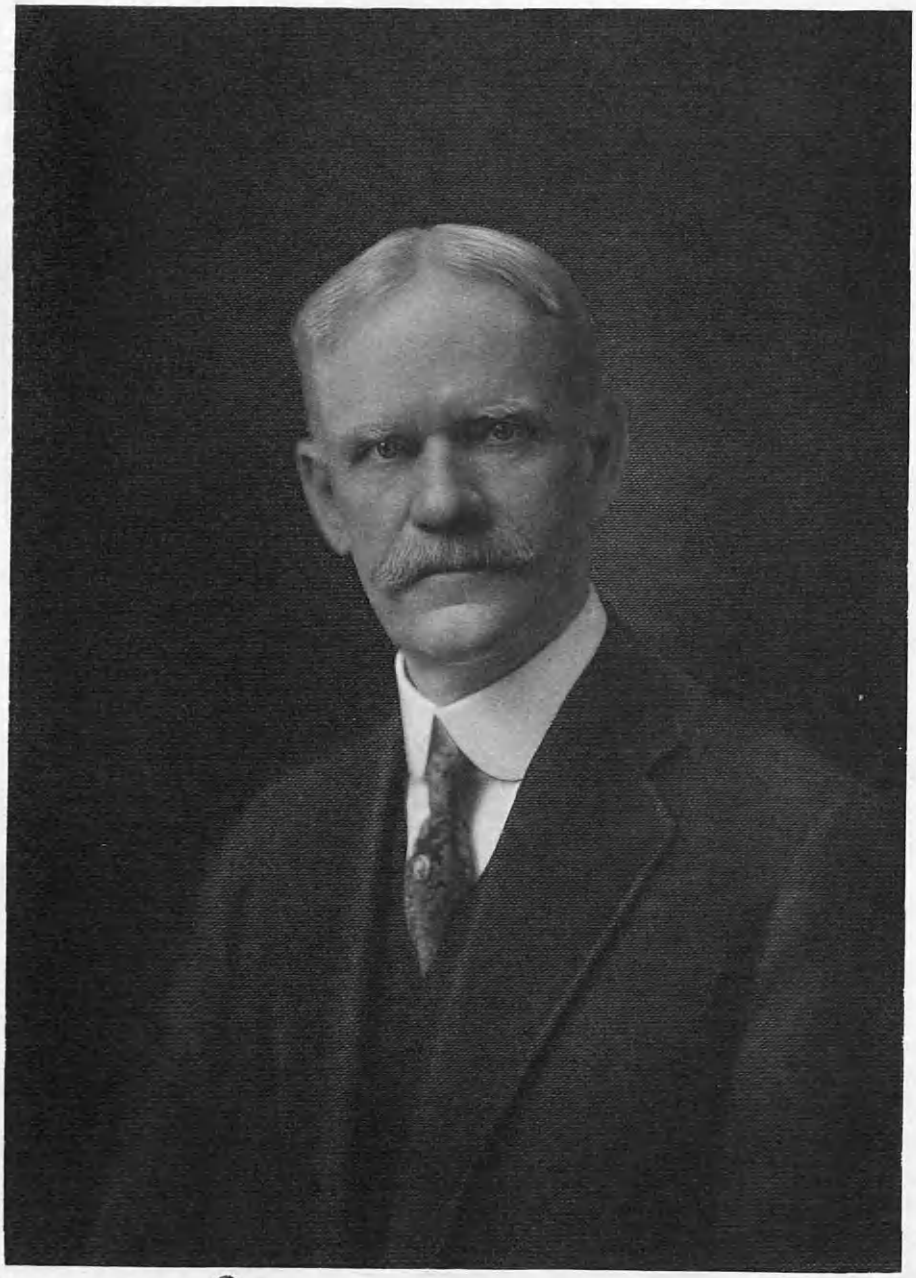
tant connections with oil interests. He was besides, deeply interested in grape cultivation and in the growth of this industry throughout the State, and he often served as referee for both the wine and raisin associations of California. He dealt honorably and honestly with all men and his name came to be regarded as a synonym for integrity in business circles. However, the scope of his interests extended far beyond any one field and embraced many of the important phases of the public life of the city and State. Under the administration of Governor George C. Pardee, Mr. Crocker was an active member of the board of harbor commissioners and did valuable work for the city of San Francisco following the fire of 1906.

As a collector of postage stamps he was known all over the world, and his Hawaiian collection was probably the best known in existence. He won highest honors in many international exhibitions of his stamp collections, and received from King Edward the title of Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society. In 1909 he published "Hawaiian Numerals," a compilation of unofficial data relating to the type-set stamps of the Kingdom of Hawaii. Much of his leisure time was taken up with hunting and fishing and at one time he kept a fine stable. His interests in sports of all kinds was wholesome and ever for sport's sake. His active and helpful coöperation could always be depended upon in public affairs and any project which he believed beneficial to the community received his honest endorsement. His remarkable business and executive ability and his talent for organization, influenced to a great extent the commercial, industrial and financial development of San Francisco, and left their impress upon the business history of the city and State.

Mr. Crocker was one of the founders and charter members of the San Francisco Golf and Country Club. He was prominent in Masonic circles and was a past president of Pacific Parlor, Native Sons of the Golden West. He was a member of the Olympic Club of San Francisco of which he was at one time president. In addition he was a member of the Bohemian, Pacific Union, University, Union League, successor to the old Dirigo Club, and Family clubs of San Francisco, these affiliations indicating something of the scope and character of his social interests. In social life Mr. Crocker was exceptionally well known, his warm, friendly and democratic nature endearing him to all with whom he came in contact. While he was a member of one of California's best families, his friendship knew no distinction of class and his name was honored and widely beloved wherever it was known.

In 1889, Henry J. Crocker married Mary Virginia Ives, and they were the parents of two sons and four daughters: Florence; Marion; Henry J., Jr., a graduate of Yale University; Kate, Clark, and Mary Julia.

During his life Mr. Crocker built up a substantial degree of material prosperity by earnest, steadfast and well directed work along constructive methods, and gained a still higher degree of attainment in the respect and honor of his many friends. Those who knew him personally found him a genial and kindly gentleman of generous impulses and ready at all times to aid those in need. In every way he lived according to his highest ideals. There can be no greater success.



John A. Miller

MILLER, John H.,

Lawyer.

Among the unassuming, but belonging to one of the branches of highest citizenry which contributed to the original population of this republic, is John H. Miller, a direct descendant of the great American patriot, Patrick Henry.

Mr. Miller was born at the historical city of Lynchburg, the very location of which is pregnant with early national memoirs. His father, William A. Miller, whose death occurred at Lynchburg about two and a half years ago as the result of an accident, had lived to the venerable age of ninety-nine years and ten months. His mother's maiden name was Margaret Henry, a daughter of John Henry and granddaughter of Patrick Henry, the great Virginia statesman and orator. On his father's side, Mr. Miller has an equally interesting geneaology. The founder of the Miller family in Virginia was Thomas Miller who came from the North of Ireland in 1693. His son was Samuel, and his grandson, Thomas, served as a captain in the Revolutionary War and was wounded at the battle of Cowpens. Thomas Miller married Ann Ball, a member of the family of Mary Ball, mother of George Washington. Samuel Thomas Miller, son of Thomas and Ann (Ball) Miller, married Frances E. Fitzpatrick, and they were the parents of William A. Miller. John Henry Miller is eligible to the Society of the Cincinnati on both sides of his family.

John Henry Miller of this sketch acquired his early education in private schools at Lynchburg, graduated from Richmond College in 1874 with the Master of Arts degree, and in 1927 the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on him by the University of Richmond. After a year as principal of the Locustville Academy in Accomack County, Virginia, he went to California. At that time in California education in individuals was not commonly met with, and instructors were always in demand. Mr. Miller taught in Shasta County, then at Napa, and later in San Francisco. In the meantime he was studying law, and for a year and nine months was clerk in the law office of Pringle & Hayne. He was admitted to the bar in 1879. In the general routine of his law practice he was called upon to assist in several patent cases, and therefore almost by accident he drifted into the practice of patent law as a specialty. Since 1885 his distinguishing work has been in that field, and he has since conducted important litigation in many States, representing many large corporations. He was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of the United States in 1888 on motion of Hon. W. W. Morrow, later United States Circuit Judge at San Francisco.

Mr. Miller's first great case, and one that reached the Supreme Court, was reported as Hendy vs. Ironworks (127 U. S. 370) and is looked upon as one of the leading cases on the subject of aggregation. While Mr. Miller was unsuccessful in behalf of his clients in this particular case, he laid thereby the foundation for his well-justified fame as a patent lawyer. Following the great fire of 1906, he removed to New York City and founded the law firm of Miller & Merwin, though still retaining offices in San Francisco. Finding his love for California was so great, after four years he returned and has maintained his offices there ever since.

Among the important cases in which

he has appeared before the United States Supreme Court, a few involving large questions may be mentioned as follows: Hoskin vs. Fisher (125 U. S. 217), on reissue; Hendy vs. Ironworks, already referred to; Boesch vs. Graff (133 U. S. 697), relating to importation of patented articles from abroad; Keyes vs. Eureka (158 U. S. 150), involving a question of license; Worden vs. Fig Syrup Company, relating to fraudulent trademarks; Smith vs. Vulcan Iron Works, and Norton vs. Wheaton (165 U. S. 518), leading cases on the construction of the Evarts act creating the Circuit Court of Appeals; Belknap vs. Schild (161 U. S. 10), involving the liability of the Government for infringements of patents; and Singer vs. Cramer (192 U. S. 265), pertaining to instructions to juries in patent cases. Another important case was the Bowers Hydraulic Dredger litigation, in which he established the pioneership of Bowers in that line of endeavor. His greatest achievement is the Carson litigation, decided in 1925, commonly known as the twenty million dollar case, in which he established the validity of the Carson patents for copper smelting against the American Smelting and Refining Company. The members of the law profession in general are familiar with most of these cases, not so much for their intrinsic interests as for the broad principles proceeding therefrom. Mr. Miller has appeared in scores of other cases of hardly less importance, and in the course of his practice he has been identified with cases in twenty-eight different States in the Union.

Mr. Miller has a broad range of interests in club and social life and is a member of the following clubs and societies: Pacific Union, the Bohemian, Union League, Commonwealth and Mechanics Institute of San Francisco, the Southern and Virginia of New York City; a member of the Geographical Society, the American Bar Association, the American Society of International Law, the Patent Law Association, and the Masonic Order. He is a Republican but has steadily declined public office. During the World War he served on many boards, particularly the examining board, and subsequently appeared as a public speaker before many bodies in opposition to the League of Nations.

At San José, California, November 28, 1906, John H. Miller married Susie Jones, of Memphis, Tennessee, daughter of William A. Jones.

In the empire of the Far West, California, Mr. Miller has always found it possible to maintain an international outlook upon the world's affairs, while whole-heartedly devoting himself to his law practice and his duties as a citizen of the community.

BOSTWICK, Arthur Elmore, Ph.D.,

Librarian.

Dr. Arthur Elmore Bostwick was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, March 8, 1860, a descendant of Arthur Bostwick, who came to this country in 1640, and was one of the original settlers of Stratford, Connecticut. He is the only son of Dr. David and Adelaide (McKinley) Bostwick, and was educated in the Litchfield Institute of his native town, and at Yale University, where he received the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1881, and the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1883.

Dr. Bostwick was the first holder of the Silliman Fellowship at Yale, lasting until 1884, and was instructor and proctor,

1883-84. He was a teacher in the high school at Montclair, New Jersey, in 1884-86, and on the staff of "Appleton's Cyclopedia of American Biography," 1886-88. In 1888-90, he was engaged in literary work; was assistant editor of "The Forum," 1890-92; associate editor of the "Standard Dictionary," and office expert in physics, in 1892-94. Dr. Bostwick entered library work in 1889, and was chief librarian of the New York Free Circulating Library in 1889-1901; chief of the circulation department of the New York Public Library, 1901-09; and has been librarian of the St. Louis Public Library since October 1, 1909. Dr. Bostwick also has been editor of the science department of the "Literary Digest" since 1891.

BLANCHARD, Henry Franklin,

Metals Production Expert.

From ancient times the surname Blanchard has been borne by members of that family who have been leaders in the professions, in statesmanship, in mercantile pursuits and in the industries, both in the mother country and in America, where the founder and his descendants have had to do with the building of the composite structure of the Republic. In the case of Henry F. Blanchard, late of Springfield, Massachusetts, who bore the family cognomen most worthily, the industrial strain, with a pronounced leaning towards production of metal implements and devices, told out with eminently successful result. He had not only attained high standing in business and club circles in his adopted home city of Springfield, but was well known to the metals trade of the country through his position of assistant to the president of the American Can Company, of New York City, probably the most important concern of the kind in the world.

Born in Worcester, Massachusetts, March 25, 1885, Henry F. Blanchard was a son of Frank Seegar and Mary Elise (Tessier) Blanchard. Following his preparatory course, he entered Amherst College, Amherst, Massachusetts, where he studied for one year. He was by gift and training remarkably equipped for handling financial details as measured by the standing and scope of operations of large concerns. When Mr. Blanchard left college he entered his father's business in Worcester, Massachusetts, the Blanchard Press, a large printing and publishing house, and soon rose to the position of sales manager and secretary. In 1912, he resigned to become sales manager of the Knox Automobile Company of Springfield, Massachusetts. In 1915, he went to Europe and succeeded in getting a $2,000,000 order for Knox tractors from the French government; then returned to this country, resigned from the Knox Company, and established an office in New York, where he sold trucks and supplies to the French and English governments during the war, and making an extended business trip to Norway, Sweden, France and Italy at the expiration of the war, he bought an interest in the Napier Saw Works, of Springfield, changing the name to the Metal Saw and Machine Company, and became joint owner with Mr. Fred T. Ley of New York. Later, Mr. Blanchard organized the Colook Refrigerating Machine Company, and manufactured the machines in the Metal Saw and Machine Company's plant. In 1924, he became special assistant to the president of the American Can Company of New York, but retained his interest in the Metal Saw Company. The

Colook Company was reorganized in 1926, but the machines are still being manufactured in the Metal Saw plant.

His executive ability, with especial reference to his capacity for financial and secretarial detail, brought his name to the attention of the president of the American Can Company, to whose New York general headquarters Mr. Blanchard became attached in 1924 in the capacity of special assistant to the head of that great concern. As in his former associations, so in his latter one, he fulfilled the family tradition for thoroughness and capability, meeting the requirements of his position in a manner most satisfactory to his superior, when he was suddenly stricken from the field of usefulness and high endeavor, dying at his home in Springfield, September 19, 1926. Following services at the residence, the body was laid at rest in the family plot in West Boylston Cemetery, West Boylston, Massachusetts.

Mr. Blanchard enjoyed a very wide acquaintance in trade circles throughout the country, and he was especially well liked by his great number of Springfield friends and associates. Ability, a pleasing personality, and a desire to be of service to his fellows had carved for him an enduring place among the people of his city. He was a member of the Country Club of Springfield, the Bankers' Club of New York, and the Wagasset Club of Springfield. His religious fellowship was with the South Congregational Church of Springfield.

Mr. Blanchard married Agnes Hutchinson Farley, of Sedalia, Missouri, in 1910, and to them were born three daughters: Jean Farley, Elise Arnold, and Barbara, all of Springfield. Surviving also are his mother, Mrs. Frank Seegar Blanchard, of Worcester, and two sisters, Mrs. Chester Dodge of Newtonville, Massachusetts, and Mrs. Monroe Tuttle of Middletown, Connecticut.

Seemingly at the height of his powers, with every promise of many years of increasing usefulness in the sphere of his election, Mr. Blanchard, while still a young man, was called to lay down his life-work, conscious virtually to the last that he had wrought faithfully and well in the stations to which he had been called.

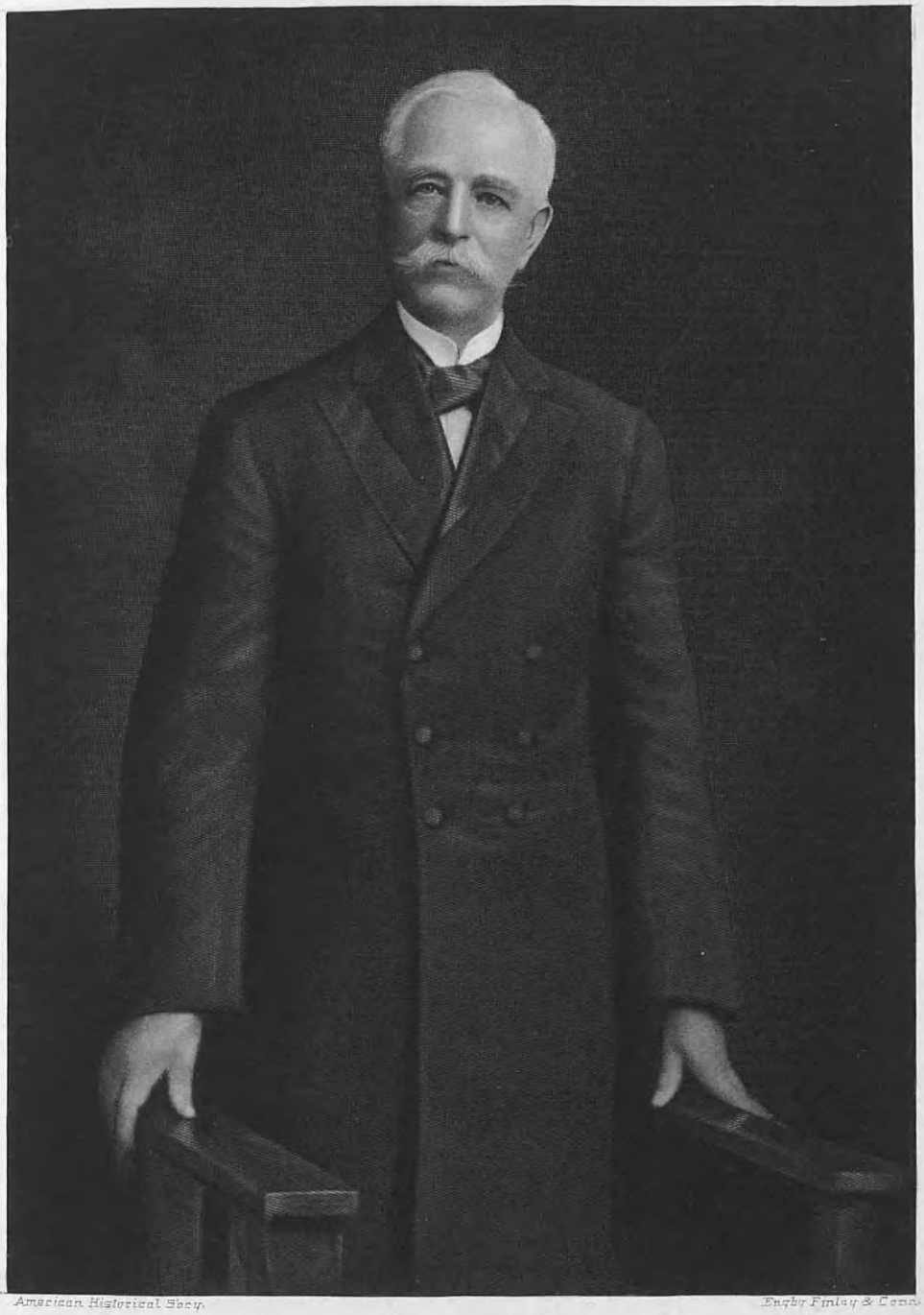
ADAMS, Hon. Jewett William,

Pioneer and Statesman.

In that epic of the Pacific coast which remains for a genius to write, will appear the name of Hon. Jewett William Adams as one of the men who helped to make this western wilderness habitable for later generations. Of the thousands who came from all over the world at that time, only a few names are recorded as having achieved anything which would entitle them to appear in the hall of fame.

Governor Adams was born on a farm near Burlington, Vermont, August 6, 1834, a son of William and Nancy (Boardman) Adams, both of whom belonged to old and honored families of the East. After obtaining an excellent education in his native State, Jewett William Adams arrived in California in 1852, where he became interested in mining, the one absorbing industry at that time. He fortunately attracted the attention of General Frémont whose protégé he became, and he was engaged by him to work the Frémont grant.

Subsequently, however, like many oth-



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J. W. Adams

er men at that time, the opportunities in Nevada attracted him, where he went into the teaming business, and in connection with it laid the foundation of his great fortune. It was while building up this large enterprise that he invented and put to practical use the iron hub, which gave him the nickname of "Ironhub" Adams. While this was the most important manifestation of his inventive genius, he produced a number of appliances, and took in this kind of work, especially in after life, great relaxation. He became interested also in the cattle business, and in partnership with Mr. Magill, under the firm name of Adams and Magill, built up one of the largest cattle industries in Nevada. This firm also handled sheep but it was as cattlemen that they were the best known. Governor Adams was also the pioneer of the plaster business in San Francisco and controlled the Empire Hardwall Plaster Company in that city while continuing his business in Nevada. From this source he reaped extensive profits also. In fact, it would be difficult to mention anything with which he became interested that was not lucrative for him, for his was the genius which knew how to develop any business to paying proportions. Entering politics at Carson City, Nevada, he became one of the dominating factors in the Democratic party, and was elected lieutenant-governor, under Governor Bradley, but he was really acting governor for practically all the term, and was elected governor on his record.

On January 16, 1878, Governor Adams married Emma E. Lee, a native of Philadelphia, and a descendant of the Lees of Virginia. They were the parents of one daughter, Frances, who is the wife of George Corse, Jr., of San Francisco, and they have two children: Jean and Frances May.

After a life of great activity in varied lines, Governor Adams retired as one of the very wealthy capitalists of the West, and enjoyed a leisure he had undoubtedly earned, until his death, which occurred June 18, 1920. His wife and daughter survive him and live in San Francisco. As has been said:

Governor Adams and his contemporaries are no more. They have passed the torch of life to other and younger hands, but the results they accomplished remain. They were the empire builders of the West, who, while strenuously working to honestly and legitimately amass personal fortunes, created something so wonderful and overwhelming that posterity will continue to enshrine their names into the far-distant ages.

TURCK, Fenton Benedict, M. D.,

Physician, Scientist.

Taking rank as a discoverer among the men who have specialized on the life and structure of the cell, Dr. Fenton Benedict Turck, of New York, internationally known physician and surgeon and scientist, has made contributions of the very highest value to medical science. To him must the credit be given for having worked out a new and most important law in biology, and during a long term of years he has made clinical application of that law. Lest the use of mere technical terms confuse the layman, it may be stated for his benefit that Dr. Turck, "in his use of cytost (the activating principle of the cell) in measured quantities as a remedial agent; in his demonstration that cytost, the energizing element of the cell, inheres in the mineral salts of incinerated tissue; and that anti-cytost, the counterbalancing element, resides in the mineral ash of

the incinerated blood of an immunized animal," has set a new high mark in medical advance. Dr. Turck enjoys distinction also in the leading medical and scientific associations of America and Europe, and is esteemed for his learned contributions to the literature of his profession. His presence is eagerly sought by the leading medical and clinical centers of the world. The Turck Foundation, named in his honor, was established to carry on the great work of the Turck Laboratory and to acquaint the public with the results already obtained.

Lieutenant Paulus Jacobszen Turck, the founder of the American family of that name, was born in Holland about 1635, son of Jacob Turck, and great-great-grandson of Dr. Paschasius Turck, of whom it was written: "Following the first attempt on the life of William the Silent in 1581, after other surgeons despaired, they called Dr. Paschasius Turck, Stadts Medicijn-meester, who stopped the hemorrhage from the wound." Paulus Jacobszen Turck arrived in New Amsterdam before 1660. He married Aeltje Barentse Cool. Jacobus, son of Lieutenant Paulus Jacobszen, and Aeltje Barentse (Cool) Turck, married Catherine Van Benthirysen, who was baptized in 1661. Johannes, son of Jacobus and Catherine Van (Benthirysen) Turck, died in 1711; he married Jannetgin Van Wageningen, who was baptized in 1687. Abraham, son of Johannes and Jannetgin (Van Wageningen) Turck, married Catherine Sleight, who was baptized in 1725. Jacob A., son of Abraham and Catherine (Sleight) Turck, married Mary Kline, who was baptized in 1770. Peter, son of Jacob A. and Mary (Kline) Turck, married Rachael Gay, who was born about 1808. James Byron, son of Peter and Rachel (Gay) Turck, was born in 1833, died in 1913. He was a lawyer by profession, and became prominently identified with the street railway service of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. He married, in 1856, Sarah Ann Ashby, a young Englishwoman, who at the time was a visitor to friends in Milwaukee. She was born in 1833 and died in 1891. Children of this union: 1. Fenton Benedict, of this review, and of whom further. 2. Josephine, born in 1858, married Frederick Baker. 3. James, born in 1860.

Dr. Turck's grandfather, Peter Turck, in 1830, went to Wisconsin as a missionary to the Indians, and he spent the remainder of his life in that section.

It is from the worthy ancestry above mentioned that Dr. Fenton Benedict Turck sprang. Born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, August 25, 1857, he is the eldest child of James Byron and Sarah Ann (Ashby) Turck. In his early scholastic years he elected the medical profession, and received his college preparatory training at Markham Academy, Milwaukee. Thence he entered Chicago Medical College, the medical department of Northwestern University, from which he was graduated in the class of 1891 with his degree of Doctor of Medicine. His first important professional assignment was as house surgeon at the Alexian Brothers Hospital, which he entered in 1892. In 1893 he served as professor of internal medicine at the Post-Graduate Medical School, Chicago, Illinois, and in the same year entered the Pathological Institute at Berlin, Germany, where he became assistant to Dr. Israel during the absence of his regular assistant. He worked with Dr. Senator and Professor Frankel during the summer of that year, and in the fall studied with Dr. Ger-

hardt. In 1894 he was appointed secretary of the staff of the Cook County (Illinois) Hospital, and director of the new laboratories. He was lecturer at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1896, and at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago, Illinois, from 1901 to 1902, and in 1901 he lectured before the University of Rome, Italy. He was honored with election as delegate to the International Medical Congresses of 1894, 1897, 1900, 1906 and 1913.

Dr. Turck was made the recipient of a signal honor when he was admitted, February 21, 1913, to the practice of medicine in the State of New York, without examination, by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York, their special resolution, adopted for the occasion, stating, "Because of his having attained a position of eminence and authority in his profession." For two years Dr. Turck was director of the Research Laboratory under the Pearson Research Fund.

Dr. Turck's work has received recognition in this country and Europe. Among those who have given full credit to his research are Dr. William Ewart and Sir Bruce Bruce-Porter in England, and Drs. Munch (1903), Hartmann, Limousin, and Jeanneney in France.

Something of how Dr. Turck was led into the field of biological research, where he made the discoveries that have given him so great prominence in the medical world is best told in "Nature's Alchemy," a special bulletin of the Turck Foundation for Biological Research, New York City (1926):

> According to modern biologists, the unit of all living tissue is a minute organism, microscopic in size, yet exceedingly complicated in structure, called the cell. All living creatures including man are but groups of colonies of cells. The ant and the elephant, the lichen and the giant redwood are merely multiple arrangements of cells.
>
> Small as it is, the cell maintains a separate entity in its union with others. It takes in food, expands, gives out power and finally divides, thus building diverse forms of cellular tissue. . . .
>
> It is highly significant to learn that Turck came at this study of cell-life by way of interest in plants and soils. The first problem which he attempted to solve (in 1885) was this: "Why is it that the growth of wheat year after year in the same soil leads to a failure of that crop?"
>
> It was not a question of nutriment alone. He found by repeated experiments that corn grown in the same soil for a number of years filled the soil with "corn-cytost," and that corn ultimately refused to grow in it. That this was not due to depletion of the soil was evident, for wheat and other plants grew in this same soil.

The special bulletin above quoted goes on to say: "That cells cannot automatically perform the functions of growth; that they must be stimulated to action is established. That each cell holds within itself a 'self-starter' is also agreed upon. This substance has been variously named 'cell-sap,' 'tissue extract' and the like. La-Marck called it 'that subtle fluid,' but Turck named it 'cytost' from the Greek word, cytos, meaning cell."

Dr. Turck's work of experimentation with this "activating principle," declared to be "one of the most powerful and mysterious elements in nature," goes back over a period of thirty years. It is upon the character and action of "cytost" that his activities are still concentrated.

Dr. Turck advanced his study of the deleterious action of plant-cytost in plants and in the soil in excess of normal to the study of the cells of animals.

From a long series of experiments in his laboratory he demonstrated that many disorders in animal tissue were due to abnormal cell breakdown and the liberation of excessive quantities of cytost into the cell media. Just as excess of cytost in the soil is the cause of disease in plant tissue, so excess of animal cytost in the fluids surrounding the cell produces disease and death in animals.

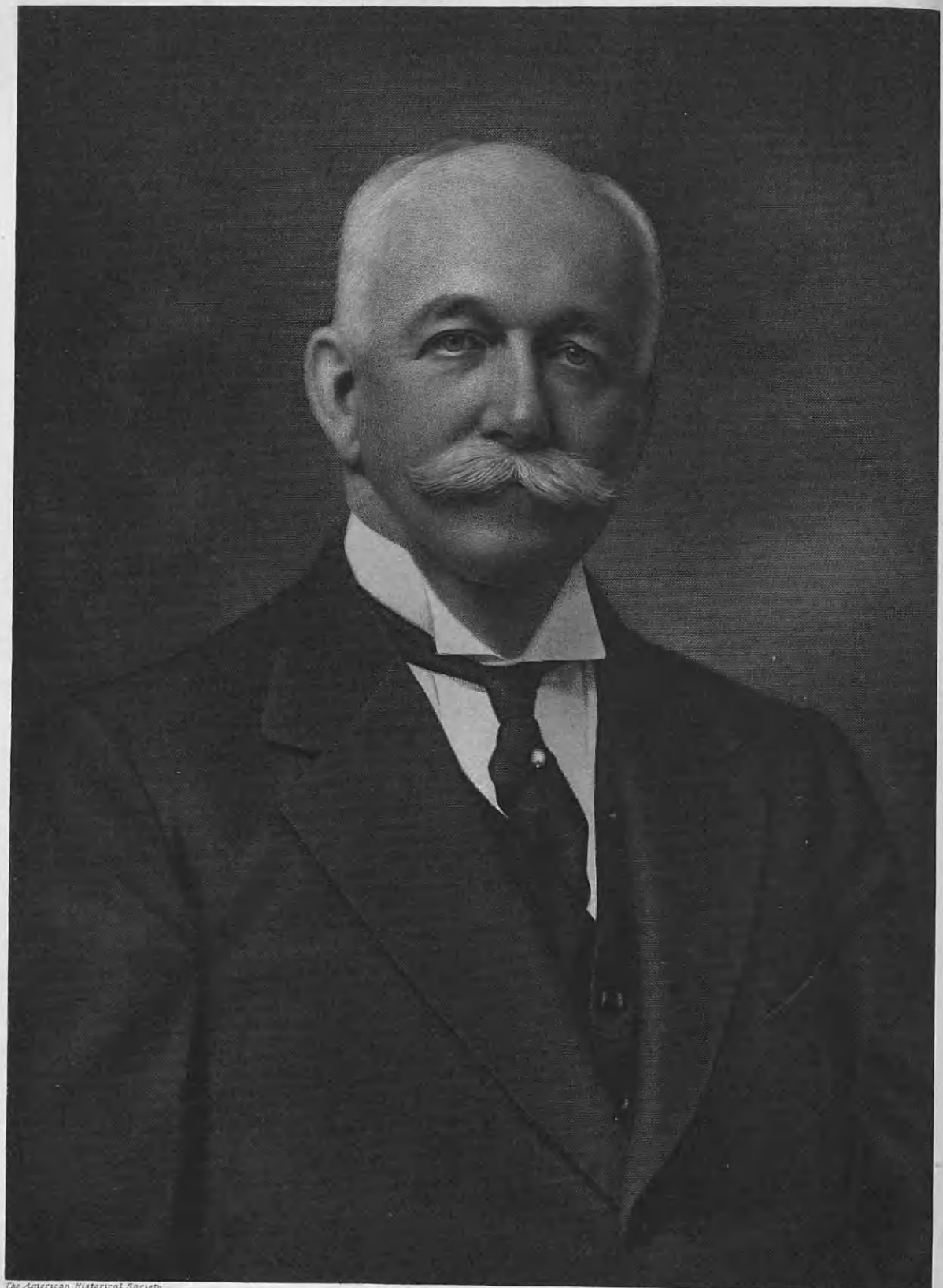
It remains to say that he is a true scientist in spirit. He is still working upon his problems, still heaping up his proof, still hesitant (after thirty-five years of experiment) to dogmatize upon the mysteries of disease. He states with candor the difficulties of his problems, and invites verification of his experiments. In scores of instances he has presented the facts of his laboratory in the shape of protocols, and these are all in print and available for any investigator. He seeks the facts of life, not new theories of treatment.

Dr. Turck has also contributed invaluable findings to the cause of medical science by his original research on gastritis, peptic ulcer and traumatic shock, and has produced successful anti-toxins for shock and other diseases. In 1893 he invented the gyromele, a flexible catheter tipped with sponge; also a stomach-tube with a rotating center, used in exploring and treating the stomach and intestines. He has been a prolific writer as well as an indefatigable worker in the laboratory. For more than thirty years he has reported the results of his researches to the medical profession. The bibilography of his addresses and papers covers a very long and comprehensive list, the first of which he brought out in 1894.

The Turck Foundation, organized to assist in carrying on the work of the Turck Laboratory, and to acquaint the public with the results already obtained, was established in New York City in 1925 with Hon. Jacob M. Dickinson, Hamlin Garland, Colonel H. D. Lindsley, Dr. Orville McKim, Dr. Alexander McNeill, H. G. Murray, Dr. Arthur L. Sherman and Augustus Thomas as directors, and on its advisory board are Sir Bruce Bruce-Porter, M. D., and William Ewart, M. D., of London, and Sir Robert Borden of Canada. The Foundation will, in accordance with its purposes and objective, perpetuate the name and fame of him after whom it is called, leaving to Dr. Turck his own pursuit of still deeper research and experimentation in the fields where facts have shown his great usefulness lies.

Dr. Turck bears a commission as captain in the Medical Reserve Corps, United States Army, and is surgeon of an American Legion Post; he is a Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine; member of the American Medical Association, New York State and County Medical societies, American Gastro-Enterological Association, American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Illinois State Medical Society, Chicago Academy of Medicine, the Society of Colonial Wars, Sons of the American Revolution, the Holland Society (trustee) and the Alpha Kappa Kappa Fraternity. He is a corresponding member of the Royal Geographical Society of Lisbon and the Société d'Urologie de France. He is a member of the Town Hall Club, New York Athletic and the Army and Navy clubs.

Dr. Turck married, June 10, 1897, Avis Loveland Paine, born in Dixon, Illinois, daughter of Henry Elisha Paine, M. D., of Providence, Rhode Island. She is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Children: 1. Katherine Paine, born in Chicago, Illinois, May 12, 1898. 2. Fenton Benedict, Jr., born in Chicago, May 4, 1902.



The American Historical Society

Eng. by E.G. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

H. E. Huntington

HUNTINGTON, Henry E.,

Railroad Magnate and Philanthropist.

Great men are few; Henry E. Huntington was great because he was a leader into the advanced paths of civilization, and he made the world a better place in which to live. Life, as he conceived it, was more than the mere solving of daily problems, his view of it included all that was fine, exquisite and splendid in the form of rare books, art and music necessary for the advancement and upliftment of mankind. These he cherished. "A primrose was not a primrose to him and nothing more," for he saw beauty everywhere, lived in it and passed it on that others also might have that privilege. Success, far above the average he achieved, as a matter of consequence, but he had a genius as well for collecting beautiful and rare objects and transposing them from private ownership to a place which he had prepared to receive them so that now, through this foresight and the terms of his will, the world instead of the fortunate few, are the richer for their existence.

Henry Edwards Huntington was born in Oneonta, New York, February 27, 1850. It was there also in public and private schools that he was educated. While hardly out of his teens he entered the hardware business, and at the age of twenty became associated with a large hardware concern in New York City, where he remained for several years. An opportunity to become engaged in the lumber and logging business in St. Albans, West Virginia, was then seized. Success by this time, it was noticed by his associates, had come to be such a usual thing in all of his undertakings, that his uncle, Collis P. Huntington, then president of the Southern Pacific, considering him a desirable acquisition to his lines, offered to take him into that great system as an executive. In the years that followed Henry E. Huntington came to be one of the world's most successful railroad men. In 1886 he became vice-president and general manager of the Kentucky Central Railway, and in the next few years held the posts of vice-president and general manager of the Elizabethtown, Lexington & Big Sandy Railroad, vice-president and general manager of the Ohio Valley Railroad, and it was during this period, also, that he became identified with the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad and developed that system to its present state of efficiency. In 1902, Mr. Huntington became assistant to the president of the Southern Pacific, Collis P. Huntington, in which position he remained until 1900, when he became vice-president of the lines extending in a net-work across the United States. While in San Francisco in connection with the Southern Pacific, he had acquired the San Francisco Street Railway which he sold in 1898, when he turned his attention to the development of interurban railways in Southern California. The first of these was the line from Los Angeles to Pasadena. Gradually, he acquired the street railways of Los Angeles, and in time, merged a group of interurban lines into the Pacific Electric Railway. This system was valued at $100,000,000 when Mr. Huntington sold it to the Southern Pacific. He was, during the intervening years, financially interested in many of the principal railroads throughout the country, and at one time it is estimated, was a director in more than forty lines. He also served as president or director in many other

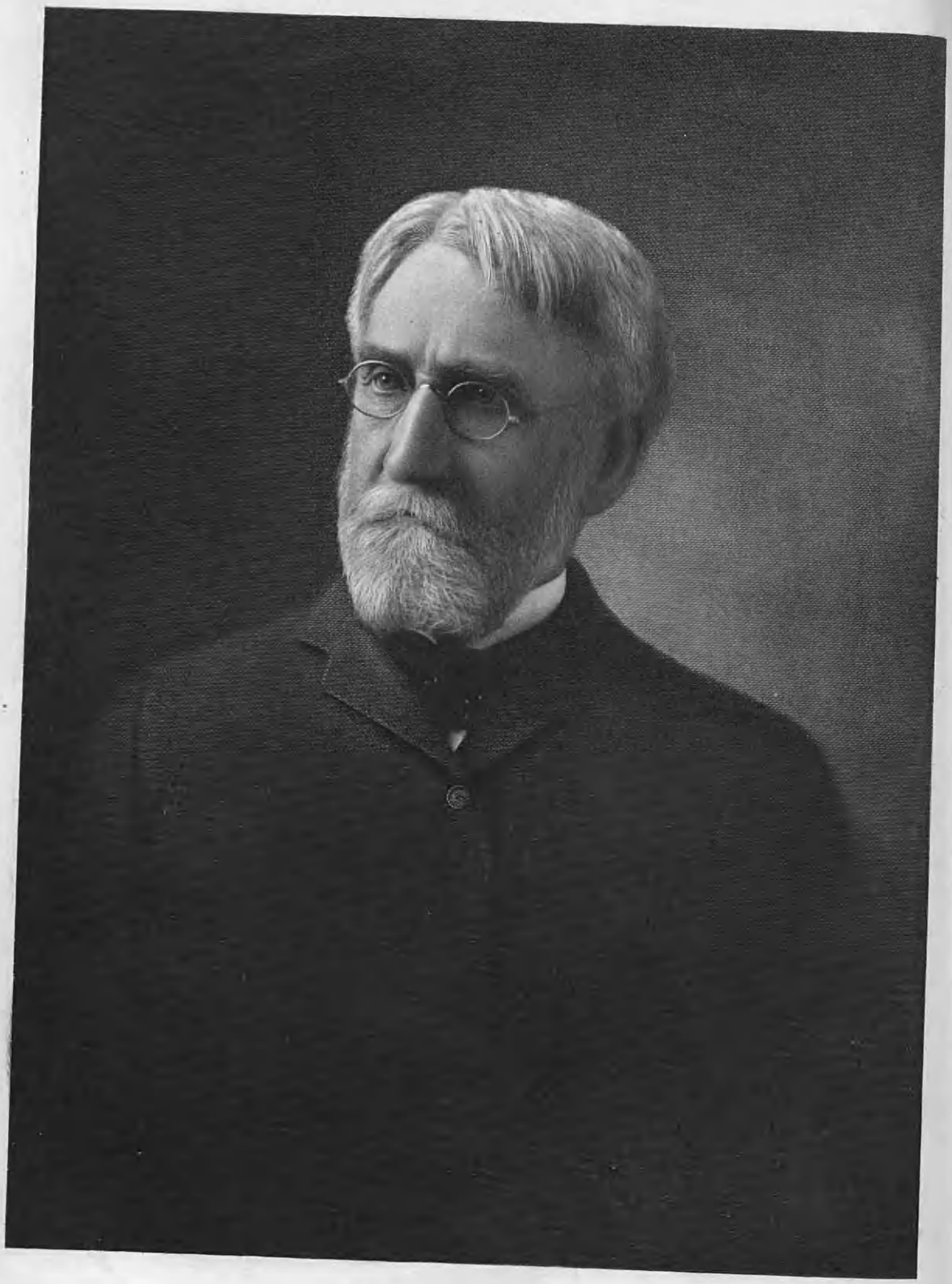
corporations and companies engaged in real estate, land development, banking, power and lighting, and lumbering.

After making what is considered one of the largest private fortunes, even in these days, when not traveling and looking for treasures of art, Mr. Huntington resided at his beautiful San Marino estate, known in the old Spanish days as the Los Robles Ranch. It is on the grounds of this estate that was completed, in 1920, the magnificent structure, known as museum and palace of art, which will house for the generations to come, his invaluable collection.

The library is said to contain one of the finest collections of English and American literature in the world, including among other volumes the original manuscripts of Benjamin Franklin's autobiography; the first collection of Washington manuscripts; and the largest private collection of Lincoln letters and manuscripts. In 1917, Mr. Huntington purchased the famous Bridgewater library of England. In the collection was "The Canterbury Tales," or the "Ellesmere Chaucer," illuminated manuscript on vellum. Without a catalogue it would be impossible to quote even a few of the many rare objects of art owned and placed in the museum while the owner lived, where the public was always welcome during his lifetime, and which he presented as a gift to the State of California under the terms of a public perpetuating trust. Among some of the prized paintings, however, are the celebrated portraits of Mrs. Siddons as the "Tragic Muse," perhaps Mr. Huntington's favorite, the famous "Blue Boy," by Gainsborough, by some considered the prize of the collection, the portraits of "Lady Petre" and "Viscount and Viscountess Ligionier," also Gainsborough portraits. What Mr. Huntington wanted, he usually got, as for instance, when he succeeded in purchasing "Blue Boy" from the private collection of the Duke of Westminster after considerable agitation of the question, upon the part of certain Britishers, concerning its being allowed to leave England, where, it was argued by them, it rightfully belonged.

Mr. Huntington gave the last ten years of his life almost exclusively to completing his splendid library, and gathering together such things as he desired to place in the building when he had it completed, and the money expended for this purpose was, it is almost certain, in excess of $50,000,000. As the possession of the State it represents one of the greatest gifts ever bestowed upon a commonwealth by any philanthropist; while his gifts to individuals and institutions were so quietly consummated that the public was never aware of the extent of his benevolences. William and Mary College conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws on him, also Phi Beta Kappa; the University of California, the degree of Doctor of Laws; and Columbia University, the degree of Doctor of Laws.

Mr. Huntington and his wife, who was Mary A. Prentice, daughter of Edwin and Clorissa Prentice of California, were the parents of four children, one son and three daughters. His daughters who survive him, are: 1. Mrs. Clara Huntington Perkins, of Los Gatos, California; and her three children are: David, Jane, and Mary. 2. Mrs. John Brockway Metcalf, of Piedmont, California, who has four children: Mary Brockway, Edward Huntington, John Roberts, and Lawrence Vincent. 3. Marian Huntington. 4. Howard Huntington, the oldest of the



A. P. Brayton

family, who died in 1924, married Leslie Green and they were the parents of six children: Elizabeth, Margaret, Harriet, Howard, Jr., Leslie, and Henry Edwards. For his second wife, Mr. Huntington married, in 1918, Mrs. Collis P. Huntington, who died in 1925.

Henry E. Huntington rests in the Beyond, having died in Philadelphia, May 23, 1927, and is buried on his San Marino estate. The work which he began was left in such a state of perfection that it lives on after him and will continue to live to bless future generations as will also that work with humanity where, as in so many cases, he delighted to assist young men and women to realize a higher goal. The resolutions as adopted by the Council of the City of Newport News are as follows:

After the full measure of an active life, Henry Edwards Huntington has passed on into that mysterious realm whence there is no return.

This city, whose origin and continued growth and prosperity, whether through railroad and port development or shipbuilding, has been so largely due to the prodigious efforts of Henry Edwards Huntington, his uncle, Collis P. Huntington, and his wife, Arabella D. Huntington, can never be unmindful of the foresight and every fostering care of this family for the well-being of our people.

Not only were we, through the large investments of capital by Henry Edwards Huntington, in our industries, permitted in the use and increase thereof, to earn a comfortable livelihood, build and own our own homes in a pleasant and wisely selected section of our State, but our city, now grown to a population of forty thousand souls, has, as a municipality, partaken generously of the bounties of this family. Largely through the efforts of Henry Edwards Huntington, whether by his financial interest, or his influence in the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Company and the Old Dominion Land Company, the city is indebted to him for many gifts to industries but especially for a public school site and park for colored people, and above all for the grant to the municipality, through the Old Dominion Land Company and the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company, and their officers, of forty acres of valuable land, almost adjoining the city for the use of our white citizens, and named by a grateful people, "Huntington Park," in commemoration of the deceased.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that all of the citizens of Newport News, through their City Council, in token of their gratitude to the deceased, and his unbounded efforts to relieve our people in times of industrial distress, the care exercised in the selection of his representatives in our midst, who were able in coöperation with our own people, to carry out his large designs for the growth of our city and the welfare of our people, hereby express their profound sorrow and sense of irreparable loss in the death of Henry Edwards Huntington, its provident builder, benefactor and friend.

FURTHER, That this resolution be spread on the records of this Council and that a copy be forwarded to the family of the late Henry Edwards Huntington.

BRAYTON, Albert Paulding,

Industrialist.

In a State which has produced more great men than almost any other State in the Union, California is greatly indebted to Albert Paulding Brayton who has left a very deep impress of his personality and achievements upon the progress of the times. The avenues through which he left the State richer for his having lived included business, some of the industries, and education.

Albert Paulding Brayton was born in Watertown, New York, in 1828, a direct descendant of Francis Brayton who was the founder of the family in America. He came to Newport, Rhode Island, in 1630, later becoming a member of the State Legislature. He was very active in politics throughout his life. Albert Paulding Brayton was also a nephew by

marriage of General Joseph Hooker, and it was through his influence that the mature life and career of Mr. Brayton was greatly influenced. When he was only twenty-one years of age, Mr. Brayton, who, like his brother, Rev. Isaac Brayton, had received a liberal education, became an instructor at Springer Institute, a seminary for young ladies in New York City. In that connection he became associated with the late Dr. Lyman Abbott, one of the greatest teachers and ministers America has ever produced. Mr. Brayton and his brother, the Rev. Isaac Brayton, arrived in California in the early fifties.

Rev. Isaac Brayton deserves a lasting place in the history of education in California. He was a brilliant scholar and a graduate of Hamilton College, New York. At Oakland he established Brayton College, which for a time was the most noted seat of learning on the Pacific coast. Brayton College then later became the College of California with Rev. Isaac Brayton as its president. Out of that institution the great University of California has been developed so that Dr. Brayton was really the first president of the University. He was also the editor of the "Pacific," a paper of much influence in pioneer times. He helped promote the first railroad in Oakland in 1864. Stricken with a lingering illness, brought on by overwork, he passed away in 1869.

One of Albert Paulding Brayton's first ventures on coming to California was to rent the famous Stockton ranch, but shortly thereafter he was burned out and he then engaged in the drug business in Marysville, California. In this business he was soon able to recuperate his fortune somewhat. In 1861, Mr. Brayton was one of the founders of the Pacific Iron Works, under the firm name of Rankin, Brayton & Company. Until 1887 this establishment manufactured a great deal of the machinery used in the mines on the Pacific coast. Finally, realizing the vast possibilities of hydraulic engineering, Mr. Brayton founded the Pelton Water Wheel Company. He thus became a pioneer in the water power development in California. The Pelton Water Wheels were famous all over the world, and were used not only in this country but in England, France, Russia, and Japan.

Albert P. Brayton was not only a success as a business man of great ability, but he was deeply interested in the welfare of his home city. He was influential in politics of the early days and was one of the leaders in the Vigilantes. Once he was offered the candidacy for governor of the State but declined the nomination. However, he was not only involved in the affairs of his own country, but also took a deep interest in the development of South America.

His oldest son, Albert P. Brayton, Jr., was vice-president and manager of the Pelton Water Wheel Company until his death in 1902. The second son, Edward Lacy Brayton, then succeeded him as president of the company, and continued it until ill health forced him to dispose of his interests in 1922, and he died in July of the same year. Mr. Brayton is survived by his only daughter, Louise E. Brayton, who resides in San Francisco.

Mr. Brayton was greatly beloved by all who came in contact with him, and in that unique history of California which still remains to be written he will come in for a great share of the honor with making the California of today.

POPE, Colonel George Upshur,

Insurance Expert.

A veteran officer of the World War who has made a notable success in the insurance field and who can point to a long list of ancestors of achievement is Colonel George Upshur Pope, whose office is in New York and who resides in Summit, New Jersey. Colonel Pope's family some generations back were connected with Benjamin Franklin and certain of the earliest settlers of Virginia.

George Upshur Pope was born at Baltimore, Maryland, November 11, 1884, the son of George Bayard Pope, Baltimore commission merchant, of the firm of Pope & Janney, who died in 1893, and of Rosina (Upshur) Pope. The earliest American of the Pope line was Joseph Pope, son of Robert Pope, of Yorkshire, England, who came to this country in 1634 in the "Mary and John" of London, and settled in the part of Salem, Massachusetts, known as West Danvers. Joseph Pope and his wife, Gertrude, appeared in court in 1658 for attending Quaker meetings, and in 1662 were excommunicated for their adherence to the Quaker faith; he died about 1667. The next in line was:

(II) Joseph Pope, Jr., born in 1650, a son of Joseph and Gertrude Pope, and a farmer who lived at "the Village," and married Bethesda Folger, of Nantucket, Massachusetts, whose sister, Abiah Folger, married Josiah Franklin, and became the mother of Benjamin Franklin. Joseph Pope died in 1712.

(III) Eleazer Pope, son of Joseph Pope, Jr., and Bethesda (Folger) Pope, was born April 12, 1693, and died February 5, 1734; he lived at Salem and married Hannah Buffington, April 3, 1718. He was a cordwainer.

(IV) Stephen Pope, son of Eleazer and Hannah (Buffington) Pope, married Mary Buffum, and died in July, 1788.

(V) Folger Pope was the son of Stephen and Mary (Buffum) Pope; he was born at Salem, February 14, 1756, and died at Baltimore, November 7, 1828. He married Theodate Holder, daughter of Daniel and Hannah Holder; she was born January 1, 1759, and died at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, September 21, 1826.

(VI) David Sands Pope, son of Folger and Theodate (Holder) Pope, was born at Salem, January 15, 1799, and died at Baltimore, June 24, 1840. He married Sarah Riley, daughter of William and Sarah (Dukehart) Riley, October 10, 1827; she died at Baltimore, November 22, 1888.

(VII) Daniel F. Pope, son of David Sands and Sarah (Riley) Pope, was born at Baltimore, August 20, 1833, and married, April 23, 1857, Hannah M. Scharff, daughter of Isaac and Mary A. Scharff.

(VIII) George Bayard Pope, son of Daniel F. and Hannah M. (Scharff) Pope, was born at Baltimore, February 9, 1858, and died August 30, 1893. He married, September 5, 1881, Rosina Upshur, daughter of George Martin and Priscilla Ann (Townsend) Upshur, and they became the parents of Colonel George Upshur Pope.

(IX) Colonel George Upshur Pope, son of George Bayard and Rosina (Upshur) Pope, on his mother's side is also descended from distinguished ancestry. One of his early forebears was Sir George Yardley, the first of his line in this country, who served as Colonial

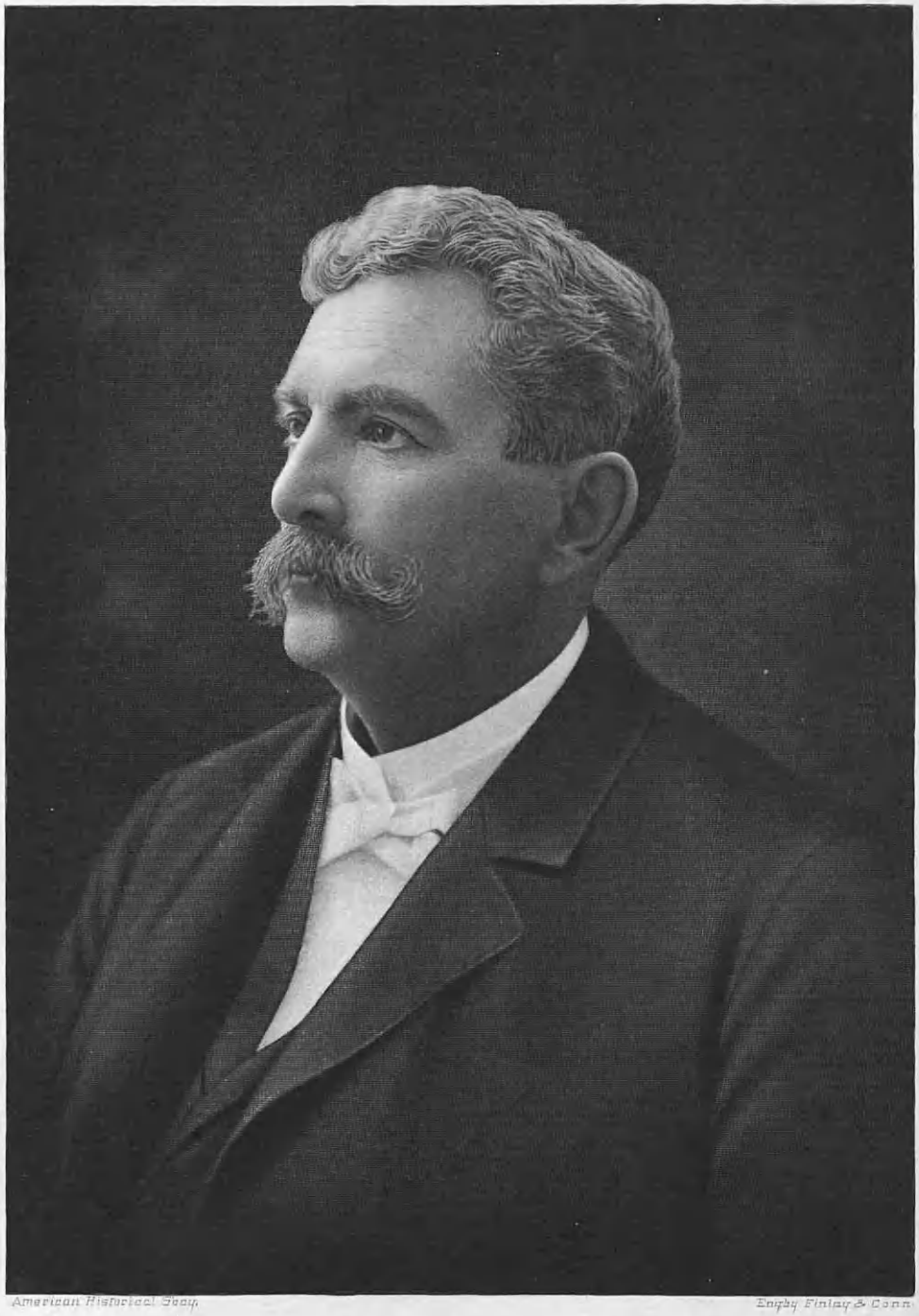
governor of Virginia in 1617. Another was Arthur Upshur, who, in 1654, settled in Accomac County, Virginia, at Warwick, which was the approximate point at which Captain William Dampier, noted English mariner, landed at about the same time on his way to war on enemies on the Spanish Main. Colonel Pope plans to purchase and restore the old mansion and estate at Warwick.

Colonel Pope was eight years of age when his father died. He attended public schools at Baltimore, then studied law at the University of Maryland; and political science and economics at Johns Hopkins University. He began his business career in 1901 at sixteen years of age with the United States Fidelity & Guaranty Company at Baltimore, and in 1906, in recognition of his work, advanced to a connection with the United Surety Company (out of business now), and remained three years. In 1909 he became assistant secretary of the Pacific Surety Company of San Francisco, and in this position served until 1911, then he formed a connection with the Ctizens' Trust & Guaranty Company of Parkersburg, West Virginia, until 1913, when he went to Galveston, Texas, with the American Indemnity Company for a year, after which he went to the Hartford Accident & Indemnity Company at Hartford, Connecticut. It was now 1918, and in May, Colonel Pope laid aside his commercial duties and heeded the call of his country for World War service; he was commissioned as a first lieutenant in the Quartermaster Corps, and at once was transferred to the Twentieth Engineers (Forestry) and sent overseas. His valiant work caused him to be promoted early to captain, and again to major, but he did not receive his latter commission until his return to the United States, July 31, 1919. He is now a qualified colonel, having passed the necessary tests following his promotion to lieutenant-colonel in October, 1923. He is assigned to the War Department General Staff and during 1926 attended the Army War College at Washington. His previous military training was obtained in the period between 1903 and 1907, when, as a member of the Maryland National Guard, he served in the Fourth Infantry. He was created a lieutenant in 1903, was advanced to first lieutenant in 1906, and to captain in 1907, at that time being the youngest officer of this rank in the organization.

After the World War Colonel Pope became the secretary of the Atlantic Adriatic Steamship Company of New York, which concern retired from business after two years. Then he was made superintendent of the bonding department of the Royal Indemnity Company. Having mastered the details of the insurance business, he formed his own concern in August, 1925, as a broker, specializing in suretyship and financial guarantees.

Colonel Pope is an Episcopalian and a member of the Drug & Chemical Club. His diversions are shooting and riding; he is also an expert domino player, having played in matches at the University Club of San Francisco and elsewhere. He takes no sides in politics as to party, but supports the best man. He is a member of Kappa Alpha (Southern) Fraternity.

Colonel George Upshur Pope married Mary Eleanor Riley, daughter of the late Dr. Charles H. Riley, of Baltimore, and they have one daughter, Mary



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A. M. Scott

Eleanor Pope, born in 1912, and one son, George Upshur Pope, Jr., born in 1915.

SCOTT, Albert Woodburn,

Capitalist.

It is given to but few men in any community to share a more broadly practical part in the progress of their day than did Albert Woodburn Scott of San Francisco.

Mr. Scott was born and reared in the State of Vermont; was graduated from Williams College, and came to California in 1857. He was one of the pioneer business men of San Francisco where he was engaged in the hay and grain business, and which he eventually developed until it became one of the largest wholesale enterprises in that line on the Pacific coast. He was a man of great public spirit, and filled the office of supervisor of San Francisco at one time. Possessed of a genial nature, he found keen enjoyment in his affiliations with various fraternal and social organizations. He was a member of the Olympic Club; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and in the Masonic Order he belonged to the Blue Lodge, the Consistory and the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

Albert W. Scott was married, in 1868, to Georgiana Caroline Smith, a daughter of George Washington Smith, who belonged to an old Colonial family of Virginia, and was born and reared in the South. While a young man he went to California, becoming, in those days of pioneering, one of the leading and influential citizens, and one of the men who had an active part in developing San Francisco from a frontier village into the prosperous city it eventually became. Their beautiful home on exclusive Rincon Hill in San Francisco, presided over by his gracious wife, was the scene of many festivities and real Southern hospitality in the early days, and for many years afterward until their deaths.

Georgiana Caroline Smith, who married Albert Woodburn Scott, was born and reared in California, and has, except for long periods of travel, continued to make her home in San Francisco. In her youth she had splendid educational advantages, and in the passing years she has advanced her cultural acquirements through study and wide reading, and made a genuine and enduring impression as a gracious gentlewoman.

At the time of the now historic earthquake and fire that brought disaster and desolation to San Francisco in 1906, the beautiful home of Mr. and Mrs. Scott was saved almost miraculously as the great fire surrounded their place and came within a block of the home. Here they had stored many treasures and works of art, and the Scott family had only returned a week prior from a voyage to the South Sea Islands. Mr. and Mrs. Scott immediately offered their home as a place of refuge and it was one of the official relief stations in the stricken city. Mrs. Scott, with much resourcefulness and efficiency, took charge of relief work, in which bankers, lawyers and professional men did their part as readily as the man in the street offered to do his.

In that same year, 1906, all except one of the warehouses maintained in connection with Mr. Scott's business, were destroyed by fire. In addition to being used for immediate and direct relief work after the great fire, the Scott home likewise figured as a receiving station

for supplies sent to San Francisco from other cities and States in the Union. More than 2,000 outfits for infants, whose parents had lost their all in the fire, were sent out from this home.

After the death of her husband, which occurred in 1908, Mrs. Scott spent six years in Europe, and she was sojourning in Berlin where she had expected to remain indefinitely, when the World War was declared. Several months later as the condition was becoming more serious she sailed for home in 1915.

Mrs. Scott has long been a popular leader in social and cultural circles in her native city and State. In 1917-18, she had the distinction of serving as president of the Forum Club, the most exclusive woman's organization in California. Mrs. Scott is still referred to by the members of the club as their "war-president," and as its executive, she led its various service-activities during the World War period. The club made immediate registration at the National capital, and indicated its readiness to do everything possible to further welfare work and general patriotic service. The beautiful club rooms were converted into a veritable workshop for the Red Cross Auxiliary. From May, 1920, until May, 1922, Mrs. Scott held the office of president of the representative civic organization known as the California Club, and she also served as president of the Palace Hotel unit of the American College Club. Her gracious personality has won to her a host of friends, and in the various clubs of which she has been so prominently identified, her election to office has been compassed invariably without the appearance of an opposing candidate.

Mrs. Scott has been for many years a leader in the Red Cross activities, and she has given generously of her influence and direct service in the furthering of benevolent and philanthropic work, the while she has been a true apostle of civic progress and uplift. Her name has been placed in the honor roll of the California State Federation of Woman's Clubs, and this is but one of many tributes paid to this gracious daughter of California by her native commonwealth.

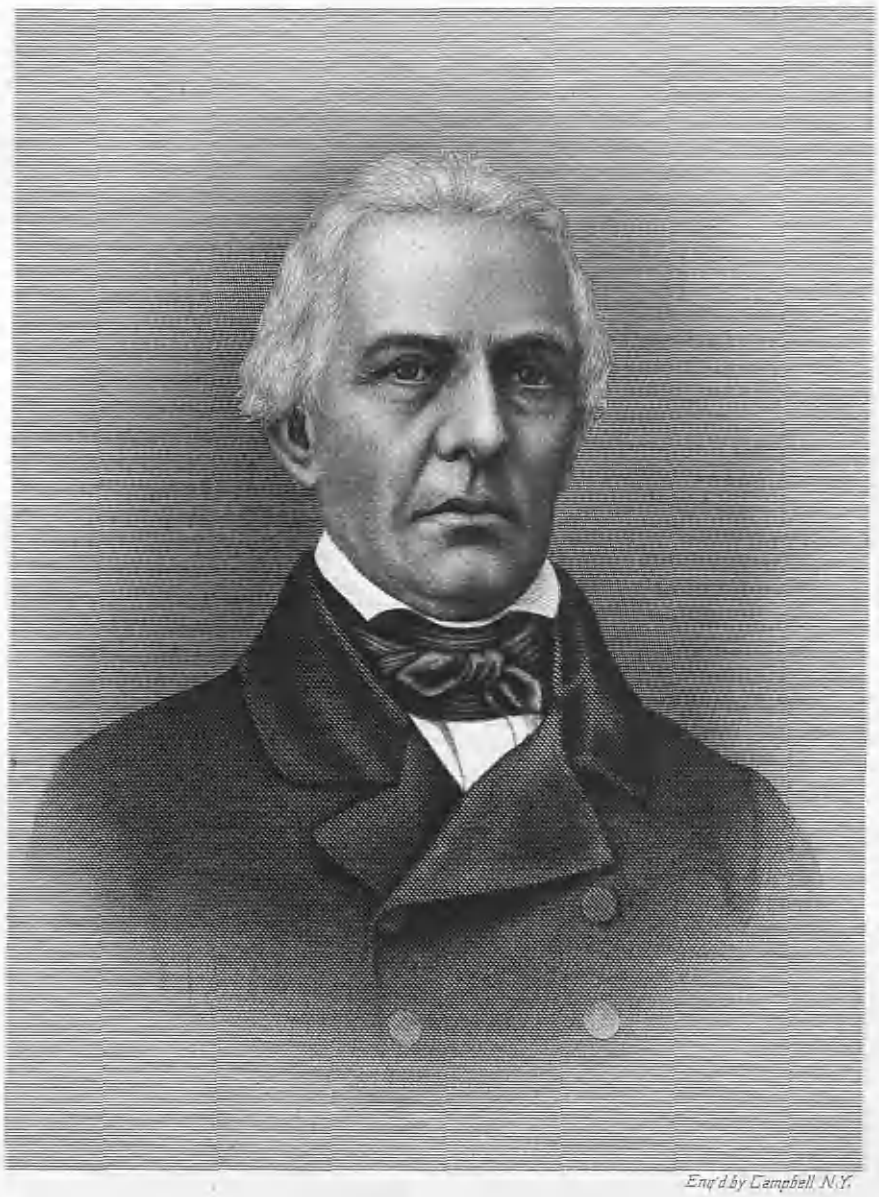
Mr. and Mrs. Scott were the parents of one son, Albert Woodburn Scott, Jr., who has continued effective management of the firm of A. W. Scott and Company.

Albert Woodburn Scott was one of the loyal and progressive citizens and representative business men of San Francisco.

SWETLAND, Roger Williams,

Educator.

Among the settlers of Salem, Massachusetts, in those early days of the seventeenth century was Captain James Swetland, progenitor of Roger Williams Swetland, and the founder of the family on American soil. Coming over from England, he landed on the New England shore in 1636. Through nearly three centuries the name has been handed down from generation to generation with honor. Born on September 28, 1861, Roger Williams Swetland is the son of Austin Aaron Swetland and Susan Agnes (Thomas) Swetland. His father, born in June, 1832, died in November, 1899, was a blacksmith by trade, served in the Civil War as a corporal in the 189th Regiment, New York Volunteers. He was always a loyal patriot, a respected and useful citizen. He served as treasurer of Potter County for one term, and for twenty-five years held the position of justice of the peace in Harrison Valley, Pennsylvania.



Engr'd by Campbell N.Y.

Capt. John Simonds

Here his son, Roger Williams Swetland, was born. After finishing his preparatory studies, Dr. Swetland entered the Central State Normal School at Lock Haven, Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1882. He continued his work at the University of Rochester, Rochester, New York, from which he has received three degrees: Bachelor of Arts in 1894; Master of Arts in 1908; and Doctor of Laws in 1916.

His professional career as a teacher began in 1877 in "The little red schoolhouse" at Dennis Hill, Harrison Valley, and he is still numbered among the foremost educators of the country, having held the position of headmaster of Peddie School, at Hightstown, New Jersey, since 1898. Between these two dates, with the exception of the years at the university, he has been engaged in educational work as principal of Troupsburg Union School at Troupsburg, New York; principal of Woodhull Academy, at Woodhull, New York; principal of Cook Academy, at Montour Falls, New York, leaving this institution to begin his long term of service at the well-known academy for boys, over which he has since so successfully presided.

Dr. Swetland is prominent among the organizations of the Baptist church, and serves as a member of the board of managers of the following: New Jersey Baptist Convention; American Baptist Publication Society; American Sunday School Union. He is also a member of the Board of Education of the Northern Baptist Convention. By reason of his descent from one of the Colonial families, he holds membership in the Sons of the American Revolution, and he also belongs to the National Geographic Society and the American Historical Association. Fraternally, he is identified with the Masonic Order, being a member of Hightstown Lodge, No. 41, Free and Accepted Masons; the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, of Trenton, New Jersey; Crescent Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

On May 31, 1885, Roger Williams Swetland married Carrie Belle Thomas, daughter of John W. Thomas, furniture dealer and undertaker of Harrison Valley, Pennsylvania. Dr. and Mrs. Swetland became the parents of three children: Mark Wallace; Lois May, now deceased; and Ruth Katherine Swetland.

SIMONDS, Captain John,

Merchant and Banker.

A native of Vermont and of old New England and Huguenot descent, Captain John Simonds became a citizen of St. Louis, Missouri, in his youth. His exceptional business ability, his untiring energy and his fidelity to high business ideals combined to make for him before very long a leading position in the mercantile, financial and social life of the city of his adoption, a position which he maintained throughout his long and busy life. Even now, many years after his death, he is still remembered as one of the pioneer merchants and bankers of St. Louis and as one of the group of men who, in the middle of the nineteenth century, laid the foundation on which the city's modern development and prosperity is based.

Captain John Simonds was born in Windsor County, Vermont, March 13, 1800, son of John and Sally (Ritter) Simonds. His father was of Huguenot descent, while his mother was a member of an old New England family and a de-

scendant of the "Mayflower" Pilgrims of 1620. John Simonds, Sr., removed to St. Louis, Missouri, in 1817, sending for his wife, his son and his daughter in the following year. He was appointed harbormaster and, after having filled this important position with great efficiency for several years, he died in 1839.

Captain John Simonds was educated in the public schools. Though these, at that period, offered only limited educational opportunities, he succeeded in educating himself by means of home study and exceptionally wide reading. His father's connection with the public service led to his appointment, in 1819, to the office of deputy constable. Two years later, in 1821, he was appointed deputy sheriff and four years after that, in 1825, deputy United States marshal. This latter position he held for several years, but being opposed politically to General Andrew Jackson, he was removed in 1828, when the latter was elected United States President. After that he engaged successfully in steamboating on the Mississippi, continuing in this branch of commerce until 1835.

In the latter year Captain Simonds again permanently settled in St. Louis and there opened a large commission house which he carried on until 1852 and which he built up to large proportions. Eventually he withdrew from the mercantile business and entered the banking business together with the late James H. Lucas. This enterprise, too, prospered, but in January, 1857, Captain Simonds withdrew from this firm and established a banking house of his own under the firm name of Simonds & Taylor. The new firm quickly became one of the leading establishments of its type in St. Louis, and Captain Simonds continued to be actively connected with it until the time of his death. He was also extensively interested in insurance and for many years was president of the Citizens' Insurance Company of St. Louis and president of the St. Louis Board of Underwriters. When Captain Simonds and Mr. Yeatman, an influential man of the day, were allied, they and another man were instrumental in bringing the telegraph to St. Louis from Vincennes, Indiana. Prior to that time messages were brought overland from Vincennes. His religious affiliations were with the Presbyterian church, and more particularly with the Second Presbyterian Church of St. Louis, of which he was a ruling elder.

Captain Simonds married (first), March 4, 1824, Theresa Geyer, sister of the Hon. H. S. Geyer, and two daughters were born to this marriage: 1. Louisa, now deceased, who married Benjamin Bell. 2. Laura, also deceased, who married James Bell, brother of her sister's husband. His first wife having died, Captain Simonds married (second), May 5, 1852, Susan Margaret Kennett, daughter of Press Graves and Margaret (Porter) Kennett, and they had three daughters: 1. Margaret, deceased. 2. Jessie M., who married William P. Kennett, president of a St. Louis bank at the time of his death. 3. May.

Captain John Simonds was killed, April 13, 1860, in a collision on the Iron Mountain Railroad, near Jefferson Barracks, Missouri.

McLEAN, Ridley,

Rear Admiral, United States Navy.

The McLean family, of which an outstanding member is Ridley McLean,

Rear Admiral in the United States Navy, proceeds, according to tradition, from Charles McLean, who came to the United States from Scotland by way of the Scotch Colony in County Antrim, North Ireland, where he paid a visit to relatives. Charles McLean landed in Philadelphia about 1725; settled first in the State of Pennsylvania, and migrated thence to western North Carolina in the vicinity of the Big Smoky Mountains. The line of descent to Rear Admiral McLean is through the following:

(I) Colonel Charles McLean, second son of Charles McLean and his wife, a daughter of Ephraim Moore, was born in 1728, deceased in 1810, served during the Revolutionary War as a member of the North Carolina Militia; in 1775 he was a member of the Committee of Safety of Tryon County; member of the Provincial Congress at Halifax during 1775-76, representing Tryon, and was one of the signers of the resolution passed by that body empowering delegates to the Continental Congress to concur in the Declaration of Independence. This was the first "Declaration of Independence" by proper legislative authority on record; it preceded the Virginia resolution of the same character by a month and that of the National Congress at Philadelphia by three months. Colonel McLean later represented Tryon County in the State Senate at Newbern; an old record states that he was so serving as late as April 7, 1777. He was a pioneer settler in Logan County, Kentucky, in 1796, having decided to strike out for the West, and he died there in 1810. He married a widow, Susan (Howard) Allison, daughter of Dr. Howard, of Philadelphia.

(II) Ephraim McLean, second son of Colonel Charles and Susan (Howard-Allison) McLean, moved with his father to Logan County, Kentucky, in 1796, and who died there in 1812, two years after the father. Ephraim McLean was one of the founders and the first ordained minister of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church; he married Elizabeth Byars, daughter of Edward Byars, of South Carolina.

(III) Finis Ewing McLean, son of Ephraim and Elizabeth (Byars) McLean, member of the Thirty-first Congress from Kentucky, married Lucy A. Gray, daughter of John Gray, of Logan County, and died in 1883. He was the youngest of six sons.

(IV) Thornton McLean, son of Finis E. and Lucy A. (Gray) McLean, born at Elkton, Kentucky, February 26, 1839, died at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, October 16, 1887. Thornton McLean was a farmer, banker and broker. Kentucky not having seceded from the Union, he superintended the family plantation at Elkton during the Civil War while his older brother served with the Confederate States Army. After the war he engaged in banking in Pulaski, Tennessee, until 1873, when he removed to San Francisco, California. Here he engaged in the brokerage business until 1882, when, due to failing health, he returned to Tennessee and resumed farming until his death. Mr. McLean's career was cut short at the early age of forty-eight, but in that brief period he accomplished much and passed away with the respect and affection of all who knew him. He married Sallie Caruthers Ridley, daughter of Judge Bromfield Lewis Ridley of Murfreesboro; she was born in 1849, and died in 1872; her father, chancellor of one of the sectional courts at Tennessee, was a

learned man and highly honored in his "volunteer State."

(V) Ridley McLean, son of Thornton and Sallie Caruthers (Ridley) McLean, was born at Pulaski, Tennessee, November 10, 1872, and received his early schooling at public and private schools of Murfreesboro and Sweetwater, Tennessee, from 1883 to 1888. In 1888 he entered the University of Tennessee at Knoxville, and remained there until 1890, when he entered the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, and began his naval career. He graduated with credit on June 8, 1894, and on July 3, Naval Cadet McLean was assigned to duty aboard the cruiser "San Francisco," flagship of the European Station.

It may be well to state that Captain McLean proceeded on his mother's side from forebears who were also leaders in their respective communities, and contributed as much toward his ability to lead men as did the paternal side. In the maternal line were Honorable Bromfield Ridley, of Granville County, North Carolina, member of the Transylvania Company, and brother-in-law of Richard Henderson, a man whose name is written high on the scroll of North Carolina affairs; his son, James Ridley, of North Carolina, who married Elizabeth Taylor Lewis, daughter of Charles Lewis, of the famous Lewis family of Virginia; and their son, Judge Bromfield Lewis Ridley, who was born in 1804 and died in 1869.

After Cadet McLean had developed sea legs on the "San Francisco," he was promoted to the rank of ensign. He served on the battleships "Indiana" and "Oregon," and the old sailing ship "Adams;" on the outbreak of the Spanish-American War he was transferred to the Atlantic, where he served on the ammunition ship "Armeria," and the cruiser "Panther," in Cuban waters. He has passed successively through the various grades of the line of the navy, and attained the rank of Rear Admiral in July, 1927. He was on the staff of Rear Admiral Kempff during the Boxer Rebellion in China in 1900, and also served in the Philippine Insurrection. From 1902 to 1909 he joined with Admiral (then lieutenant-commander) William S. Sims in the development of gunnery in the navy. It was this work, by the way, which gave Admiral Sims great prestige and subsequently resulted in his selection to command the United States Naval Force abroad during the World War. Sims at that time officially gave to young McLean unstinted praise and credit for his part in this revolutionary development of gunnery in our navy. From 1907 to 1909, McLean, then lieutenant-commander, acted as fleet gunnery officer, and in this position made the world cruise with the fleet. He continued in miscellaneous duties until 1913, when he was appointed judge advocate general of the navy, in which position he continued until December, 1916. Europe was embroiled in the World War at this time; it was inevitable that the European conflict would involve the United States; he therefore applied for and was ordered to active duty afloat in command of the cruiser "Columbia," on raider guard duty after this country entered the war; he remained as commanding officer of the "Columbia" until August, 1917. He was then promoted to captain and was assigned to duty as chief of staff of Battleship Force One of the Atlantic Fleet, and so served until 1918, when, during the

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T. B. Glazebrook

latter months of the World War he commanded the battleship "New Hampshire;" a considerable part of this time he rendered valuable service on convoy duty in the submarine zones in European waters. He received the Navy Cross for his World War service, and a citation for "exceptional military service in a duty of great responsibility as commanding officer of the U. S. S. 'New Hampshire,' and as chief of staff of Battleship Force One, Atlantic Fleet."

Admiral McLean attended the Naval War College at Newport, Rhode Island, in 1920, and the Army War College at Washington, District of Columbia, in 1921, and in 1922 served on the faculty of the Army War College. From 1922 to 1924 he went to sea again as commander of the battleship "Arkansas." He is thoroughly versed in seamanship and is known as one of the best navigators in the navy. In 1924 he was appointed Director of Naval Communications. In this capacity Admiral McLean for three years had charge of all communications in the navy, including telegraph, telephone, posts, pigeons, the world-wide Naval radio system, and the preparation and development of codes and ciphers. He not only brought these features of naval activity to a high state of efficiency but wielded a strong and helpful influence in the solution of the various radio problems which presented themselves to the government during this period, and which finally resulted in the Radio Act of 1927. Admiral McLean held the position of director of Naval communications with great credit to himself and his fellow officers until June, 1927, when he was ordered to sea as commander of the Submarine Divisions, Battle Fleet, on the Pacific coast. He was selected for promotion to rear admiral in June, 1927, and hoisted his flag on the U. S. S. "Holland" in July.

Admiral McLean is a valued member of the United States Naval Institute and the American Society of Naval Engineers. He is a popular member of the New York Yacht Club, the Racquet Club of Washington, the Chevy Chase Club of Washington, and the Army and Navy clubs of Washington and Manila. At the University of Tennessee he joined the Lambda Chapter of the Kappa Sigma Fraternity, in whose alumni association he keeps burning the altar fires which he helped to ignite on the campus, and which guided his footsteps when he was a neophyte. His favorite pastime, outside of sailing ships, is stalking golf.

Ridley McLean married, November 8, 1916, at Washington, Olive Gale, daughter of Thomas Monroe Gale, well-known realtor of No. 2300 S Street, that city; he has no children by Mrs. McLean but has adopted two step-children who have assumed the name McLean, and they are Olive Beatrice McLean, born in 1905, married to Lieutenant Charles Godwin Moore, United States Navy, November 18, 1926; and Gale McLean, born in 1908.

GLAZEBROOK, Thomas Bradford,

Manufacturing Chemist.

Synonymous with ability, excellence of service and the conscientious performance of duty is the name of the late Thomas Bradford Glazebrook, known throughout the United States for the high quality of the drugs in which he dealt. For nearly half a century his faithful and diligent application to the interests of The Tilden Company, of which

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concern he was president at the time of his death, won for him the admiration and respect of all with whom he came in contact, and his contributions to the management of the business, in the form of his methods and policies, brought substantial and distinguished success to the organization, and reflected noteworthy credit upon the man who was largely responsible for the position which the company attained in the trade. The constructive qualities which he so prominently displayed in the conduct of his business were likewise manifest in behalf of the welfare of his community, and won for him general recognition as one of the most prominent and public-spirited citizens of St. Louis, Missouri.

Glazebrook is a name famous in the historic annals of the county of Lancashire, England, from whence representatives came to America in the early Colonial days. Glazebrook is the modern spelling of the name, which was originally Glasenbrook, later spelled Glasebrook and sometimes Glassbrooke. Its original meaning was: "Streams with a glassy appearance." The arms borne by the Lancashire Glazebrooks are:

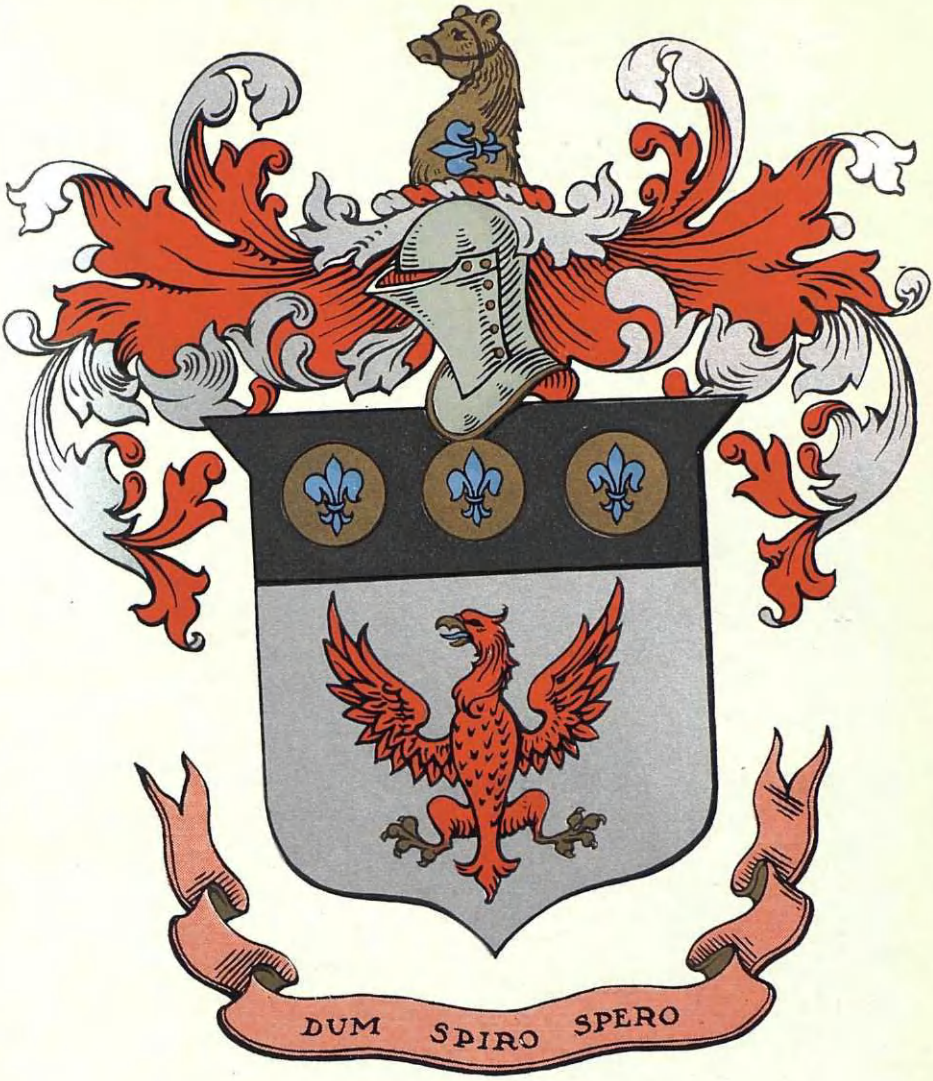
Arms—Argent, an eagle displayed gules, beak and feet or: on a chief sable three bezants, each charged with a fleur-de-lis, azure.

Crest—A bear's head or, muzzled sable and charged on the neck with a fleur-de-lis, fesswavs, azure.

Motto—*Dum spiro spero.*

(Burke—"Encyclopædia of Heraldry.")

The earliest representative of the Glazebrook family of whom there is record in this country is William Glazebrook, who was born in England and came to the Province of Virginia in 1708. He had three sons, Julius, Richard and James. Julius married Nancy Kevil and he had two sons: William and Clifton. There is no record of William's career but Clifton married Nancy Brinton and had nine children, six boys and three girls. Clifton was born in Virginia, in 1787, and died in Putnamville, Indiana, sixty years later. Clifton's father, Julius Glazebrook, had fought under Washington in 1780 and 1781, and the record of his service is still to be seen in the War Department's files in Washington. According to those records, he served under Colonel Holt Richardson and Colonel Tucker, and with Captains Thomas Williams and Andrew Wallace. He was granted a pension by a grateful government in 1832, when he had attained the age of eighty years. He was then residing in Casey County, Kentucky, and he enjoyed his pension until 1841, during which year he died in Putnam County, Indiana, where Clifton had taken up a grant of land, amounting to eighty acres. Clifton served in the War of 1812 as captain in General Harrison's Army. He participated in the battle of Tippecanoe and was leader of a scouting party which pursued the Indians to the southern section of the Territory of Indiana. At the close of the campaign, Clifton settled down to agricultural pursuits and the bringing up of his family of six boys and three girls. His eldest son, Lloyd, who was born in 1804, was elected State Senator from Putnam County in 1872, and in 1875 he was again a candidate, but he died before the campaign opened. Clifton's fourth son, Bradford, was born in 1818 and died April 25, 1851. He was a representative in the Indiana Legislature at the time of his death. He was a man of broad vision and understanding and the author of a



Glazebrook

bill providing for free education in the State of Indiana. This measure was adopted and resulted in great improvement in the educational facilities of Indiana. He was married to Theresa Harriet Morrow, daughter of a prominent Methodist minister. They had five children: William B., LaFayette M., John McLain, Thomas Bradford and Clara Disire.

Thomas Bradford Glazebrook was born on his father's farm near Greencastle, Putnam County, Indiana, May 2, 1849. His father, Bradford, died in 1851, when Thomas Bradford, was but three years of age and thereafter, for a time, the latter lived in the home of his mother's parents, under the strict discipline of his maternal grandfather. The Civil War broke out while Mr. Glazebrook was still attending the country schools of Putnam County and the militant spirit which he had inherited from his ancestors, Clifton and Julius Glazebrook, leaped to life in the youthful scholar. On three occasions he enlisted in the army but each time he did so his mother discovered it and he was returned to his home. His determination finally prevailed, however, and he managed to enroll in Company E, 135th Regiment, Indiana Infantry Volunteers, on May 10, 1864, at Jasper County, Indiana. One of the treasured records of the Glazebrook family is a document signed by the captain of Company E, W. D. Lee, and countersigned by Colonel W. C. Wilson, who commanded the regiment, testifying to Mr. Glazebrook's enlistment, to his good conduct as a soldier and to his honorable discharge. Mr. Glazebrook was only a few days over his fifteenth birthday at the time of his enlistment, but evidently fearing that a statement of his true age would be counted against him, he said he was eighteen years of age, and gave his occupation as that of a "farmer." He served his country faithfully and emerged from the struggle very much matured in mind and in body and with an unshakeable admiration for Abraham Lincoln. It was one of his hobbies in later life to amass photographs and engravings of the martyred President and he owned a fine collection of these pictures.

After the war, Mr. Glazebrook engaged in various occupations until his marriage in 1874, at which time he began his lifelong association with the drug business. His first employment in this line was with the firm of Johnson & Armstrong, in whose extensive laboratories he learned the science of pharmacy. It was several years later that he joined the forces of The Tilden Company, which had been established in 1848, subsequently incorporating in 1893. His first employment with The Tilden Company was as traveling salesman in the Western territory and his headquarters were at Terre Haute, Indiana. The Tilden Company opened a Western branch office at St. Louis, Missouri, and Mr. Glazebrook succeeded Mr. Halsey as resident vice-president of the company and manager of the office. Following the death of Colonel Samuel J. Tilden, the president of the organization, he was elected to fill the vacancy so created, in which office he continued from 1896 until the day of his death. His many years of traveling had gained for him a host of friends throughout the trade and had given him a high standing in the industry. He was a man of marked business ability, coupled with sterling integrity and a gracious personality, and was particularly valuable to his company

in matters concerned with organization and management.

Aside from his business interests, Mr. Glazebrook was most devoted to his home and his family, always giving thoughtful and solicitous attention to his loved ones. He was a member of Missouri Lodge, No. 1, Free and Accepted Masons; the St. Louis Club; the Mercantile Club; the Missouri Athletic Club, and the Noon-Day Club. He was also affiliated with the Zoölogical Society; the Drug Club; and the Colonial Club, of New York City. Other organizations of which he was a member were the Travelers' Protective Association and the Commercial Travelers' of America.

On March 5, 1874, Thomas Bradford Glazebrook married Henrietta Van Cleve McKean, daughter of William R. and Ruth C. (Chambers) McKean, of Trenton, New Jersey.

The descendants of the McKean family have long been settled in Allentown, New Jersey. William McKean, the immigrant ancestor, was born in Scotland, December 18, 1738, and died in Allentown, New Jersey, in 1811. He emigrated with his family from Wigton, near Edinburgh, Scotland, about 1775, and settled in Allentown. William McKean married in Scotland, October 25, 1764, Jean Dalrymple, who was born in Scotland, March 23, 1746, and died in Allentown, August 3, 1821, or 1824. Of their children was William McKean, who was born April 18, 1778, and married a Houghland. They were the parents of William R. McKean who was born in 1833, and died in 1864. He was a veteran of the Civil War, having been appointed a major in the New Jersey regiments in 1861. William R. McKean married Ruth C. Chambers, and they lived in Trenton, New Jersey. They were the parents of Henrietta Van Cleve who married Thomas Bradford Glazebrook (q. v.).

The Chambers family from which Ruth C. Chambers descended, also has an interesting history. John Chambers, the first of the line, was the father of Alexander Chambers, who was born in 1716, and died in 1798. Alexander married Rose Crage, and they were the parents of Colonel David Chambers, who was born in 1748, and died in 1842. Colonel David was one of the notable leaders of the Revolutionary War, in which he served as commander of the Third Regiment of the Hunterdon County, New Jersey, Militia, June 19, 1776. In November of the same year he was appointed colonel of a battalion of New Jersey State Troops and on September 9, 1777, was given command of the Second Regiment of Hunterdon County Militia, and fought in the battles of Germantown and Monmouth. Colonel Chambers resigned from military services May 28, 1779, after many years devoted to the service of his countrymen. David Chambers married Ruth Clark, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Lott) Clark and the granddaughter of Charles and Abigail Clark, the former born in 1688, and died in 1776. David and Ruth (Clark) Chambers had a son, Clark Chambers, who was born in 1782, and married Mary Guild. Their daughter, Ruth C. Chambers, born in 1806, and died in 1868, married William R. McKean.

The family of Guild was established in America early in the country's history. John Guild, the first of the line, married Esther, and they were the parents of Rev. John Guild, who was born in 1712, and died in 1787. Rev. John Guild married Charity Hunt, and they had a son,

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T. B. Glazebrook

John Guild, born in 1750, and died in 1825, who married Abigail Howell. Their daughter, Mary Guild, born in 1784, married Clark Chambers.

The old American family of Howell was established by Daniel Howell, born in 1680, and died in 1732, who married Mary Pront, born in 1684, and died in 1760. They were the parents of Daniel Howell, who married Abigail. The daughter of this union, Abigail Howell, married John Guild.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Bradford Glazebrook were the parents of two daughters: 1. Emma Bradford, now a resident of the home which was occupied by her father during his lifetime, at No. 5673 Enright Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri. 2. Hettie McKean, married to Wilbur C. Allen, of Los Angeles, California. Mr. and Mrs. Glazebrook had no son, but the name of Thomas Bradford Glazebrook will not be allowed to die out as it still lives in Thomas Bradford Glazebrook (2), born in Nashville, Tennessee, May 4, 1917, the son of Paul I. Glazebrook, one of Mr. Glazebrook's cousins. To Thomas Bradford Glazebrook (2) will descend the historical mementos of the late Mr. Glazebrook, and they will be treasured by him as the record of the life and career of a man who was honored and respected for his uprightness of life and the high moral standards of his business career, to which he ever was true and faithful.

Death ended the long and useful career of Thomas Bradford Glazebrook on May 26, 1926, at the age of seventy-seven years. His passing brought forth tributes from every section of the country, sent by relatives, friends and business associates. The National Druggists' Association passed an unanimous resolution, of regret. The resolution was, in part, as follows:

By the death of Thomas Glazebrook at St. Louis, May 26, 1926, our association lost one of its oldest members and the manufacturing pharmaceutical business of the country one of the comparatively few men who remained active in it after they had passed the three-quarters-of-a-century mark. Mr. Glazebrook had just reached his seventy-eighth year, having been born at Greencastle, Indiana, May 2, 1849. He was the son of Bradford Glazebrook, who died when the boy was but an infant. As a lad of only fifteen years, Mr. Glazebrook enlisted in the Union Army and served until the close of the Civil War. Later, he traveled for Johnson & Lilly, and in September, 1880, took a position with The Tilden Company. In 1898 he became vice-president of this company and in 1914 was put at its head, a position he held until his death. He made his home in St. Louis, where he managed a Tilden Company branch office.

Henry S. Strong, president of the National Druggists' Association and owner of the "National Druggist," the official organization of the association and of the profession throughout the country, wrote this very fine notice of Mr. Glazebrook in his magazine:

In the recent death of Thomas B. Glazebrook, in St. Louis, president of The Tilden Company, the drug trade has lost one of its ablest, best known, and most respected members.

For forty-six years Mr. Glazebrook was connected with that old and most reputable of pharmaceutical houses, The Tilden Company, of New Lebanon, New York, and St. Louis, Missouri. Having served in various capacities, from the lowest position to that of the presidency, he was thoroughly acquainted with the company's business and affairs in all their details and phases. For many years he had complete charge of the St. Louis branch, where he built up an immense business for his house.

He believed in his company and its products and, believing in them, he was able convincingly to represent them. But he resorted to no meretricious means to advance the in-

terests of his house, nor did he believe in the so-called intensive advertising and solicitation of the day. Knowing that he had meritorious products to offer, he was content to represent them as they were, satisfied that, once bought, they would sell themselves thereafter.

Mr. Glazebrook was a man of large individuality and possessed great personal charm and attractiveness of manner and disposition. He was the most genial, the kindliest of men. He liked people and people liked him. Those who came in intimate contact with him, whether social or business, became his friends. In his business relations he was the soul of honor, and justice, and rectitude. Socially, he was the personification of courtesy and courtliness, and no man was more companionable than he. He was dignified, without being stiff, formal, or pretentious. Indeed, he was a prince of good fellows, and easily approachable; and yet, he did not invite, nor could he withstand, intruding familiarity.

He was a man of commanding presence, tall, well built, and as straight as an Indian. He would be noticed in any gathering and singled out as very much above his kind. He was a man of great refinement of sense and feeling. He was faithful as a friend, devoted as a husband and father, and honorable in all the relations of life. In short, it might be truly said of him as Tennyson wrote of his friend, Hallam:

And thus he bore without abuse
The grand old name of gentleman,
Defamed by every charlatan,
And soiled with all ignoble use.

The Tilden Company sent throughout the country a notice of the death of Mr. Glazebrook, as follows:

With profound sorrow we announce
the death of
Thomas B. Glazebrook
the honored President of our Company
which occurred
on Wednesday, May twenty-sixth
nineteen hundred and twenty-six
The Tilden Company
New Lebanon, N. Y. St. Louis, Mo.

As a lasting memorial of their beloved president, The Tilden Company have a picture of the late Mr. Glazebrook hung in a conspicuous place in the office he occupied in life. Among the many letters received by the family of Mr. Glazebrook from all over the country, one from J. Harry Cox, treasurer of The Tilden Company, is not only a splendid eulogy of this great character, but gives a very beautiful, intimate and personal view of him, and assists in understanding how he was able to command so much of the respect and esteem of all with whom he came in contact. The letter of Mr. Cox is, in part, as follows:

He (Mr. Glazebrook) started with The Tilden Company in September, 1880. I was his senior in service by some six months. In 1895, I think it was, he was made Vice President and put in charge of the St. Louis House. And in 1914, after the death of Colonel S. J. Tilden, he was elected President.

For almost four decades your father and myself enjoyed (1917) a most unique and exciting business experience; while we were nominally in charge we were most provokingly handicapped. The business grew and expanded; profits, when there were any, were used for dividends and the debts remained and increased. Finally, we came into control and then vowed not a dollar should be used for dividends until all debts owed outside of ourselves should be paid in full. The War, with its inflation and wonderful demand for goods, brought consummation of our wishes. The after-the-War depression hurt us, in common with every business, but we had a back log that freed us of the fears we had previously experienced.

His wonderful wit and keen sense of humor was incomparable. Some men have a few good stories and some smart sayings that, upon first appearance, make them seem possessed of more wit and humor than they really have. One discovers in time that such people simply repeat and repeat until their sayings and stories become tiresome. Your father was of a different mould; he would not repeat a story unless specifically requested to do so and, as a story

teller, he stood head and shoulders above all others.

My friend was a friend indeed. For twenty years I enjoyed his friendship and confidence and this meant more to me than mere words can express. Always kind, thoughtful and considerate, he was one of God's noblemen, a man among men. He did not pass the day without having created just a little more sunshine for his friends.

The lines following were written by J. W. Bandy, Sr. (Billy Bandy), who traveled for The Tilden Company, and of whom Mr. Glazebrook was particularly fond:

To have known and been with Mr. Glazebrook will always be a valuable recollection to me. Many lessons I received from him have helped me in the success of my own business. He was a man of great personality, and I know his passing away was not only a great loss to you but to his company.

The following was written by Henry B. Voges, who entered Mr. Glazebrook's employ as an errand boy, lived for a time as a member of his family, and later became chief chemist of The Tilden Company.

A mutual friend once said to me: "I never attempt to tell a story when Tom Glazebrook is present; I don't dare to, because the way I recount a tale compared with the way he does simply makes me feel ridiculous." He could see humor in everything. You know how he could take a newspaper and, in the most solemn manner, apparently read ridiculous happenings and appalling tragedies, none of which were printed in the paper at all; he simply invented them as he went along. He would take some commonplace incident and so adorn it with his wit as to make it excruciatingly funny.

I remember once I wrote him, when he had charge of getting up our advertising matter, and told him that people would enjoy reading his funny sayings just as much as they enjoyed listening to them; therefore, when getting up our ads to discard the very dignified language he used and just be his own natural self. The next month there appeared in one of the prominent trade papers our advertisement, reading something like this:

"The entire Stock of The Tilden Company, New Lebanon, N. Y., and St. Louis, Mo., is Offered For Sale."

The men traveling out of the St. Louis house wrote in to your father and wanted to know if we were going out of business. Your father wrote back and said: "No! We hadn't any intention of going out of business; the advertisement meant exactly what it said, *i. e.* that our entire stock of goods was for sale"—and for them to get busy and sell them. That's what they were out on the road for.

When he went to the Drug Club, which he occasionally did when passing through New York City on his way to and from St. Louis, when he stepped in the dining room, he was met with acclaim and instantly offered a seat at a half dozen different tables; everyone who knew him was eager to hear him talk. When he was on the road there was probably no traveling man in the Middle West or Southern States who was better liked than he. His brains were keen as a razor; sometimes I thought too keen, because he was prone to see so many sides to a proposition that he occasionally glimpsed shadows and pitfalls which were non-existent.

Turner F. Currens, who, shortly after his graduation became a traveling representative for The Tilden Company and under the able direction of Mr. Glazebrook developed into an excellent salesman, wrote to Miss Glazebrook as follows, when he heard of the death of his one-time patron and instructor:

This morning I have a letter telling me your father has passed on. Too bad you had to lose him and in the loss you have my sincere sympathy. He was a wonderful man and the memory of him will always be a thing I will cherish. No man ever lived for whom I had as much admiration, and really I believe it could be called love if such a thing exists between men. My regret is that I could not see more

of him in the later years. Dr. Burton, an old friend, joins me in this sentiment.

Joe Markle, another of the many friends of Mr. Glazebrook, wrote the following when he was notified of the death of the man he so greatly admired:

In memory of my dearest and best friend—T. B. Glazebrook:

I had known him for fifty years. He was, in my opinion, one of the best business men I ever met. Strictly honest, upright, and intelligent, he had a kind heart and one of the best memories I ever knew a man to have. If he liked you there was nothing he would not do for you, in reason. He is a man that will be missed by all his friends and acquaintances, and by me as long as I am permitted to live.

Pages could be filled with copies of the eulogies written and printed on Mr. Glazebrook, but space forbids more than a transcript of memoir written by M. J. Gottwald, one of Mr. Glazebrook's protégés, who expressed the sense of loss felt by all who had ever worked with or under him. Mr. Gottwald writes in his "Memoirs of Thomas B. Glazebrook," as follows:

I became acquainted with Mr. Glazebrook when I entered his employ more than thirty years ago, at a time when he was at the height of his manhood, the prime of his life, and the pinnacle of his career, and at a time when I most needed the guidance and friendship he gave me, for I was little more than a youth, and was not at all acquainted with any side of business dealings. He became at one time an employer and a father to me. He was always ready to assist me in any sort of trouble, whether great or small—but he never seemed too eager to help lest he be an intruder in personal or private affairs. He was always ready with good, sound, intelligent advice on subjects of business requiring an experienced business man's opinion concerning any adventure I was about to undertake, regardless of whether his thought on the subject agreed with mine—and I always found his decision to be better for me, bringing me more profit and satisfaction than mine might have done.

He was an adviser, a counselor, a friend—and what more can be said of a man than that "He was a friend to his fellow-men"? And in all the thirty-odd years I knew him he never swerved from the standards one sets up for "friends." He was always just in his dealings and expected no more from life than he was willing to give in return, and he never failed to respond to and reward fair and square play. He was so shrewd in judging men that I do not think his confidence and generosity could have been imposed upon, for he seemed to be able to weigh a man's worth and know whether confidence was worthy; yet he was of the disposition to give all men first trial and not set judgment at first meeting.

So far as good works and pleasant memories concerning T. B. Glazebrook are concerned, I could speak at length on the same—but condensing my thoughts into a few words I would say of him:

He recognized his ability to fill his place in life;
He saw the task of life before him and completed it well,
Fulfilling expectations made of him, giving happiness and joy to all who knew him while on earth,
And leaving only the most pleasant memories after his departure.

VOORHEES, Clifford Irving,

Attorney-at-Law.

The professional achievements of Clifford Irving Voorhees, of New Brunswick, New Jersey, and his broad interest in the general welfare which has found expression in long-continued public service give him a place as a prominent and constructive American. During the World War, in 1918, he served as associate director and counsel to the Department of Personnel of the American Red Cross in Washington, District of

Winfield J. Voorhees

Columbia. With the same readiness he has assumed all the responsibilities of a conscientious citizen and has discharged them ably and effectively. His entire career has upheld the traditions of a family distinguished in the making of America.

Clifford Irving Voorhees was born in New Brunswick, New Jersey, August 4, 1884, son of Abraham and Martha J. (Van Nostrand) Voorhees, and descendant of one of the oldest of New Jersey families, prominent during the Colonial, the Revolutionary, and the more recent days of the republic. The name, with the prefix Van, is the Anglicized form of three Holland-Dutch words, "van voor Hees," meaning from before the town of Hees, a small community in the Province of Drenthe, which was the original home of the race. Albert Van Voorhees was the first ancestor of record, and one of his nine children was Coerte Alberts van voor Hees, who lived in Holland with his family of seven children. Near Hees, Holland, in April, 1660, Steven Coerte van voor Hees was born. He sailed for New Netherland in the ship "Bontekoe" (Spotted Cow), with Captain Pieter Lucassen as master, bringing his wife and eight children. He bought land in the town of Amersfoort en Bergen, now Flatlands, Long Island, was a magistrate in 1664, was a member of the Dutch Reformed Church, and died in Flatlands, February 16, 1684. His son, Lucas Stevense van voor Hees, was born about 1650 in Holland and came to this country with his father, likewise becoming a magistrate, in 1680. He died in 1713. His three wives were: (first) Catharine Hansen Van Noorstrand; (second) Jannetje Minnes, daughter of Minne Johannis and Rensie Faddens; and (third) Catharine Van Dyck. One of his sixteen children was Abraham Lucasse van voor Hees, born of the second union, in Flatlands, who moved to South Middlebush, Somerset County, New Jersey, and in 1726 bought of Jacques Cortelyou a farm of three hundred acres where he lived the rest of his life. He married Neeltje, daughter of Jacques Cortelyou, of New Utrecht, Long Island, and they had a son, Abraham Voorhees, whose son was Lucas Voorhees, who lived at Rocky Hill, New Jersey, married Johanna Dumont, and had a son, Isaac Lucas Voorhees. His son was Abraham Voorhees, who became a notable man in the community and father of the subject of this record.

Abraham Voorhees, son of Isaac Lucas and Abigail (Voorhees) Voorhees, was born September 18, 1817, near Six Mile Run, New Jersey, and in early life went to New Brunswick. There he engaged in the jewelry business which he soon exchanged for banking and finance. He became president of the old State Bank of New Brunswick, and occupied a prominent place in many lines of development. He was a member of the First Presbyterian Church, in which he held the office of life elder, and where for twenty-nine years he was superintendent of the Sunday school. He died June 9, 1892, at his home in New Brunswick. Abraham Voorhees married (first), September 19, 1842, Jane Jarvis, daughter of Jesse and Margaret P. (Russell) Jarvis, and they had children: Willard Penfield, and Laura Virginia, who died in infancy. Mrs. Voorhees died April 8, 1875. Mr. Voorhees married (second) Martha J. Van Nostrand, daughter of John and Martha (Bell) Van Nostrand. She died February 9, 1909. Children: 1. Howard Crosby Voorhees. 2. Florence Eliot, de-

ceased. 3. Marion R. 4. Clifford Irving, subject of this record.

A liberal education was given Clifford I. Voorhees, who graduated from Lawrenceville, a famous preparatory school, in 1902. He then attended Princeton University, graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1906, after which he completed the law course at New York Law School and obtained in 1909 the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Law he also studied in the office of his brother, the late Justice Willard P. Voorhees, of the New Jersey Supreme Court. His admission to the bar came in June, 1909, and three years later, he became a counsellor. Since then Mr. Voorhees has been a prominent lawyer in New Brunswick, specializing in corporation law and the settlement of estates. He is now counsel for a number of important New Jersey estates and for several of the largest industrial concerns to be found in Middlesex County. He is a director of the New Brunswick Trust Company.

His devotion to his profession has not prevented the active participation of Mr. Voorhees in general affairs. He is a Republican in politics and has served on the New Brunswick Board of Education. During the World War he rendered notable civilian service with the Red Cross in Washington. He is a trustee of the Francis E. Parker Memorial Home and a life trustee of Lawrenceville School. Mr. Voorhees is a member of the American Bar Association, New Jersey State Bar Association, and vice-president of Middlesex County, New Jersey, Bar Association. He is a communicant of the First Presbyterian Church. His clubs are: the Ivy of Princeton University; the Nassau; the Princeton of New York; the University of New York; the New Brunswick Country; the Raritan Valley Country; and the Essex. Tennis, golf, squash-racquets, and automobiling are his favorite forms of diversion.

On April 5, 1915, Clifford Irving Voorhees married Adelaide Bailey Parker, daughter of Francis Eyre and Henrietta Macaulay Parker (Stromberg). The father is now deceased. Children: 1. Frances Macaulay, born January 30, 1916. 2. Willard Penfield, born January 21, 1918. 3. Clifford Irving, Jr., born February 20, 1921. 4. Henrietta Adelaide Macaulay Voorhees.

HITT, Moultrie,

Lawyer and Railroad Executive.

The Hitt family, of which an outstanding member is Moultrie Hitt, lawyer and railroad executive of Washington, District of Columbia, formerly Atlanta, Georgia, proceeds on both sides of the house from a long line of ancestors distinguished in American affairs. Peter Hitt, the earliest American ancestor on the paternal side, came over to Virginia in 1714 with a party of colonists from Sussen, vicinity of Siegen, Westphalia, Germany, at the invitation of Colonial Governor Spottswood and through the good offices of Baron DeGraffenried, to establish the production of iron at Germanna, an outpost on the Virginia frontier near the headwaters of the Rappahannock River, in the present Spottsylvania County. Here the first iron furnace in America was established and the first pig-iron produced. Germanna, the first German colony in Virginia, became the first town in Spottsylvania County; in its confines St. George's Parish was

established and its church built for the first German Reformed congregation in the country. From this place, it may be recalled as well, the famous expedition of the "Knights of the Golden Horseshoe" set out.

On proceeding to Virginia, this colony landed in England, and remained there for a season while further passage was being arranged; and there Peter Hitt met and married Elizabeth James; and they became the progenitors of the Hitt family in America. The Hitts have been principally planters, merchants, doctors and lawyers. The line of descent is as follows:

(I) Peter Hitt, married Elizabeth James.

(II) Herman Hitt, married Mary Weaver.

(III) John Hitt, married Sarah Day Pace.

(IV) Martin Hitt, married Lucy Bussey.

(V) Charles Bussey Hitt, married Susan A. Goodman. She was identified with Greenville, East Tennessee, which section furnished leaders who built up Atlanta, Georgia, and was of English and Scotch descent, her father having been of the Clan McDonald.

(VI) Dr. Virginius Gadsden Hitt, father of Moultrie Hitt, was born June 14, 1840, at Augusta, Georgia, and died January 17, 1905, in Atlanta. He and his classmate at the Augusta Medical College, Dr. Sterling Eve, were the first two volunteers in the State of Georgia for the Civil War; they enlisted in Company D, First Regiment of Georgia Volunteers, known as the Oglethorpe Infantry. Subsequently he was detailed to a hospital in Richmond for duty, and to complete his medical studies; soon afterward was commissioned assistant surgeon and served in that capacity throughout the rest of the war in Virginia up to General Lee's surrender at Appomattox Courthouse. He served as first surgeon for the Botetourt Light Artillery, Alexander's Brigade, Ewell's Corps, Army of Northern Virginia. At the end of the war he began his private practice in Lee County, Southwest Georgia, where, in the trying days of Reconstruction and negro-carpetbagger control he acted as local leader of the original patriotic Ku Klux Klan. After his marriage he returned to his old home in Augusta, where he practiced his profession and was greatly beloved for his medical skill and scholarship. In his later years he became very much interested in developing the natural resources of Florida, and aided its upbuilding in the formation of syndicates which purchased large timber tracts, all without financial reward to himself, but on the other hand at a great sacrifice of his own interests. He always took a great interest in his old Confederate comrades and their reunions, and served as secretary of the Association of Army and Navy Surgeons of the Confederacy. He married Lucy Margaret Woolfolk, and they had a son, Moultrie Hitt, of whom further.

(VII) Moultrie Hitt was born at Augusta, January 11, 1883. He attended the Augusta public schools, but his parents removing to Atlanta, capital of the State, he began at the age of fifteen years teaching himself shorthand in preparation for a business career. At this time he obtained employment with the law firm of Judge William R. Hammond. Next he worked at editorial duties with the Atlanta "Journal;" then went with

F. I. Stone & Company, manufacturers' agents, in a clerical capacity. He began his railroad service with the traffic department of the Seaboard Air Line Railway, and in 1902 transferred to the executive department of the Atlanta & West Point Railroad Company and the Western Railway of Alabama. Here he served in various capacities sixteen years, advancing from secretary to the president (Charles A. Wickersham) to the position of his assistant, in which he held incidental offices—such as tax agent and public relations representative.

In 1908, when the General Managers' Association of the Southeast was formed, he was elected secretary, and held this post until he resigned in 1918, in addition to filling his other duties with the two roads named above and the Georgia Railroad as well. Largely at his instance and under his active direction numerous notable movements were inaugurated for improving railroad practices and service, the development of which put that association and its affiliated subsidiaries in a position of national leadership in interline coöperation between railroads. Such activities were suspended by the absorption of the association and the roads into the government operation necessitated by World War time conditions. For a short time during the war he was connected with the United States Railroad Administration while waiting for action on an application for duty overseas with the United States Railway Engineers. Immediately after the Armistice he resigned, returned to Atlanta, and formed a connection with the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company as supervisor of sales analyzation and personnel for the Southern District, in which position his work was highly commended.

In 1920, Mr. Hitt returned to railroad service as assistant to the president of the Amercan Short Line Railroad Association, an organization he had previously launched as the Short Line Railroad Association of the Southeast, and which had since grown to national proportions, with headquarters at Washington, District of Columbia. Desiring to practice law before the Interstate Commerce Commission, he enrolled as a special student in evening and early morning classes at George Washington University, took the full three-year course, finishing in 1924. On account of the fact that his early attention to business pursuits had deprived him of certain pre-legal college credits, he was not entitled to a degree; however, his record and marks were such that the faculty obtained a special ruling from the American Association of Law Schools and conferred upon him the degree of Bachelor of Laws at the following mid-winter convocation. Meanwhile, he was admitted to the bar of the District of Columbia.

In May, 1925, Mr. Hitt opened his own law office, and early in 1926 formed a partnership with Clarence A. Miller under the firm name of Hitt & Miller, for the general practice of law, but specializing in practice before the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Bureau of Internal Revenue, other government departments and the United States Court of Claims. He is attorney for the American Short Line Railroad Association and as such represents numerous short line roads. He is the author of several monographs on phases of Interstate Commerce regulation, including "Federal Jurisdiction Over Interstate Commerce," "Federal Valuation of Railroads," "The

Recapture of Excess Income Under the Interstate Commerce Act," and numerous others.

As a youth Mr. Hitt organized the Piedmont Athletic Club, of five hundred young men of Atlanta, whose activities with a country club development forced its older competitor, the Atlanta Athletic Club, to enter the same field with club house and golf links which became the training ground of such golfers as Alexa Stirling, Bobby Jones and Watts Gunn. When the Atlanta Athletic Club built its country home at East Lake, the Piedmont suspended operations under a compromise plan whereby its members joined the older organization. Mr. Hitt was captain of the Piedmont Athletic Club Basketball team, member of the Atlanta Athletic Club team several years, and previously a member of the Young Men's Christian Association team as well, all of them winners. He has at various times engaged in golf, boxing, swimming and horseback riding, but of late years has been too busy to give them much time. He has made an interesting collection of paintings, water colors and etchings. His early training stood him in good stead, for years of gruelling desk work in offices caused pulmonary tuberculosis to develop in 1914. He immediately ceased all business activities, took himself in hand, and succeeded in restoring his health in a few months, so that he has since passed several insurance examinations, and returned to his former duties with renewed vigor. His interest in tuberculosis work attracted the attention of Georgia and National Tuberculosis organizations, which desired that he should engage with them in field work.

Mr. Hitt is unmarried. He is a member of the Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity; vice-president of the Alumni Association of George Washington University; president of the Georgia State Society of Washington; member of the Southern Society of Washington, the University Club, the Arts Club of Washington and various civic organizations. He is a brother of the late Joseph Hitt, gifted Atlanta editor and associate of Don Marquis, Walter Howard, Walter Cooper, Irvin Cobb, John Temple Graves, and other notable newspaper men; and of Edward (Ned) G. Hitt, secretary of the Chicago District Ice Association, and of the Chicago Ice Producers' Mutual Liability Company, Chicago; and of Mrs. Cameron Burnside (Lucile Hitt Burnside), a talented and well-known artist of Paris and Washington.

(The Woolfolk Line).

Through the Woolfolks on his mother's side, Mr. Hitt is a nephew, five times removed, of George Washington, the descent from this branch having been as follows:

(I) John Augustine Washington, brother of George Washington.

(II) William Augustine Washington.

(III) Ann Washington, married Edmund Collier.

(IV) Margaret Taylor Collier, who married John Woolfolk, planter.

(V) Joseph Washington Woolfolk, married Lucy Maria Winter.

(VI) Lucy Margaret Woolfolk, married Dr. Virginius Gadsden Hitt.

(VII) Moultrie Hitt.

The Woolfolks of Virginia, Kentucky and Georgia were usually prosperous planters, typical of the old life of the South and highly respected in their several communities.

(The Winter Line).

Through the Winter line on the maternal side Mr. Hitt proceeds from early Dutch settlers who traced their lineage back to Admiral Der Winter, of the Dutch Navy, who commanded when his little country was the dominant sea power of the world. The Winters contributed much to the foundation of America through the participation in the Revolution of Joseph Winter, aide to George Washington, and to the growth and progress of the Southeastern section in later days through the business and organizing genius of John G. Winter. The Winters of New York were closely related to the Livingstons, the Thomases, the Lockwoods and the Plumes. They are referred to in James Fenimore Cooper's stories of "Afloat and Ashore" and "Miles Wallingford." The line of descent follows:

(I) Joseph Winter, New York lawyer, first read the Declaration of Independence from the City Hall steps in New York, which patriotic act has been commemorated with a bronze tablet, and his portrait hangs in Continental Memorial Hall, the Washington shrine of the Daughters of the American Revolution. He married Mary Prince. Their son,

(II) John Gano Winter was born at New York City, April 7, 1799, and showed such aptitude for business that as a mere youngster he was sent to Augusta to represent a New York mercantile house. He succeeded so well that he was enabled to make a considerable investment at Warrenton, Georgia, which town he did more than any other man to build. He engaged in extensive banking operations at St. Mary's, Brunswick and Columbus; brought about numerous bank consolidations and served the public of Georgia and South Carolina with free exchange quotations. He erected mills and factories and was extensively engaged in trade activities in various parts of the South, as far West as New Orleans. A most appreciative account of his successes is contained in DeBow's "Review," New Orleans, 1853, a copy of which is on file at the Congressional Library at Washington. He married Lucinda Bennett. Their daughter,

(III) Lucy Maria Winter, married Joseph Washington Woolfolk.

(IV) Lucy Margaret Woolfolk, married Dr. Virginius Gadsden Hitt.

(V) Moultrie Hitt.

CLARK, George Sidney,

Physician.

Physician, savant, operator in Wall Street for twenty years, Dr. George Sidney Clark, who died at his home in Dumont, New Jersey, January 4, 1927, was also a linguist, a mathematician, and a world traveler.

Arms—Ermine, a lion rampant azure, on a chief sable a leopard's face argent between two crosses-crosslet or.

Crest—A demi-lion gules collared or, on the shoulder an estoile argent, in a paw a baton sable.

Motto—Victor mortalis est.

(Crozier—"General Armory.")

Born in Windham, Connecticut, April 28, 1871, he was the son of James and Jessie (Murlless) Clark. The father was a machinist, member of an old Connecticut family, and at various times resided in South Coventry, Willimantic, Windham, and Hartford, Connecticut.

George Sidney Clark attended the public schools of Hartford, and was admitted

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George S. Clark

Clark

to the Baltimore Medical College, whence he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, after which he became an interne in the Boston City Hospital. Removing to New York, he engaged in general practice, and an early patient was Dr. Seward Webb, whose personal physician and friend he soon became, a connection which lasted twenty years, and was severed only by Dr. Webb's death. A man of large means, married into the Vanderbilt family, Dr. Webb had long retired from medicine himself. He was, in fact, a connoisseur of the finer things of life, a dilettante in some of the arts, and a good deal of a capitalist. Above all, he loved travel, and his large railway holdings sometimes made this imperative. Prior to his associations with Dr. Webb, Dr. Clark had been a specialist, and he collected a large medical library, in part bearing on this subject. His associations, however, and the frequent interruption of travel, hampered his ambition, and led him into quite another field. He made a scientific study of Wall Street, and became an expert in railway stocks. He sometimes dealt heavily in stocks himself, and was generally on the right side of the market.

For twenty-two years Dr. Clark had made his home in Dumont. He had been a Greek letter man in the Baltimore Medical College, and in New Jersey he joined the Free and Accepted Masons, and was a charter member of Bergenfield Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

In New York City, January 14, 1899, Dr. Clark married Jeannette Ethel Johnston, daughter of Joseph and Jane (Shannon) Johnston. The family was of English origin, and Mr. Johnston had been engaged in the trucking business. He died when his daughter was eleven years of age. To Dr. and Mrs. Clark were born two children: 1. Bernice Ruth, born August 12, 1901, who married Edward M. Hart, who was born in England, but became a resident of Dumont, New Jersey. 2. Ethel Sidney, born May 9, 1909, who was graduated from the Dumont High School in 1927, where her sister had been graduated ten years earlier.

Dr. Clark was a devoted family man, a member of the North Reformed Church, and of the Board of Education in Dumont, and was noted for his geniality. Politically, he endorsed the Republican policies. In the midst of such varied activities, he found time to cultivate his taste for the French and Italian languages, and to continue his studies in calculus. Altogether an exceptional man, his death following that of his friend and patient, Dr. Webb, by a few months, occasioned deep regret in financial and professonal circles in New York, and was keenly felt in the New Jersey community for which he had done so much.

LAWRENCE, David,

Writer.

In appraising the accomplishments of David Lawrence in the sphere of modern journalism it may be well to borrow a quotation from a letter written in 1867 by Charles Dickens, who thus explained an energy peculiar to himself: "I shall never rest much while my faculties last and I have a certain something in me that would still be active in rusting and corroding me if I flattered myself that it was in repose." That Mr. Lawrence possessed such a dynamic force and a Dickens-like ability to weave detail into his

writings, was impressed upon his college mates during four years of assiduous labor at Princeton University, where he made his way through college by writing for newspapers, and set a record that had not been equaled up to that time. His prodigious efforts not only gave a new meaning to news which found its way from this conservative institution to the outside world, but brought him to the attention of men who placed him in the Washington Bureau of the Associated Press. He so successfully "covered" Mexican revolutions and other events of the day for the "A. P." that Melville E. Stone, general manager of that news-gathering agency, presented him with a gold watch. Although there have been several "turning points" in his career, perhaps the one of most importance came when he was assigned to the campaign of Woodrow Wilson for President in 1912, thus renewing a happy association which had ripened at Princeton. To Mr. Lawrence fell the duty of interpreting Mr. Wilson's views to the American people in those trying days prior to this country's entry into the World War, and he discharged this task with remarkable ability. From 1916 to 1919 he represented the New York "Evening Post" as Washington correspondent, and this high-toned newspaper gave him increased facilities for putting out his daily dispatch. Mr. Lawrence in 1919 launched a syndicate which grew into the Consolidated Press Association, of which he now is president. This service has its own leased wires and does not compete with but supplements the regular news association reports. His success enabled him to start in 1926 another instrument, the "United States Daily,"a pioneer in its field whose place is already won and which has still further added to the prestige and popularity of its creator.

David Lawrence was born December 25, 1888, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, son of Harris and Dora Lawrence. In his youth his parents removed to Buffalo, New York, where he attended the grammar schools, then Masten Park High School, graduating from the latter institution in the class of 1906. During the summers he had been working on the Buffalo "Express," making enough money to see him through the winter at school, and it was from the newspaper plant that he stepped into academic halls and began the foundation of a liberal education. He was the representative of the Associated Press as well as a string of newspapers which printed his special dispatches. He became president of the University Press Club and member of the Senior Council, two of the highest honors in college, and with a clever pen recorded faithfully Princeton's athletic triumphs and defeats, and features of the Graduate College Controversy which raged between Dean West and Woodrow Wilson, and in 1910 culminated in the resignation of the latter as president of the institution.

Mr. Lawrence graduated in the class of 1910, and, as said, went direct to Washington. His career from this point is best told by an admiring friend who has worked with him side by side:

The contribution of David Lawrence to the newspaper-reading public is a unique commodity in journalism. The Lawrence "Dispatch" is written and telegraphed daily to one hundred and sixty newspapers of every shade of political complexion. It presents facts and interpretative comment on the political and economic developments of the day from a strictly neutral standpoint, unprejudiced by any preconceived attitude and uncolored by any partisan taint or tenet. And yet, despite this seemingly imper-

sonal quality, it depends absolutely for its value upon the personality of its author.

The specifications upon which this dispatch is written have been created by the dispatch itself; they represent the composite demand of the American newspaper reader. They have set a standard of performance as definite as a chemical formula. The ability to meet this standard is the fruit of twenty years of a peculiar and gruelling apprenticeship, an apprenticeship which laid the foundations for the Lawrence "Dispatch" and finally placed it where it stands today, the cornerstone of the Consolidated Press Association, which is the medium of its transmission to some seven million readers.

The history of these two decades, which is really the history of the Lawrence "Dispatch" in the making, is the story of David Lawrence's newspaper career, and the story of his life as well, for the two can hardly be separated. He began, conventionally enough, as a cub reporter on the Buffalo "Express." But he developed unconventionally, with almost his first whiff of printer's ink, by bringing something into his "copy" that soon made it recognizable as different from the run of the mill. This different something was not brilliance of style or rhetoric or the tenuous flare of the feature writer. In was in the third dimension of depth.

When David Lawrence went out to cover a story, he came back with so many facts and so much background that, as he perfected his technique of selection, he was able to tell a straightforward story that left out nothing that the reader wanted to know. The tale was told clearly, simply, completely. The expert was satisfied and the man-in-the-street knew what it was all about. . . .

He stepped, thanks to his extra-academic record, into the coveted position of member of the Washington Bureau of the Associated Press. An anecdote, told by a former member of the Bureau, describes how he met his new task:

"Say," one of the reporters said to the editor, "if you don't fire that new guy, Lawrence, he'll run us all crazy. He keeps asking everybody questions all day."

"Don't worry," replied the prophetic editor, "in a couple of weeks you'll be asking Lawrence questions."

They were. And from then on he was gradually assigned to the big stories—dynamiters in California, revolutionists in Mexico, the State Department and the White House, and then "lead" stories on international affairs of war days —Lawrence marched his beat with the diligence of a sentry on duty, always on the alert for that "big story of the day."

Thus the Lawrence "Dispatch" was taking shape; already straining at the bonds imposed by a "spot" news association, it was becoming each day a sterner taskmaster. How stern it was to become is evidenced by two messages sent over the wires of the Consolidated Press Association, one in 1924 and one in 1927, announcing the only two vacations that David Lawrence had seen fit to take in all those years.

In 1916 the New York "Evening Post" gave the Lawrence "Dispatch" a greater chance for the elbow room which its growing individuality demanded, a scope that no routine news service could offer. But this field had its limitations, too, and in 1919 the organization was founded which became the Consolidated Press Association. The "Dispatch" now took its final form, unfettered by the "policy" of any newspaper, the cornerstone of a service devoted to non-partisan interpretation of news by disinterested specialists.

So, from the day of his first important assignments, hardly a page of the current history of America has been turned without somewhere showing among its records a word of comment or interpretation typed with the flying fingers of David Lawrence. Through these busy years he has shared the romance of the profession. There was one story shouted from a shrapnel-sprayed housetop to a telegraph operator inside, while Mexican revolutionists played out their little game within sight. There were midnight rides through the Virginia mountains with a quick-triggered posse and feudists lurking in the shadows, and other news and adventures such as are part and parcel of the newspaperman's experience.

But it is not such chapters that record the significant growth of the Lawrence "Dispatch." More important are the long and unromantic nights of study, the long days of consultation and research, the headwork that ferreted out the hidden sources, and the "leg-work" that brought the story home. . . . There were the painstaking and unending interviews, the ceaseless separation of chaff from wheat, the miles of travel from

coast to coast, the careful checking and rechecking of data, discounting the wish that fathered the thought. . . . It was this kind of reporting that predicted the victory of Woodrow Wilson over Charles Evans Hughes, and brought vindication for sticking to a story that nobody believed.

As his horizon widened, as his experience embraced Europe as well as North America, and as he plumbed the economic strata that lay beneath the political and social life of America, David Lawrence's reputation for depth as well as breadth of view spread among the leaders of American thought and action. His sources multiplied, his duties increased. But never was there diminution of devotion for his first love, the "big story of the day."

Now, as on that first day when he picked out on the typewriter with doubt and trepidation his first "piece for the paper," an account of a high school debate, the story that goes to the telegraph operator or compositor is still the work of his own hand and brain. His resources have multiplied; he has spread before him each day the diary of the Government's activities in his own paper, the "United States Daily"; he enjoys an ever-widening circle of friendships in the official and business world. His personal obligations and interests are many—a home and family to which he is devoted, literary work, consultations, social and professional engagements. But never very far in the background, always close to the surface of the sub-conscious, hovers his nemesis and his comforter, his master and his slave, "the big story of the day."

As a correspondent at Princeton Mr. Lawrence scored a "beat" on the newspaper field by announcing first the death of Grover Cleveland. In 1911 he reported the Madeiro Revolution in Mexico, and in 1912 the Orozco Rebellion. In August, 1912, he was commissioned by the Associated Press as its representative at Sea Girt, New Jersey, to report the movements of Woodrow Wilson, with whom he traveled while Mr. Wilson was campaigning and also as President-elect; for several years thereafter he was intimately associated with Mr. Wilson at the White House. In April, 1917, he was placed in charge of Associated Press news relating to neutrality and transactions with Germany.

Mr. Lawrence is a member of the University Club of Washington; the Princeton Club of New York; the University Club of Buffalo; and the Racquet and National Press clubs of Washington.

David Lawrence married, July 17, 1918, Ellanor Campbell Hayes, and they have four children: Etienne, David, Jr., Mark and Nancy Lawrence. Mr. Lawrence's office is in the Evening Star Building, while his home is at No. 3900 Nebraska Avenue, N. W.

BURR, Frank Jonathan,

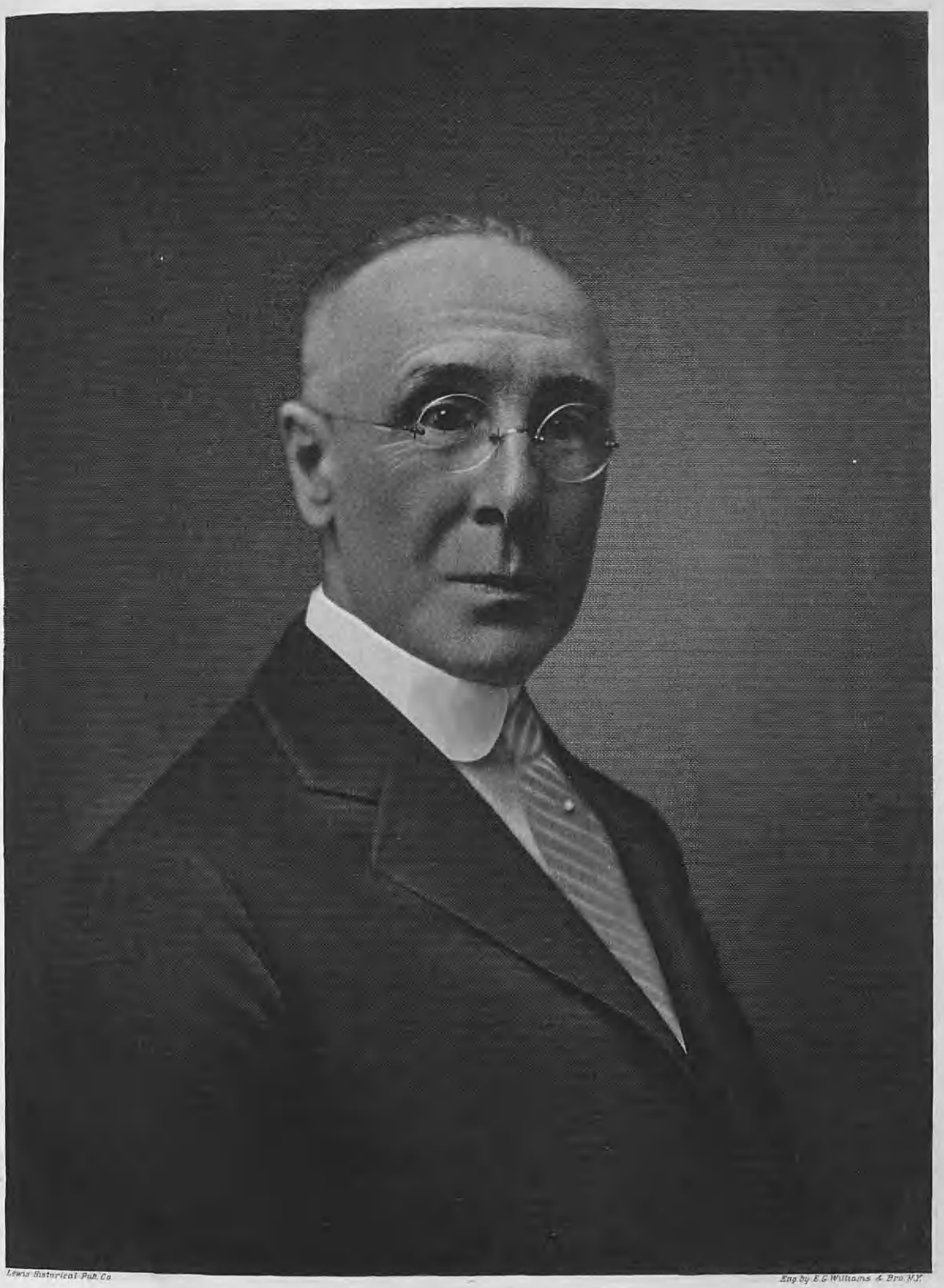
Prominent Business Man.

Affiliated with the real estate and insurance business since his early twenties, when he entered upon the duties of earning a livelihood, Frank J. Burr, of Camden, New Jersey, as the head of the Burr-Smith Company is recognized as a man of ability and genius, whose potent influence has done much toward bringing success to the company.

He is a descendant of a line of noble ancestry, tracing back to Jehu Burr, who is reputed to have been the first to bring the name to America, and who figured prominently in the affairs of the Colonies in the early days. According to Todd's "History of the Burr Family," the following coat-of-arms of the family is recorded in the College of Arms in England, and is described as follows:

Burre Arms—Ermine, on a chief indented sable, two lions rampant or.
Motto—Virtus Honoris Janua.

As many of the old names were taken from localities it is not unreasonable to



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Burre
(Burr)

assume that the Burr name originated that way. According to Lower, an authority on English surnames, the Burr name was brought from the Netherlands into England during the Norman Conquest, the original spelling of the name being Beur, which tends to prove that the name originated from that locality in the Netherlands. From the earlier spelling it has gradually changed in form until now we have the simple form Burr. Although records indicate that the family was in evidence in England for several centuries before coming to the New World, the name was not a common one there, but was found to have been linked with several families of the nobility.

The ancestry of this notable family in England, which has been traced for several generations in direct line of descent, dating from the year 1193 will be of interest in connection with the Baldwin family. Beginning with Baldwin de Bures the line of descent is traced as follows:

(I) Baldwin de Bures, who is of record in County Suffolk, *temp.* Richard I, A. D. 1193, had two sons: Galfred, and William.

(II) William de Bures, son of Baldwin de Bures, was the father of two sons: Walter, who deeded lands lying in the parish of Bures to the Monastery of Stoke; and Robert.

(III) Robert de Bures, son of William de Bures, had sons: 1. Richard, who deeds to the Monastery of Stoke a rental in Bures. 2. Nicholas. 3. Andrew, of Foxearth Hall, Essex, died before 1337. 4. John, of Ayley, Somersetshire; died 1381, without issue.

(IV) Nicholas de Bures, son of Robert de Bures, held lands in Magna Bures, Suffolk, in 1272, and was a juror for Babergh Hundred, Suffolk, in 1275. His children were: Robert; James, living in 1310; and Matilda, who married Sir John de Peyton, of Boxford, Suffolk.

(V) Sir Robert de Bures, son of Nicholas de Bures, was of Acton Hall, Suffolk, a Knight Templar of Jerusalem, and a noted man of his day. He was in the field under Edward II, when he was appointed Royal Commissioner for Suffolk to raise foot forces therein, in 1316; and in the same year was made Lord of the township of Acton. He was also appointed Conservator of the Peace of Suffolk County. He married (first) Alice, who died in 1302. He married (second) Hillary Fermor, daughter of Sir John Fermor. He died in 1331, and was buried in the family chapel in Acton, where is to be found a magnificent brass to his memory, representing him in full armor. His children, all by first marriage, were: 1. John, of Bowthrop Manor, Norfolk, born in 1293, and living in 1360; married Alice. 2. Sir Andrew. 3. Michael, of Bromehall, Essex, in 1349, died before 1373. 4. William, a priest at Wickhambroke, Suffolk.

(VI) Sir Andrew de Bures, second son of Sir Robert and Alice de Bures, was Lord of the Manor of Foxearth. He died April 12, 1360, and was buried in the chancel of the church of Acton. He married Alice de Reydon, daughter of Sir John de Reydon, of Overbury Hall, Leyham, Suffolk, and had issue: 1. Sir Robert, from whom descended the Earls of Arundel and Wilts, was of Acton Hall; married Joan de Sutton, daughter of Sir Richard de Sutton. He died October 7, 1361, and was buried in All Saints' Church, Acton. 2. Andrew.

(VII) Sir Andrew (2) de Bures, son of Sir Andrew and Alice (de Reydon) de

Bures, was of Acton Hall, and died 1376. He married (first) Alice Spencer, and (second) Cecily Chamberlain, daughter of William Chamberlain of Radwintre Hall, Essex. By the first marriage he had children: 1. Andrew. 2. Robert. 3. John, of whom further. 4. Margaret.

(VIII) John de Bures, son of Sir Andrew de Bures, was witness to a deed of Thomas Sampson of Kersey, Suffolk, in 1382. Nothing more is known of him except that he had a son John.

(IX) John (2) de Bures, son of John de Bures, was of record in Shellow, County Essex. He married and had issue: 1. John, named in son Stephen's will as living in 1496. 2. Thomas, of Norton, Essex. 3. William, of whom further.

(X) William Burre, son of John (2) de Bures, was of record in Bolebryehyll, Essex, where he held lands conjointly with Edward Staunton, *temp.* of Henry VIII (1509-1547). He married Katherine Staunton, daughter and co-heir of Thomas Staunton.

Careful research has failed to establish a direct line of descent further than the above William, although mention of various individuals bearing this name are of record. In the latter part of the sixteenth century it was discovered that there were living in Great Canfield, Essex, three families of the name of Burre: Richard, William and Robert. Robert Burre had the following children: Margery, baptized at Great Canfield, 1562; Johan, baptized 1565; William, baptized 1568; Brydget, baptized 1570, and John, who is named as son and heir in his father's will. The names of the parents of Jehu Burr, American ancestor of the branch of the family to which Frank J. Burr belongs, have not been discovered, neither his birthplace in England, but it is very probable that he descends from a branch of the above early family.

(The Family in America).

(I) Jehu Burr came to America in 1630 with the famous Winthrop's fleet, and upon his arrival in America he settled in Roxbury, Massachusetts. From there he accompanied William Pynchon and five others, in 1636, to Springfield, Massachusetts, but later, in 1644, he removed with his family to Fairfield, Connecticut, where he and his descendants became the firmest pillars of the old Colonial structure and prominent in both civil and military affairs. Jehu Burr was overseer of roads and bridges between Roxbury and Boston, and in 1637 he was the collector of rates in Springfield. He seems to have taken a prominent place in the town affairs of Fairfield shortly after his arrival there, for in 1645-6 he represented Fairfield at the General Court. In 1660 he was a grand-juror and the same year was appointed commissioner for Fairfield, filling that office during the years 1661, 1664 and 1668. The date of his birth is not positively known, although he is thought to have been born about 1600 in England. Fairfield records indicate that his death occurred there during the year 1672. He married in England, but the name of his wife is not known. Four sons were born to his marriage, all of whom became fathers of families and lived and died in Fairfield. They are: 1. John, born in England about 1633, a proprietor of Fairfield, Connecticut, in 1685. 2. Jehu, born in England, also a proprietor of Fairfield. 3. Nathaniel, of whom further. 4. Daniel, born about 1642.

(II) Nathaniel Burr, son of Jehu

Burr, was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, about 1640, and died in Fairfield, Connecticut, February 26, 1712, his will having been proved on March 5, 1712. Like his honored father he also was prominent in the affairs of Fairfield. In 1664 he was made freeman of the town, and in 1669 a constable, while during the years 1692 to 1695 he served as representative to the General Court. He had several grants of land in Fairfield, and the records of Fairfield mention him often in connection with land transactions. His long lot was thirty-eighth from the Stratford line, and fronted on what is known as Burr's Highway. He married (first) Sarah Ward, daughter of Andrew Ward. He married (second), about 1698, Ann (Laboris) Wakeman, widow of Rev. Samuel Wakeman, and daughter of Dr. James Laboris. There were no children by the second marriage, but by his first marriage there were eight children, as follows: 1. Nathaniel. 2. Abigail. 3. John. 4. Daniel, of whom further. 5. Ann. 6. Mary. 7. Rebecca. 8. Esther.

(III) Daniel Burr, son of Nathaniel and Sarah (Ward) Burr, died in Fairfield, Connecticut, in June, 1722, his will admitted to probate June 25, 1722. He married Mary (one record states that her surname was Jennings). She was born in 1689 and died October 11, 1748. They were parents of the following children: 1. Nathaniel. 2. James. 3. John, of whom further. 4. David. 5. Rebecca. 6. Mary.

(IV) John Burr, son of Daniel and Mary Burr, died in Fairfield, Connecticut, in 1787. He married October 14, 1735, Elizabeth Nash, daughter of Thomas Nash. She died March 29, 1740, and he married (second), November 9, 1740, Grace Bulkley. There were two children by the first wife: 1. Daniel, of whom further. 2. John, born October 9, 1739, died in 1749. By second wife: 3. Elizabeth, born September 16, 1743. 4. Talcott, born October 20, 1746. 5. John, born February 9, 1751. 6. Grace, born February 2, 1753. 7. Eunice, born September 24, 1755.

(V) Daniel Burr, son of John and Elizabeth (Nash) Burr, was born March 5, 1737. He lived in Westport, Connecticut, and married Abigail Bulkley, of Green Farms. Their children were: 1. Jonathan, of whom further. 2. Zalmon, born August 31, 1773. 3. Elizabeth, baptized July 18, 1779.

(VI) Jonathan Burr, son of Daniel and Abigail (Bulkley) Burr, was born November 5, 1769, in Westport, Connecticut. He married Sarah Redfield, daughter of Ebenezer Redfield. They were parents of the following children: 1. Henrietta, born 1791. 2. Daniel, born July 12, 1794. 3. Elizabeth, born November 28, 1796. 4. Martha, born December 17, 1799. 5. Sarah, born July 27, 1802. 6. Abigail, born July 18, 1805. 7. Jonathan, of whom further. 8. Ebenezer W., born March 19, 1811. 9. Augustus, born October 6, 1813.

(VII) Jonathan Burr, son of Jonathan and Sarah (Redfield) Burr, was born at Green Farms, Fairfield County, Connecticut, December 5, 1807, and died at Camden, New Jersey, August 26, 1895. He is interred in the Evergreen Cemetery at Camden. He lived to receive octogenarian honors, and up to the time of his demise was considered one of the most remarkable men of Camden, having retained such fine mental and physical equipment. When about sixteen years of age he left his home in Green

Farms and went to sea, and for twenty-one years thereafter he followed the water, being commander of a vessel for ten years that sailed from New York to South America and other ports. When he had reached the age of thirty-seven he located in Camden, New Jersey, and opened a grocery business at Third and Arch streets. He was also appointed postmaster by President Pierce, when the office was located there, but after a year or two he resigned and entered the real estate business, which he conducted for a number of years with marked success. For thirty-three years he served as secretary of The Camden Fire Insurance Association. When he first became connected with this company it had less than a thousand dollars in the treasury, but when he resigned, the company had $225,000 in the best securities, after paying all dividends, losses, etc. In politics, Mr. Burr was a Democrat, but always held to the belief that the "better man," regardless of his political affiliation, should be considered when choosing men for official office.

Jonathan Burr married (first), August 25, 1840, Jane T. Gray, of Cape May County, New Jersey, who died in Mobile, Alabama, November 10, 1844. He married (second), at Camden, New Jersey, July 10, 1849, Martha C. Eastlack. She died at Camden, February 10, 1866, and he married (third), January 5, 1870, Martha Edwards. By first marriage there was one child, Eliza J., born October 1, 1842, died May 7, 1844. By his second marriage he had seven children, as follows: 1. Eliza J., born July 26, 1850; married in 1890, Abraham Anderson, of Camden. 2. Sarah R., born July 14, 1852; married, in 1886, Charles J. Knapp, of Bridgeport, Connecticut. 3. Jonathan S., born December 2, 1854, died in 1856. 4. Frank Jonathan, of whom further. 5. Ada C., born May 17, 1859; married, in 1885, Harry M. Anderson, who died in 1899. 6. Helen C., born October 9, 1861; married, in 1888, John F. Harned. 7. Martha C., born February 10, 1866, died in July, 1866.

(VIII) Frank Jonathan Burr, son of Jonathan and Martha C. (Eastlack) Burr, was born at Camden, New Jersey, December 25, 1856. His education was obtained at the Charles W. Turnley Private School of Camden, New Jersey, and at the William Fewsmith Classical School in Philadelphia. His schooling completed he entered the real estate and insurance business of his father, under whose able direction he learned the business thoroughly.

In 1876 he was taken into partnership with his father and continued in this capacity until 1895, at which time his father retired and he became sole owner. His business continued to prosper and in 1911 Mr. Burr and I. Mulford Smith incorporated under the name of Burr-Smith Company, Mr. Burr being made president, which office he still continues to hold.

In politics he is, like his father, a Democrat, and although prominent in the business affairs of Camden he has never desired to hold public office. His religious affiliation is with the Baptist church.

Frank J. Burr married (first), March 2, 1886, Lillie L. Britton, of Pensaukin (now Pennsauken), New Jersey. He married (second), June 7, 1919, at West Collingswood, New Jersey, Edith L. Longley, daughter of John Fletcher and Clara Etta (Maloon) Longley. Mr. and Mrs. Burr now reside at No. 436 Grant Avenue, West Collingswood, New Jersey.

J. G. Beresford

BERESFORD, John George,

Estate Executor and Sportsman.

The life record of John George Beresford, of an ancient and distinguished family of Great Britain, forms a connecting link between many interests and associations of his native land and America, for he was prominently identified with New York social and sporting circles, as he was with those of England and Ireland. The surname of Beresford (or Bereford) proceeded from Bereford or Beresford in the parish of Alstonfield, County Stafford, England, of which manor John de Beresford was seized October 4, 1087, and was succeeded therein by his son, Hugh De Beresford.

The line of descent from Hugh De Beresford to John George Beresford proceeds through the following:

(III) John Beresford, Lord of Beresford and Enson, married Elizabeth Basset, daughter of William Basset, of Blore, County Stafford, and died in 1475.

(IV) Thomas Beresford, second son of John and Elizabeth (Basset) Beresford, seated himself at Newton Grange, County Derby, and is stated on his monument in Fenny Bentley Church to have fought at Agincourt. He is said to have mustered, at Chesterfield, in the reign of King Henry VI, a troop of horse for service in the wars with France, raised entirely from his own and his sons' retainers. He married Agnes Hassell, daughter and heir of Robert Hassell, of Arcluyd, Cheshire, and by her (who died March 16, 1467) had five daughters and sixteen sons. He died March 21, 1473.

(V) Humphrey Beresford, of Newton Grange, seventh son of Thomas and Agnes (Hassell) Beresford, married Margery Berdesley, or Beresley, daughter of Edmond Berdesley or Beresley.

(VI) George Beresford, of Newton Grange, son of Humphrey and Margery (Berdesley or Beresley) Beresford, was steward of Nottingham. He married Eleanore Greene, daughter of Thomas Greene.

(VII) Michael Beresford, eldest son of George and Eleanore (Greene) Beresford, was an officer in the Court of Wards and seated at Otford and the Squirres, in Kent County. This gentleman, who was living in 1574, married Rose Knevitt, daughter of John Knevitt.

(VIII) Tristram Beresford, born in 1574, third son of Michael and Rose (Knevitt) Beresford, went into Ireland in the reign of James I as manager of the corporation of Londoners, known by the name of "The Society of the New Plantation in Ulster," settled at Coleraine, County Londonderry.

(IX) Sir Tristram Beresford, first baronet, of Coleraine, eldest son of Tristram Beresford, was a member of Parliament for counties Derry, Donegal and Tyrone in the Irish Parliament of 1656-58, and for County Derry in the Irish Parliament of 1661-66, was created a Baronet of Ireland May 5, 1665. He married (first) Anne Rowley, eldest daughter of John Rowley, of Castleroe, County Londonderry, and married (second) Sarah Sackville; he died January 15, 1673.

(X) Sir Randal Beresford, second baronet, son of Sir Tristram and Anne (Rowley) Beresford, was a member of Parliament for Coleraine. He married, February 20, 1662-63, Catharine, younger daughter of Francis, first Viscount Valentia, and niece, maternally, of Philip, first Earl of Chesterfield; she died April

3, 1701, and he was buried October 19, 1681.

(XI) Sir Tristram Beresford, third baronet, son of Sir Randal and Catharine Beresford, commanded a regiment of foot against King James II, and was attainted by the Parliament of that monarch. Sir Tristram married, in 1687, Nichola Sophia Hamilton, youngest daughter and co-heiress of Hugh Hamilton, Baron of Glenawly; he died June 16, 1701, and his wife became the first wife of Lieutenant General Richard Gorges in 1704, and died February 23, 1713, aged forty-six.

(XII) Sir Marcus Beresford, first Earl of Tyrone, son of Sir Tristram and Nochola Sophia (Hamilton) Beresford, was born July 16, 1694; married, July 16, 1717, Catharine Poer, Baroness la Poer, daughter and heiress of James, third Earl of Tyrone, and was advanced to the peerage of Ireland, November 4, 1720, as Baron Beresford, of Beresford, County Cavan, and Viscount Tyrone, July 18, 1746.

(XIII) Right Honorable John Beresford, son of Sir Marcus and Catharine (Poer) Beresford, was born March 14, 1737-38. He was a barrister-at-law; was appointed in 1770 a commissioner of the Revenue in Ireland, and presided many years at the Board. In 1772 he was appointed by patent, taster of the wines in the port of Dublin, and was sworn of his Majesty's most honourable privy councils in Great Britain and Ireland. He married (first), November 12, 1760, Anne Constantia de Ligondes, daughter of General Count de Ligondes, of the house of Ligondes, of Auvergne, in France. She died October 26, 1770; he married (second), June 4, 1777, Barbara Montgomery, second daughter of Sir William Montgomery, Baronet of Magbie Hill, North Britain; she died December 2, 1788, and he, November 5, 1805.

(XIV) Reverend Charles Cobbe Beresford, son of Right Hon. John Beresford and Anne Constantia (de Ligondes) Beresford, was born October 2, 1770. He married, November 22, 1795, Amelia Montgomery, daughter of Sir William Montgomery, Baronet, and she died March 14, 1839.

(XV) Colonel George John Beresford, son of Rev. Charles Cobbe and Amelia (Montgomery) Beresford, a colonel in the Royal Army, was born July 21, 1807; married (first), December 12, 1839, Jane Charlotte Riall, youngest daughter of Charles Riall, of Heywood, County Tipperary, and she died April 6, 1842. He married (second), November 15, 1844, Frances Constantia Uniacke, who died October 29, 1867, eldest daughter of Robert Uniacke, of Woodhouse, County Waterford, and died February 11, 1864.

(XVI) John George Beresford, of Woodhouse, Strabally, County Waterford, born June 10, 1847, son of Colonel George John Beresford and Frances Constantia (Uniacke) Beresford, was a gentleman sportsman and worthy representative of one of the finest families in Ireland. He received his education from tutors and at private schools on the continent. At the age of nineteen he was sent to India, where he spent two years on a tea plantation, and while there was active in sports. He was particularly fond of hunting and he trained and rode his own horses in hunting, racing, polo and similar pastimes. At the age of twenty-one he came to the United States and spent a year on a ranch in Wyoming. He returned East to New York and at once became identified with the high-

Harry Woodman

est social circles in a day when the "Four Hundred" of the Metropolis were diverting themselves in a manner which changed conditions in the new industrial age have made impossible. Part of his time was spent in New York and part in Ireland, where he acted as agent for the Marquis of Waterford, his cousin, looking after his estates, also the family estate, "Woodhouse," in the county of Waterford, Ireland. In the seventies it was the custom for gentlemen to ride their own mounts on occasion, and in 1873 or 1874 he won the first steeplechase race on the Jerome track; at this time he was treasurer of the New York Jockey Club. For some years he was secretary of the Meadowbrook Club on Long Island and was acting master of hounds when the stables were destroyed by fire in 1888 and forty horses were burned to death. He maintained memberships in the Knickerbocker, Union and New York Yacht clubs; the Wellington Club of London; and the Kildare Street Club of Dublin. In religious circles he attended the Protestant Episcopal church. He was widely known as a sportsman and the center of a devoted group of friends.

John George Beresford married (first), February 21, 1891, Emilie Eleanora Iselin, daughter of Adrian Iselin, of New York City, who died March 2, 1916. He married (second), February 14, 1922, Helen Mason, daughter of Alphonso and Mary Thomas (Caldwell) Mason, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and she survives him.

The death of John George Beresford occurred May 8, 1925, at the age of seventy-eight years, and thus passed from the stage of mortal affairs a man who contributed much to his day and generation and whose passing was the cause of sincere regret to hundreds of admirers in different parts of the world.

WARDMAN, Harry,

Hotel, Apartment Builder-Operator.

A kindly fate most assuredly lent its beneficent auspices to the shaping of the career of Harry Wardman, internationally noted hotel and apartment house builder and operator, whose name is distinguished on two continents, and more especially in the United States, in whose capital city his building program, still in process of execution, has reached a magnitude that approximates the phenomenal. What might have befallen this English-born lad, bound with firm resolve to seek adventure and fortune in far-off Australia, if circumstance had not altered his course on a transatlantic steamer to America, is a question that furnishes ground for conjecture. Undoubtedly the qualities that for him have spelled success—in capitals—at the heart of the American nation would have brought him fame and wealth in the island continent; but suffice it to say that what was Australia's loss has been America's gain. On the turn of events to which our 'teen-age, runaway, stowaway boy came at that crisis in his tender years hangs one of the most absorbing tales of those born in obscurity in a foreign land and who have risen to a high place of influence and wealth in this country of opportunity.

In the textile district of Bradford, England, on April 11, 1872, Harry Wardman arrived to bless the union of Eli and Alice (Coe) Wardman. Until he was thirteen he attended the common schools,

and then went to work in a draper's establishment as an errand boy. He was promoted to the counter, where he served customers of the store. It seemed that he was in a fair way to go onward and upward and become a fixture in the mercantile trade, but the job and environment irked him. He could not see his future in that connection, and at the age of seventeen he had gotten beyond the point where he would stand without hitching. Taking the bit in his teeth, he ran away from the parental rooftree and made topspeed for London town, whence he expected to set sail for Australia. To his chagrin he learned that there would not be a boat for that destination for about a month after his arrival in London, as the sailings were very infrequent. Without further ado, he set off to Liverpool and in true romantic fashion stowed away on the "Majestic." The voyage, lasting eleven days, was fraught with excitement and anxiety a-plenty for the youthful smuggler. He was kept busy much of the time "ducking" the ship's officers in order to preserve his rôle of seeming not to be where he actually was. He ate by snatches as best he could of food surreptitiously acquired aboard the boat, and thus was enabled with difficulty to keep body and soul together until the vessel reached port. When he and his pal—who was also a lad from his home town, Bradford—set foot on the pier at New York City, he had all of seven shillings which changed into less than two American dollars. This small sum and he did not wholly part company before he obtained work by which he could earn enough to pay for food and lodging. Into many cities he wandered, taking in somewhat rapid succession on his itinerary thirty or forty jobs. The compensation from these kept his stomach filled and a shelter above his head. One day he found himself in Philadelphia, back at his old employment of clerking, this time in a department store. Meanwhile he kept his ear to the ground and his eyes open, determined, if possible, to improve his state of affairs.

Then, on a fair and auspicious day, he came across a friendly Englishman, of the name Tarbottom, a contractor at Darby, Pennsylvania, a suburb of Philadelphia. This Tarbottom was out of Bradford, England, and his wife and Harry Wardman's mother, both of the Quaker persuasion, had attended the same Sunday school back in the old home town. Tarbottom's heart warmed to his former fellow-townsman, and he offered him a place as timekeeper at the munificent wage of five dollars per week. The carpenters on the job received about two dollars and seventy-five cents a day, and this pay was so attractive to young Wardman that he set about learning the trade, eventually graduating as a full-fledged journeyman. For a time he plied his trade in Philadelphia, and one day he packed his kit of tools and drifted out to Chicago, where he helped build the structures for the World's Columbian Exposition in 1892. From the Windy City he went on to Los Angeles and San Francisco, to get a glimpse of the country that lies between, and of the coast region. More often than not, he had not the wherewithal to pay his fare, and was compelled to "beat his way" as best he could.

As if drawn to a lodestone, back to Philadelphia he went and began to do jobbing and take work as a carpenter-contractor. In 1892 he got his first insight of Washington, District of Colum-

bia, and after he had finished his job there, returned to Philadelphia. Then he made an abrupt change in his vocation, and began to sell life insurance.

But a destiny was shaping his end, regardless of his inability to see the goal toward which unconsciously he was being urged. In 1897, he had again taken up carpentry, and in its pursuit again journeyed to Washington, where he was to make his residence and achieve a name of whose significance he then little dreamed. He entered the capital in humble style, taking at first small jobs and gradually advancing to better things in the contracting line as he enlarged the circle of his acquaintance. It was not so very long ere he branched out as a contractor of no little importance and was retained to execute commissions for the construction of sizable buildings in some of the most sightly locations of the capital. He was now in his thirty-first year, and filled with zeal and courage as "things began to come his way." He increased his force of carpenters and did an ever-increasing volume of business in the completion of sub-contracts for doing the woodwork in buildings in process of construction.

On a memorable day, in Washington, his path was crossed by a fellow-countryman from old England who was blessed with a little money, and the two consolidated their resources, erected a short row of small houses which were quickly taken off their hands, the turnover yielding them a profit of five thousand dollars apiece. They were now made—as a saying goes—but in different ways and for strikingly various ends. One Englishman sailed homeward to greet and marry his lady-love fair; the other husbanded his newly-made fortune unto the day when he should add to it still more—many more—American dollars. In the latter case both Wardman and Washington were the resultant gainers by the course of events that was set swinging in an ever-widening orbit.

Since 1897 Harry Wardman has erected not less than six thousand residences in the city of Washington alone. A goodly number of these have been dwellings of the modest type on the outskirts of the Capital; others have been more pretentious residences for people of wealth who have come to Washington to make their homes within its enchanted atmosphere.

Always Mr. Wardman has been the speculative builder; he aims to sell whatever he builds, for he states without egotism that he can erect any kind of a house for any sort of customer and make a profit of ten per cent. He is the farseeing builder, too, who visualizes developments and betterments beyond the capacity of the average builder. He perceived that, from Jefferson to Roosevelt, the city of Washington had been afflicted with boarding-houses. He conceived the idea that the government employees would much prefer apartments, of small units and reasonable rentals, to the old-fashioned and dingy boarding-houses. On went Mr. Wardman with his apartment-house building program, and of this type of structure he has built more than four hundred, which have proved both popular and a solver of the housing problem.

If the element of necessity enters, Mr. Wardman assumes the management of his apartments until they are shown to be profit-returning properties, and then he disposes of them. Thus the speculative feature is always running through

his business. Take, for example, an extensive building covering fourteen acres, on Fourteenth Street, Washington. This he disposed of in the World War period for $800,000, with a single reservation written into the agreement. This was to the effect that if the seller, at the end of ten years, should desire to buy the building back for one million dollars, he should be accorded that privilege. At the end of the stipulated period Mr. Wardman again became the owner of the building at the price agreed upon, and on the following day he sold it a second time, this time for a million and a half. That is a fair sample of the Wardman style of doing big things in a big way.

But another way with Wardman is not to gouge folks through excessive rentals in a time of great emergency as in the recent war. All he asks is a fair return for his investment and management. Half-way on the Connecticut Avenue front, out towards Chevy Chase, he acquired a rough tract of twenty acres, sold the dirt to persons desiring the filling, and thus was enabled at a profit to bring the hill down to the level of the contiguous territory. Facing the avenue he erected a thousand feet of apartment houses, with a landscape front and tall Lombardy poplars to add their attractive features. Back of the apartments he built small detached houses, and they as well as the apartments have proved immensely popular.

Mr. Wardman's scheme of hotel building in Washington is the talk of the continent among bonifaces and travelers. His most ambitious undertaking in the line of hostelries links England and America in a chain of entertainment house fellowship that is the last word in hotel architecture, equipment and service. In fashionable Picadilly, in dear old London, he has built the famous Park Lane Hotel, said to be the most modern hotel in Europe, situated only three blocks from Buckingham Palace, where His Majesty, King George V resides—a part of the time. This house, having three hundred and eighty rooms, each with a bath, was opened to the public early in 1927. It already has become a mecca for Londoners and American tourists. On Sixteenth Street, Washington, Mr. Wardman has built the famous Carlton, sister hotel of the Park Lane of London, so that in sentiment and often also in person there flows between the two a racial and social intercourse for which the builder is indirectly and happily responsible. Thus something of the European idea of hotel life has been brought to America, and the best features of American hotels have been incorporated into the English hostelry. And best of all, Mr. Wardman steadily pursues his high resolve for the maintenance of moderate prices, for these obtain both in the London and the Washington houses with which he has to do. Other Wardman-built hotels, apartments and notable structures in the District of Columbia are: The Wardman Park Hotel, one of the finest in the United States; the Annapolis Hotel, the Cathedral Mansions, Clifton Terrace, Northumberland, Brighton and Dresden apartments, the United States Department of Justice Building, the Racquet Club and the new Federal American National Bank.

Mr. Wardman is a financier also of marked ability. He has established his own finance and investment concern, by which he finances all his undertakings. All through the years he has enhanced the spirit of confidence in which he is

American Historical Socy. Engby Finlay & Conn.

Jacob Bauer

held by the people of Washington, who have frequently given evidences of their appreciation of his ability, industry and honesty as the largest operator in the building field in the District of Columbia. He is president of the Wardman Construction Company, the Wardman Park Hotel Company, the Carlton Hotel Company, the Wardman Motors Company, the Wardman Mortgage and Discount Corporation, the Wardman Real Estate and Investment Corporation, all of Washington; and of the Park Lane Hotel Company of London, England.

While he is one of the busiest of men, he is wise enough to seek and enjoy recreational periods. He is a devotee of the links, and makes frequent trips to Europe, on which he accumulates health and brand-new ideas for business opportunities as they open up before his far-seeing eyes. He attended the International Convention of Rotary Clubs at Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1921, as a delegate from the Rotary Club of Washington, of which he is a member. He is affiliated with the American Club of London, the Racquet Club, the Columbia Golf Club, and the Burning Trees Golf Club, all of Washington; the District of Columbia Historical Society, the Washington Real Estate Board and the Washington Board of Trade.

Harry Wardman married (first), at Philadelphia, Mary Hudson, who died in Washington, leaving a daughter, Alice, who married Edward D. Rheems, of Washington. He married (second), in Washington, Lillian R. Glascox, of Asheville, North Carolina, and they are the parents of a daughter, Helen.

Modest to a marked degree, Mr. Wardman's body is a vehicle of seemingly inexhaustible energy. His is one of the keenest of minds; never is he content with the cessation of activity, and he is always looking ahead for new conquests. Yet he is never known to boast that he has accomplished anything outside the ordinary run of things. A close student of his accomplishments has summed them up briefly and comprehensively thus: "One person in ten in Washington lives under a Wardman roof. The number is steadily increasing. The Wardman organization builds without ceasing. When squadrons of airplanes from Bolling Field circle the Capital, they see always new etchings of the landscape that are due to the activities of this one man."

BAUER, Jacob,

Lithographer.

The political troubles in Germany about 1848, and the general depression and unrest which followed, caused the voluntary expatriation of thousands of Germans of the better type, such as Carl Schurz, Henry Villard, Franz Siegel, many of whom settled in America, and by their energy, industry, and a very genuine love of their adopted country, contributed greatly to its progress and welfare. Among them was William Bauer, who landed in New York, bringing his young family with him, and never returning to the land of his birth.

The family patronymic of Bauer is of ancient Teutonic origin and is most frequently referred to by German historians in the various provinces and States of the late German Empire. The name was variously spelled Baur, Bure, Bawir, Buir.

Baur (Bauer) Arms—Or, a fess gules, fretty of the field.

Crest—The head and neck of a hound or, collared with a fess of the shield.

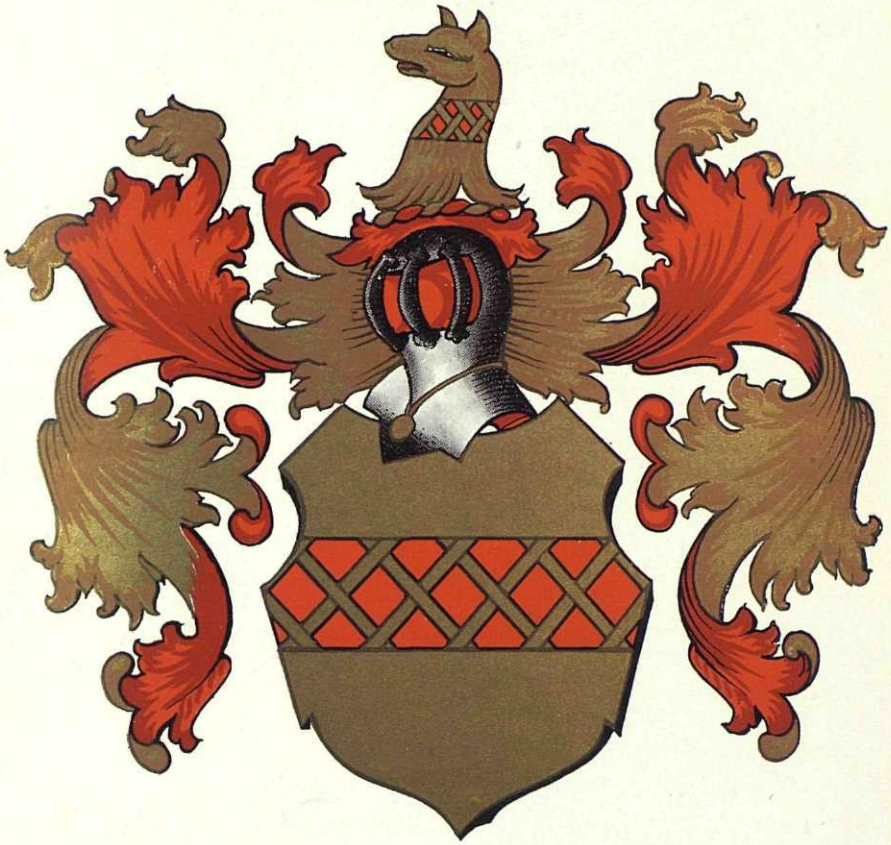
(Rietstap—"Armorial Général.")

William Bauer had been a miller, had made one or two other small but successful business ventures, as a result of which he had a comfortable fortune. His wife, Kunigunde Walbrol, whom he had married in Germany, created a home in the New World, where the immaculate cleanliness and comfort characteristic of the old-time hausfrau management was combined with the additional conveniences and advantages of America's greatest city, and materially aided in the education of their family. It was due to her influence that Jacob Bauer, born in Niederbreisig on the Rhine, February 10, 1846, always a studious and thoughtful lad, was intended for the priesthood, while his brother, Louis, was trained from the first for a business career, and eventually became general manager of the Equitable Life Insurance Company of New York, a position he held until his death in 1900.

Jacob Bauer, having passed his early childhood in Germany, came to America with his parents at the age of six, and in due course of events, found himself drawn into the public schools of New York City, with his neighbors and playmates. Then he spent some time in a theological seminary, but finally withdrew upon the realization that his avocation was not deep enough. A month before the close of the Civil War, being then in his eighteenth year, he ran away from home to enlist, joined Company E, Eleventh New York Regiment of Volunteer Infantry, and he saw four weeks of actual service in the Army of the Potomac before receiving his honorable discharge.

Returning to New York, his father, who survived until 1874, dying at the age of sixty-five, permitted him to choose his life's work for himself, and he accordingly sought an apprenticeship to the lithographing trade, work to which his love of art, and especially the graphic arts, lent attractiveness. He was employed by Klim & Linder, lithographers, until 1878, when they took him in as a partner, the firm becoming Klim, Linder & Bauer. With the additional energy of young manhood infused in the business, a period of prosperity followed. The plant at No. 80 Lafayette Street, New York, was greatly enlarged, and it is still in operation, and controlled by the family. Mr. Bauer became the sole owner in 1893, through the death of his partners.

His associations with Hackensack, New Jersey, began in 1892, when he determined upon making his home there. Always fond of rifle-shooting and of horseback riding, he gratified these inclinations there, and was a member of the Hackensack Golf Club, and the Oritani Field Club. He also found time, however, for the more serious duties of citizenship, was for thirteen years a member of the Hackensack Improvement Commission, and during the greater part of the time its president. He was also one of the founders of the Peoples Trust & Guaranty Company. He was a Democrat, and while not active in politics, was frequently called upon for advice by the local leaders. In 1913 he met with the one great misfortune of his life. Struck by a Susquehanna train at the Main Street station, in Hackensack, he



Baur
(Bauer)

sustained injuries from which he never recovered, and for twelve years was a bed-fast and helpless invalid. He was sixty-five years of age when this accident occurred, at the height of his business success, and physically as active as he ever had been. By this time, however, his two sons, Louis C. and Frank J. Bauer, had been thoroughly trained in the lithographing business, and they took hold of the Lafayette Street plant, and ultimately brought it to a greater degree of success than it had attained under their father's management.

Jacob Bauer married Henriette Fink, in New York City, May 3, 1877. She was the daughter of Diedrich and Louise (Stohlman) Fink, and was born in New York City, June 28, 1859. Her parents were natives of Germany, and her father, who came to America in 1846, owned a meat market which enabled him to retire some years before. Mr. and Mrs. Bauer's children were: 1. Lily May, born in 1878, married William T. Bartine, of Hackensack in 1896; their daughter, Dorothy Antoinette, married L. Neal Blacker, of Columbus, Ohio, in 1917, and they have one child, Dorothy Anne, born in 1920. 2. Frank Jacob, born in New York City, April 22, 1881; married Eleanor Schutte, of Richmond, Virginia, March 11, 1916; their two children being: Henriette Josephine, born December 16, 1917; Frank Jacob, Jr., born March 30, 1919. 3. Henriette Josephine, born January 22, 1882; married, December 11, 1911, in Hackensack, William Henry Linkroum; their son being William Henry, Jr., born January 6, 1915. 4. Louis Charles, born in New York, December 2, 1884; married Dorothy Fielding, in New York City, in 1912, their children being: i. Elizabeth Anne, born May 2, 1915, in New York City. ii. Robert Fielding, born January 24, 1922, in New York City.

Jacob Bauer died November 12, 1925, surrounded by a family which had grown to maturity in unusual happiness, and leaving a considerable estate. He had given largely to charities, was a member of the Second Reformed Church of Hackensack, and his purse was always open to those in trouble. A notable success in business, a careful and successful investor in real estate as well, a good citizen, devoted to his family, for which he always kept open house at Christmas time, his hospitality was unbounded, and his friends were legion.

BALDWIN, Captain Evelyn Briggs,

Explorer.

Although the old-time Arctic explorer has generally surrendered his dog sledge, pemmican and lime-juice tablets, to the man who flies through the air, now and then a veteran is encountered who manages to keep abreast of the times. Captain Evelyn Briggs Baldwin, of Washington, District of Columbia, is not only awake to every movement of modern times for the advancement of science in the frigid Arctic, but he claims the unique distinction of having first proposed the mooring mast by which airships are attached to base ships which transport them under power of steam, gasoline or electricity.

Evidence that Captain Baldwin is the originator of the mooring mast is furnished in an artist's sketch, then considered highly fantastic, which accompanied a New York "Tribune" article, of June 27, 1909, by Captain Baldwin, in which is shown a large balloon moored to the mast of a vessel in the Arctic wastes. In further support of his claim he presents the

following letter of August 2, 1927, from Lieutenant-Colonel L. C. Lucas, of the Marine Corps, on duty with the General Board, Navy Department, then stationed at Washington, to whom he first showed a modified and improved plan for the same device:

To Whom It May Concern:—This is to certify that in the fall and winter of 1923, when the plan to despatch the Navy Dirigible "Shenandoah" on a voyage across the Arctic Ocean was under discussion, Mr. Evelyn B. Baldwin submitted to me a rough diagram for a mooring mast to be used on a supply ship to which the "Shenandoah" or other dirigibles might be anchored, and asked my opinion as to the feasibility of such a mode of anchorage. I replied that I thought it would prove feasible, whereupon Mr. Baldwin stated that he was about to submit his diagram of the mooring mast to Commander Lansdowne, of the Bureau of Aeronautics, and not long after this he told me that he had submitted it to Commander Lansdowne.

When Captain Baldwin, who had volunteered to accompany the expedition, took the plan to Commander Lansdowne (whom it will be recalled lost his life with a number of others in 1925 aboard the "Shenandoah" in an Ohio storm), this officer stated, "Sure, that will work," and shortly afterwards a mooring mast of a similar design was installed on board the "Patoka," which moored the "Shenandoah" and the sister ship, "the Los Angeles," at various times. Only the death of Commander Lansdowne soon after prevented Captain Baldwin from obtaining a still better recognition to his right to priority. But we must turn the page backward for a proper appreciation of this explorer's service to his country.

Evelyn Briggs Baldwin was born at Springfield, Missouri, July 22, 1862, son of Lieutenant-Colonel Elias Briggs Baldwin, teacher, farmer and Civil War veteran, and Julia Cornelia (Crampton) Baldwin, both of whom represented long lines of people of culture and accomplishment. Colonel Baldwin volunteered for service with the Cavalry on the Union side during the Civil War, and valiantly fought for his country. He was born June 17, 1834, in Dutchess County, New York; married, September 7, 1861, at Naperville, Illinois, Julia Cornelia Crampton, and died at Oswego, Kansas, March 26, 1921, at the age of eighty-seven. Nearly all of his life he taught school. In later years he farmed and raised stock. He was an important man in the county, and held several local offices, such as commissioner and clerk of the District Court. His wife, Julia Cornelia (Crampton) Baldwin, born June 1, 1840, at Naperville, died there November 24, 1866, when their son Evelyn was less than five years of age.

Captain Baldwin attended grammar and high school, after which he matriculated at Northwestern College at Naperville, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1885 with the degrees of Bachelor of Science and Master of Science. His preparation for academic studies had been made in the common schools of Illinois, and the high school at Oswego, Kansas. After his college course was completed he studied and traveled abroad for a year, in Europe, and from Chicago during this time, 1885-86, published a monthly magazine on travel, industry and education. Then he returned to Illinois, where he proceeded to teach, after which he removed to Oswego, Kansas, and taught in the high school and Normal Institute; his teaching experience in these positions covering five years.

Always interested in weather conditions and natural phenomena, Captain Baldwin obtained a position with the United States Weather Bureau, being assigned to duty with the local station at Nashville, Tennessee. His work here caused him to continue a study of exploration, and he was appointed meteorologist of the Second Peary North Greenland Expedition of 1893-94; Admiral Peary told of his part in this quest in his book, "Northward Over the Great Ice." He then returned to Weather Bureau duties at Cairo, Illinois, after which he obtained leave of absence to join the Andrée Balloon Station at Spitzbergen, in 1897, as a volunteer for polar exploration. A delay occasioned by providential causes undoubtedly saved his life: he arrived after Andrée and two companions had set off in a balloon in which he had volunteered to go as a substitute for the meteorologist who had resigned. The three never returned or were heard from.

Returning to the United States Captain Baldwin was assigned to Weather Bureau duty at Toledo, Ohio. In 1898 he joined the Walter Wellman Expedition to Franz-Josef Land as meteorologist and second in command, remaining in that region through 1899, and making important discoveries, including the charting of the eastern-most parts of the Franz-Josef Land Archipelago. An account of this voyage can be found in the United States Weather Bureau Reports of 1898-1900.

By this time Captain Baldwin had developed decided ideas of his own on how to conquer the Arctic. Although he went back to weather prognostications at Washington and Mobile, Alabama, he developed a plan along new lines, involving the use of Siberian ponies and Eskimo dogs for food supply purposes and transportation, and for securing the first motion picture films ever obtained in the Arctic expanse. He also had a plan for the manufacture of hydrogen gas en route, and for releasing fifteen balloons of 300-cubic feet gas capacity to carry messages and for other experimental purposes. These experiments proved eminently successful in Franz-Josef Land when he led the Baldwin-Zeigler Expedition there in 1901, and continued for a year. The ponies and dogs proved adequate to the occasion; gas was manufactured successfully and the balloons quickly proved their value. These balloons, of some fifteen feet in diameter and the same height, had attached lines to which at intervals cork buoys were tied with releasing devices. Each buoy was made of loose cork surrounded with wire mesh, at the center of which was a container with the message. After the balloons had been freed some hours, they lost enough gas to cause the cork buoy ballast to pull them down to the ice, and when this happened, the device would release a buoy. As each buoy weighed about ten pounds, its release would cause the balloon to rise again and travel some hundreds of miles farther before the loss of more gas caused the next buoy in line to touch the ice and be released. In this manner the balloons traveled pretty well over the Arctic and possibly over the North Pole, being wafted here and there by winds, and having been dispatched in the first place in a strong wind blowing straight toward the pole. The buoys were so constructed that it was impossible for crunching grinders to destroy them, and they were found by fishermen at various points, having drifted with ice or sea water from points in the Arctic to the northern shores of Iceland, Norway and

Spitzbergen. The appearance of the buoys on inhabited shores was sufficient proof of the drift of pack ice through the warmer currents of the Polar Seas. President McKinley took great interest in this expedition, and in 1901 approved the appointment of Captain Baldwin as inspector-at-large in the Signal Corps, United States Army, and granted indefinite leave without expense to the government, and without impairing his civil service status. It was on this expedition that the first Arctic motion pictures were produced; and when they arrived at "home" they created great interest, Captain Baldwin appearing for a time on the lecture platform. The value of the use of Siberian ponies was further proven by their use by various other explorers, notably Scott and Shackleton, in expeditions elsewhere. As a result of his two voyages to Franz-Josef Land approximately four hundred miles of new coast lines have been added to our charts.

The balloon experiments of Captain Baldwin justified him in proceeding now with another Polar plan. In 1903 he enlisted the support of Admirals Melville, Evans and Schley in a scheme to send a stout ship through Bering Strait, to drift with the ice pack, manned with a crew of explorers, and assisted by aircraft and wireless as adjuncts. All of the above-named admirals, however, died while the plans were maturing. Nothing daunted, he traveled to San Francisco to obtain the support of Director Skiff of the San Francisco Exposition and of Dr. Jones of the Field Museum, who showed an interest immediately and assured him of sufficient financial support for the enterprise. Dr. Jones had already laid plans for a voyage of his own, after which he had agreed to raise the funds for the Baldwin project, but while exploring in the Philippines was slain by a Moro band, and the plan fell through. This was in 1911. Various attempts were made by Captain Baldwin to further his ideas, but the outbreak of the World War soon after, taken with one untoward circumstance after another, caused him to lay them aside.

During the World War no expeditions of importance went out, and Captain Baldwin offered his services to his country, as his forefathers had done in the various struggles for independence. It may be well here to devote a paragraph to his forebears. The original American ancestor, George Baldwin, baptized March 29, 1624, was a son of John Baldwin, church warden of Great Missenden Parish Church, Buckinghamshire, England, and came to this country at an early date. He was at Warwick, Rhode Island, from 1646 to 1655, where he had wife Abigail, and removed thence to Gravesend, Long Island, New York, where he was residing in 1656-57; and in May, 1657, married a second wife, Mary, widow of Robert Embree, and in 1662 became proprietor of Eason's Neck, Long Island. He sold same in 1668 to Alexander and Richard Bryan, of Milford, Connecticut; he died at Hempstead, Long Island, in 1680-81, leaving a numerous progeny. His son, George, Jr., who died in 1730-31, at Hempstead, by wife, Mary, daughter of Thomas Ellison, by wife, Martha Champion, had Thomas Baldwin, died in 1728; by wife, Elizabeth, had James, born in 1712-13, removed to Westchester and Dutchess counties, New York, died in 1783, buried on north shore of Lake Mahopac, Putnam County; by wife, Hannah Goulding, had Elisha, Sr., born in 1751, died in 1816; by wife Eliza-

beth, daughter of Daniel and Mary (Vail) Cornwell or Cornell, had Elisha, Jr., born in 1783, died in 1834; by wife, Jemima Ryder, had Jacob, born in 1807 in Dutchess County, New York, died in 1893 at Kirkwood, Illinois; by wife, Abigail Briggs, had Lieutenant-Colonel Elias Briggs Baldwin, born in 1834, died in 1921, father of Evelyn Briggs Baldwin. Some of his kin, it may be added, were present at the capture of Major André and it is through them that he qualifies for membership in the Sons of the American Revolution, with which organization he is working to keep alive the altar fires of patriotism in this country, a work that is closely allied with the efforts of the Daughters of the American Revolution exemplified by such leaders as the former president-general, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook.

Refused enlistment from the fact that he was over-age, Captain Baldwin entered the Ordnance Department of the United States Army as an inspector during the World War, and was stationed successively in the explosives' and munitions' plants at Woodbury and Amatol, New Jersey, and at Eddystone, Pennsylvania. Prior to assuming these duties he went on a speaking tour through New Hampshire in the interest of the Commission for the Relief of Belgium, with the understanding that he was to be sent to Belgium by Mr. Hoover, head of that work. By making his way into the confidence of Dernburg, Boy-Ed and von Papen, the German spies, he obtained a letter of introduction to the military ruler of Belgium. He exposed these agents to the Government, and their expulsion, based on other evidence as well, was soon consummated. Owing to complications, he was not sent to Belgium, but was assigned to the position of inspector of munitions.

For a short time in 1920 Captain Baldwin was attached to the Accounting Department of the Shipping Board at Philadelphia, after which, he was transferred to the Section of Claims, Legal Department of the Shipping Board, in Washington, District of Columbia. Despite his service to his country he found himself in the administration's retrenchment net in 1925, and lost his position. He soon was placed, however, on committee work of the Senate at the Capitol, serving with the Couzens Income Tax Committee and the Steck-Brookhart Recount Committee. For seven months, from December, 1925, to August 1, 1926, he worked on Mixed Mexican Claims at the State Department. On July 12, 1917, he was assigned to research work in the office of Navy Records and Library, Navy Department.

Captain Baldwin is unmarried. A bibliography of his writings includes a book, "Search for the North Pole," 1896, and the following articles as indicated: October, November and December, 1902, Arctic narratives, in the "Wide World Magazine" (London): "World's Light and Power from the Aurora Borealis," New York "Herald," October 1, 1899; "Drifting Across the Pole," New York "Herald," September 6, 1908; "A Four-Year Trip on Ice," New York "Tribune," June 27, 1909.

Captain Baldwin is a charter member of the Saratoga, New York, Battlefield Association and an honorary member of the Pacific Aero Club of San Francisco; the San Diego Yacht Club; and the President's Own Garrison No. 104 of the Army and Navy Union at Washington. Captain Baldwin resides at No. 2030 F

Street, North West, Washington, District of Columbia.

JEWETT, George Franklin,

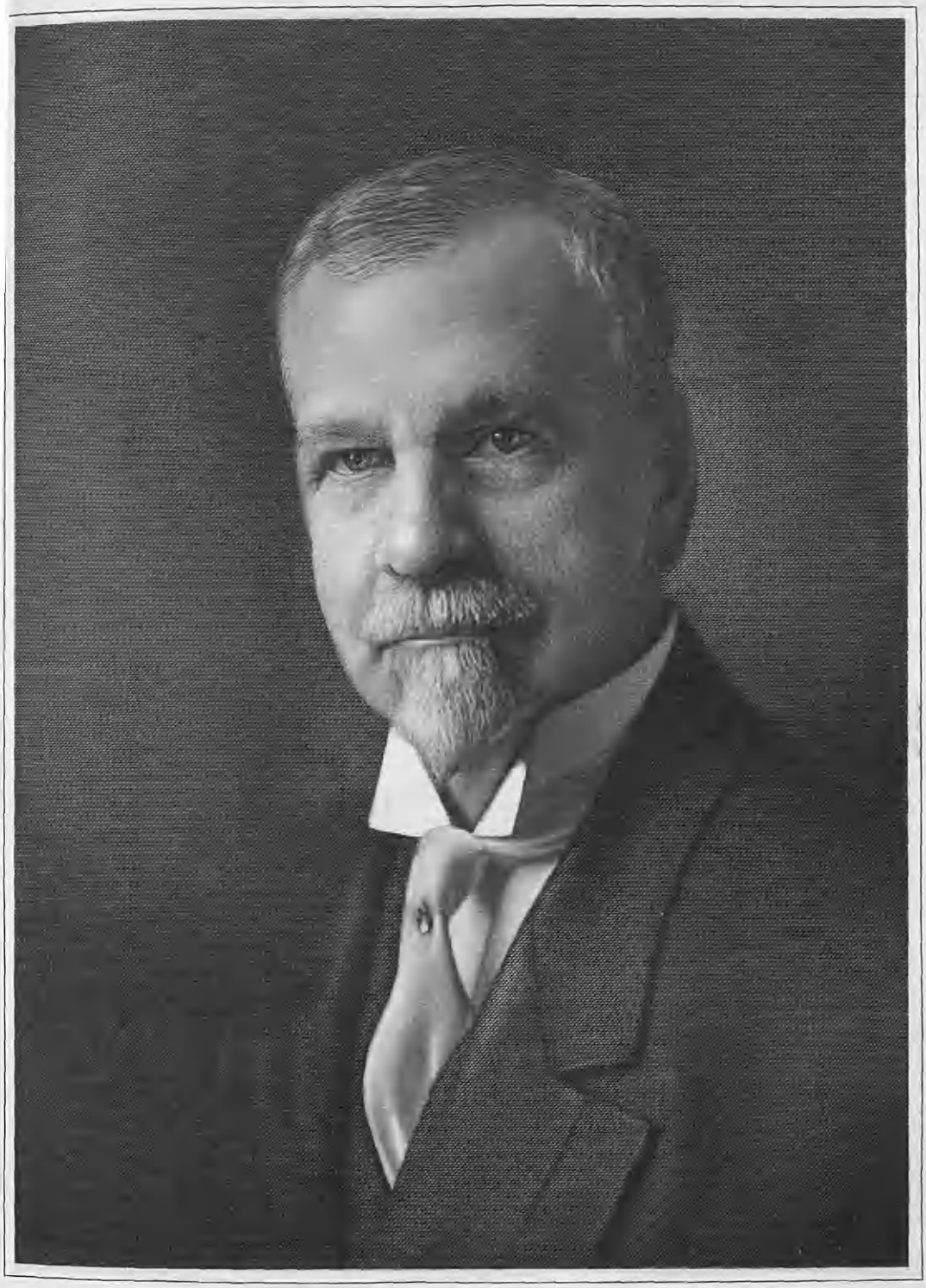
Founder of Mount Ida School for Girls.

During his active career of twoscore years, Dr. Jewett devoted his characteristic and concentrated efforts in the interests of education, and for the past quarter of the century, he founded, supervised, guided and administered the affairs of the Mount Ida School for Girls, one of the select and exclusive institutions in the country. He was a hard and diligent worker, his school was his hobby, his every energy was directed toward the promotion of the welfare and advancement of his school, with the view to making it not a bigger but rather a better school. The position in the educational circles is adequate testimony to the successful manner in which Dr. Jewett performed the tasks within his precinct, and the regard and esteem which his host of friends, associates and colleagues afforded him.

A son of Charles Franklin and Georgianna Shipley (Loring) Jewett, both of whom were natives of Massachusetts, where the former engaged in agricultural pursuits for many years, George Franklin Jewett was born at Pepperell, Massachusetts, March 18, 1857. After having received his elementary education at the local schools of his native district, he attended the Bridgewater State Normal School at Bridgewater, Massachusetts, from which he was duly graduated. Thereafter he entered Harvard College and upon the completion of his courses, received his degree of Bachelor of Arts with the class of 1886. In 1911, he took advanced work at Harvard University and was given the degree of Master of Arts. During all of this time, Dr. Jewett studied abroad for several years in the University of Berlin, Germany. He began his career in the educational work soon after his graduation from college, and was appointed to the faculty of the Cambridge Latin School at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1887. Shortly thereafter he was selected to become principal of the Marlboro High School, Massachusetts, from which position he was called to teach in New Brunswick, New Jersey, and later in Youngstown, Ohio. For a few years following, Dr. Jewett was assistant principal at Lasell Seminary at Auburndale, Massachusetts, and in 1900, after these many years of intimate association with the system of public education, determined to establish his own school to meet the needs of students in a closer and more individual manner. He found his location, atop a small hill, beautifully situated, an attractive environment and modern buildings at the present time, although in the early beginning, these features were not so highly developed. Dr. Jewett exerted his influence as headmaster and with Mrs. Jewett, who proved a splendid helpmate and companion in the projection of the school, it flourished and now enjoys an enviable rank among the schools of the country. Its student body includes about one hundred and forty girls from all parts of the United States, Europe and even China. Dr. Jewett took charge of the Business Management courses, Chemistry, Physics, and Sociology.

In Dr. Jewett's own words, the history of Mount Ida School for Girls has been:

The early years of my professional life were given to teaching in the public school system. I came to see the necessity of a school in secondary education which would supplement the



work of the public school system in that it offered a larger freedom in the arrangement of courses of study than is possible in a system of public education. There are, of course, also many girls and young women whose needs are individual, which a system of public education is unable to meet. . . . I decided to establish a school of our own. One day in 1900 Mrs. Jewett and my daughters, Edith and Helen, visited with a horse and buggy various localities in Newton and neighboring towns. They drove through Newton and over the hill on which the school is now located, found it unoccupied and admirable for a location for a school for girls and young women.

In August, 1900, we took up our abode on the newly acquired property. The name of the school had not been decided upon. . . . The Hill had been called for a long time Mount Ida. We decided to name our school Mount Ida School. What better name could have been chosen?

Although we had practically nothing in the shape of school equipment, we opened school that year with three pupils, besides our daughters, Edith and Helen. The faculty consisted of two and myself. Cobb House was the only building the first year, the blue room was our only recitation room, the red room was our gymnasium. The next year we built a gymnasium on the ground now occupied by the west end of the present school building. The second year we had seventeen students and added one teacher.

The fifth year we built the Mount Ida House. The school had increased to over forty students. . . . In 1911 we moved the gymnasium and built a new school building. In 1921 the school acquired the magnificent Cobb Estate, and with the addition of this property, the outdoor athletic work was increased to include horsemanship. Our material equipment was completed to its present condition. The school now occupies one of the most attractive locations in New England and has enough land to meet its present and future needs.

With the growth of the school in a material way there has been a continual and gradual advance in the school educationally. From time to time there have been additions of courses in various departments of study. I do not see how there is anything educational that a young woman would want that she cannot obtain here at Mount Ida, including the work of the secondary school course and the work of the freshman and sophomore years of the average American college or university.

Mrs. Jewett, my daughter, and I, do not anticipate making Mount Ida a bigger school; we have reached constructively our limit in respect to numbers. It will ever be our endeavor to make the school a better school, but not a bigger school.

Dr. Jewett was a diligent student of educational needs and was a prodigious writer and reader, not so much for pastime or publication, but rather for the contribution such labors could make to his store of knowledge and his understanding of the problems with which he had to cope. He was for some time affiliated with the local branch of the Royal Arcanum, and was a member of the Harvard Club and Congregational Club. With his family he attended the Eliot Congregational Church at Newton, Massachusetts.

On June 8, 1882, he married at Fremont, Ohio, Abigail Fay, a daughter of Nathaniel Thomas and Roxanna Dickinson (Woodbury) Fay. Her father was a Congregational minister of Camden, Maine, and her mother was a member of an old and long established New England family. Dr. and Mrs. Jewett were the parents of the following children: 1. Edith M., born in May, 1883; married Professor Carr of the faculty at Oberlin College, and they have two children: Frances Loring and Elizabeth Jewett. 2. Helen, born November 4, 1884; married C. Frederick MacGill of Newton, Massachusetts, who is now (1928) principal of Mount Ida School for Girls. Mr. and Mrs. MacGill have two children: Charles Frederick, Jr., and Elizabeth Fay.

George Franklin Jewett died April 25,

1926. He had ably devoted his tireless and determined activities to the advancement of education and the filling by a school the important rôle of developing the young women for their careers by individual attention to the personal problems of each. His commanding personality, his charming manner and courteous consideration to all with whom he came in contact won for him the deep admiration and reverence of his fellows. The tributes and resolutions adopted at the time of his passing indicate the position which he holds today in the minds and hearts of the many members of his community.

MY FRIEND

He was a man with nature rare,
In whom so many traits could blend;
But most of all, I like to think
Of him, as only just, "my friend."

He moved with dignity and ease
Among the cultured and refined,
But in the poor and ignorant
He had an interest most kind.

His loyalty to those he loved
Impelled his every act and deed,
His duty, just to labor hard
And thus provide for every need.

Courage was his that never quailed
He ne'er forsook a task begun
But earnestly and patiently
"Stuck to the job" till it was done.

Of such a man we truly say:
"His is a life that has no end."
And so, with memory so dear,
I'll think of him as still, "my friend."

WALTER LINCOLN COLBY.

SHUMWAY, Herbert Hartwell,

Prominent Manufacturer.

The textile trade of New England for more than twoscore years was ably represented by the late Herbert Hartwell Shumway, whose rise to prominence in the industry was significant of his profound knowledge of the basic processes and of all the manufacturing details, his spirit of progress in keeping pace with the advance in his line, and of his executive ability, which was a marked element in his successful career. At the time of his death, Mr. Shumway was president of the Atlas Buckram Company, a Taunton, Massachusetts, concern, of which he was the founder. He was one of those broad-gauge executives who touch life at many points. His interests, while not diversified to the extent of militating against his usefulness in any one of them, were important in a high degree—to the immediate business which he so finely dignified, to the associated business interests of Taunton whom he served as president over a period of fruitful and enterprising effort, and to the fraternal relations in which he attained high rank and popularity. He was an exemplary citizen, whose substantial worth was a fixed asset of the Taunton community while he lived.

Mr. Shumway was descended from an old French family, which presumably belonged to the Protestant sect of the Huguenots. According to some historians, the surname has been spelled in the original language as Chamois and Charmois. Ancient records of Essex County, Massachusetts, frequently have the form Shamway. A Protestant family of the name Chamois is mentioned in a list of fugitives from the neighborhood of St. Maixent in the old province of Poitou, France, at the time of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes.

The first of the name to come to America and become the founder of the family

H H Shumway

here was Peter Shumway, who was in Topsfield, Massachusetts, as early as 1660, and it is believed that he had been in this country ten years at least previous to that time. He fought with the Colonials in the war against King Philip, and it is said that he was present at the taking of the fort in the historic "swamp fight" on December 19, 1675, in the country of the Narragansetts. As a reward in part, for his services, his son afterward petitioned for a grant of land. This Peter Shumway arrived in America at the same time that Peter Faneuil and other French Huguenots came, and for a time he resided at Salem Village (now Danvers), Massachusetts, removing thence to Oxford, Massachusetts, where a few years later his son was settled. His wife, Frances, bore him three children: Peter, Dorcas, and Joseph.

The line is through his son Peter (2), born June 6, 1678, settled in Oxford, Massachusetts, married (first) Maria Smith, (second) Mary Dana; his son, David (by the first marriage), baptized December 23, 1705, at Topsfield, became one of the pioneers of Sturbridge, Massachusetts, and a leading man of that region. His first wife's Christian name was Esther; he married (second) Alice Ainsworth; his son, David (2), by the first marriage, born in Sturbridge, May 12, 1742, lived in Belchertown, Massachusetts, and died there in 1818, served as sergeant in the Revolution, married Rhoda Eddy; his son, Zebina, born in Belchertown, Massachusetts, September 27, 1790, died in February, 1837, married Philena Squares; his son, Harrison Hinckley, of whom further.

Harrison Hinckley Shumway, second son of Zebina and Philena (Squares) Shumway, was born in Belchertown, Massachusetts, January 7, 1819, died in Dighton, Massachusetts, December 16, 1902. He received his education in public schools and at Monson Academy and Wilbraham Academy, well-known Massachusetts institutions of learning, whose fine reputations are co-existent with them to this day. His vacation periods from his school duties he employed as a weaver, and for a short time he was engaged in the wagon business in Belchertown. He was one of the "Forty-niners" who rushed to California by the way of Panama, and he spent four months and sixteen days on the water. One of a party of twelve which sailed from Panama to Callao, Peru, in order to get a ship to San Francisco, on his arrival at the Golden Gate city, he went by sailboat and team to Mormon Island, where he and his companions spent some time digging for gold. His first day was his best, when he took out eighty-three dollars' worth of ore. He next engaged in selling groceries and stores in San Francisco, but this enterprise he was compelled to abandon because of illness. During his sickness he was obliged to pay his doctor a fee of thirty-two dollars a day, and this soon drained his exchequer. A friend came forward with a loan of fifty dollars, and on this capital he again engaged in gold digging in the mountains. Later he became cook in a miners' boarding house at a salary of one hundred and sixty dollars a month. He returned to Massachusetts in 1854, and took a residence in Dighton, where he was a devout member of the Baptist church. He married (first) Mary L. Gates, of Ludlow, Massachusetts, who died April 27, 1842. He married (second) Nancy Wellman, of Dana, Massachusetts, who died June 17, 1860. He married (third) Catherine Nichols,

who died in August, 1875. He married (fourth) Mrs. C. A. Cogswell, of Hudson, Michigan. There was no issue by the first marriage. Children of second wife: Henry, died young; Henry Wayland, James Myron, Mary Jane, Herbert Hartwell, of whom further. Children of third wife: Frank, Adella Louise, Laura Ann, Henrietta Lavinia, and Harrison Lincoln.

Herbert Hartwell Shumway, fourth son of Harrison H. and Nancy (Wellman) Shumway, was born in Palmer, Massachusetts, March 23, 1857. His public school training was supplemented by a business education in a commercial college at Utica, New York. Early in his career he obtained a practical knowledge of the textile processes, and soon rose to the position of an expert in his line. His knowledge of the trade and qualities for supervision led the Richard Borden Manufacturing Company to appoint him, in 1882, when he was thirty-five years of age, to the office of superintendent of its operations. This position he filled for five years, all the while becoming more and more of a factor in this line of manufacture. His advance was indicated by his selection as general manager, in 1894, of the B. B. & R. Knight's Cotton Mills, of Providence, Rhode Island. In 1895 he was called to Taunton, Massachusetts, to organize the Corr Manufacturing Company. He built their plant, and was elected treasurer and agent of the concern, and in the ten years that he was connected with the company he did much to build up its volume of business and increase its good will. In 1905 he retired from association with that interest.

Mr. Shumway next turned his attention to the founding of the Atlas Buckram Company in Taunton. Upon the organization of this concern, he became its president, which office he held at the time of his passing. This industry greatly enlarged its sphere of usefulness and became one of the important commercial assets of Taunton during Mr. Shumway's régime. It thrived splendidly under his able and farsighted administration, in which he exhibited those qualities and business acumen which had so signally marked his career from the beginning of his association with the production of textiles.

In the business, civic and social affairs of Taunton, Mr. Shumway fulfilled all the expectations on the part of his friends and the public generally. His influence was both beneficial and widespread. He was a strong factor in the promotion of the best interests of the community, and for three years served the Taunton Board of Trade as president, being also the chairman of the new industries committee of that body, for which positions he was eminently equipped.

In the realm of politics, Mr. Shumway was of the Republican persuasion; a loyal party man and model citizen; faithful in the discharge of his suffrage responsibilities, and an exemplary man in all his relations with his fellows. In the order of Freemasonry he attained Knighthood in the York Rite and the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite. His affiliations in that fraternity were with King David Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; St. Stephen's Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Fall River Council, Royal and Select Masters; St. Stephen's Commandery, Knights Templar; Boston Lafayette Lodge of Perfection; Giles Fonda Yates Council of Princes of Jerusalem; Mount Olivet Chapter of Rose Croix; and Massachusetts Consistory, thirty-second de-

D. M. Schofield

gree, Sovereign Princes of the Royal Secret. His consequent ennoblement in Aleppo Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Boston, Massachusetts, took place January 12, 1894, and he had enrollment certificate No. 2477, while in the Order, at large, by order of his enrollment his number was 25,843. He was affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and was a member of the Bristol Club, Taunton. He had his religious fellowship with the Congregational church, and was known for his generous but unostentatious support of religious, charitable and philanthropic enterprises. No cause that met with his approval ever made its appeal to him in vain.

Mr. Shumway married, September 19, 1882, Flora Frances Palmer, born October 17, 1860, in Norway, Maine, daughter of Alonzo S. and Philena G. (Lane) Palmer. Their children: 1. Alonzo Harrison, born in Charleston, South Carolina, October 20, 1883; married, September 2, 1914, Mabel Josephine Strange, of Taunton, and had a son, Alonzo Harrison, born July 14, 1923. 2. Herbert Hartwell, born in Milltown, New Brunswick, May 11, 1888; married, July 10, 1911, Edna Gertrude Robinson, and their children: Rita Hartwell, born July 2, 1912; Bettina Gertrude, born June 1, 1917; Herbert Hartwell, Jr., born June 16, 1920; and Melvin Palmer, born December 16, 1922. 3. Walter Palmer, born in Fall River, Massachusetts, July 20, 1892; married October 16, 1913, Edna Jennie Busiere.

The death of Herbert Hartwell Shumway, which occurred at his home in Taunton, February 14, 1926, removed from his immediate community and its worth-while activities, from his relations to the fraternal, civic and religious endeavors which had been so fruitful of results, and from the trade which he had so signally honored, a most unusual man, a strong character, a notable figure and a personality which had an enduring hold upon his people. His passing created a severe loss, which is only softened by the precious memory that he left to family, friends, and business associates. (Palmer and Lane families; "New England Families.")

SCOFIELD, Edson Mason,

Constructing Engineer.

To men of technical skill and high constructive ability this country owes a debt which future generations will generously acknowledge. To such men of inspired vision, who knew what could be accomplished in steel and concrete and stone and marble, and who realized their dreams in impressive structures and lasting monuments, the future will yield a full measure of honor. One of these men is Edson Mason Scofield, president of the Scofield Engineering-Construction Company, Los Angeles, California, and also president of the Scofield Engineering Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, until his retirement in 1927. Mr. Scofield, with his three partners, have to their credit, hundreds of the most notable structures in the country, from mammoth drydocks to impressive buildings, and they have properly reaped a fair share of the rewards in this crusade of construction.

Mr. Scofield was born in Hermon, St. Lawrence County, New York, September 26, 1867, the son of George Vincent and

Emily Jane (Mason) Scofield. The elder Scofield owned a wood-working shop in Hermon and was one of that town's most substantial and progressive citizens. His wife was a leader in the social life of the town and "E. M." grew up in a typical "York State" atmosphere with a decided "bent" for construction. After passing through the regular courses in the public schools of Hermon, he entered the Engineering Department of Union College, at Schenectady, New York, from which he graduated in June, 1888, with the degree of Civil Engineer. For the space of a year he taught mathematics at Rockland College and thus had the good fortune to associate himself with Edwin Thatcher, a nationally known consulting engineer of Louisville, Kentucky. He served as Mr. Thatcher's assistant for five years, after which he went to Youngstown, Ohio, as assistant engineer for the Youngstown Bridge Company. After serving as assistant engineer, engineer and manager for eight years, he served as chief engineer of the National Bridge Company for one year, at which time (1903) he went into business for himself. In 1903, with his brother, Glenn M. Scofield (see a following biography), he formed the Scofield Engineering Company, of Philadelphia. Frank Daugherty, an electrical engineer of national fame, was taken into the firm a few years later, and in 1920, the three partners combined with Ford J. Twaits, a prominent structural engineer, in the formation of the Scofield Engineering-Construction Company at Los Angeles. The Scofield Engineering-Construction Company was one of the first organizations featuring the trained engineer in business. The organization of this company was one of the symptoms of the passing of the old style contractor in favor of the technically trained expert. With the advent of such firms as the Scofield Engineering Company, new methods made their appearance, and construction was placed upon a more scientific basis. This concern was among the first to use the "cost-plus-a-fixed-fee" basis of construction, whereby the owner is assured the most favorable cost of work consistent with sound construction and good investment.

It is naturally impossible to give an adequate list of the works of the Scofield companies. They include a large concrete drydock at League Island Navy Yard, Philadelphia, which at the time of construction was the largest in that section and which was built under rather adverse conditions, in a water-bearing gravel formation; also a large concrete drydock in Mare Island Navy Yard, San Francisco, where the work had to be carried on in forty feet of soupy "tule" mud, and where use was made of the largest timber crib ever used up to that date. They include the steel frame for the U. S. Coaling Station at Manila and the coal handling equipment of the station at San Francisco Bay and at Guantanamo, Cuba; also a storage and mixing plant for the D. L. & W. Railroad at Delanson, New York, which plant stored 300,000 tons of coal and handled 1,000 tons per day out of cars into mixing piles and out of piles into cars, in order to enable the owners to ship a fine coal of uniform grade. They include power plants at Jacksonville, Montgomery, Miami, Danville, Virginia, and many other points, many of them among the largest in the country; also a special power plant at Harwood, Pennsylvania, designed to use a mixture of coal dust and dirt at the mouth of the mine and so market the

Engraved by Campbell New York

waste which was otherwise unsalable, which station made of the waste the principal source of revenue for the mine; also for a gas-operated high-pressure pumping station at Philadelphia, capable of starting cold and putting 300 pounds pressure on the fire mains in less than forty seconds; also a power station for the West Jersey & Seashore Railroad, electrifying the Pennsylvania Railroad from Philadelphia to Atlantic City, where a train was operated with power from the station within six months after the work was begun. They include buildings, mostly at Los Angeles, which are among the finest in the country, such as the Biltmore Hotel, the Pacific Mutual Building, Sun Finance Building, Pacific Finance Building, Barker Brothers Building, Hellman Bank Building, Pacific Southwest Bank Building, Pershing Square Building, Elks Club, Commercial Club, Good Samaritan Hospital, Biltmore Theatre, United Artists Theatre, Mayan Theatre, Sears, Roebuck Building and many others, as well as water works, substations and bridges. Mr. Scofield is retiring from the Eastern Company in the near future, but retains the presidency of the Western Company and his keen and active interest in construction work. His reputation and that of his firm for sound and economical construction is one in which he can justly take much pride.

Mr. Scofield was married to Lizziemae Rivers, at Louisville, Kentucky, February 20, 1894. They have two children: 1. George Vincent, by profession a chemist; located at Charleston, West Virginia. 2. Alberta Bigelow, married to Robert G. Bowen of Los Angeles.

Since 1896, Mr. Scofield has been a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and he is also affiliated with the Jonathan Club, the Elks, the Commercial Club, and the "X" Club, all of Los Angeles. He is an enthusiastic horseback rider, and a disciple of Thomas Edison in that he gets from an experimental shop, attached to his residence, a great part of his relaxation from the wear and tear of business. He is a life-long student in matters of Government, with special reference to taxation, and has always contributed time and money to the support of movements for promoting the public welfare.

SCOFIELD, Glenn Mason,

Construction Engineer.

Engineering-construction has assumed such proportions in the United States in the last quarter of a century that every man who has taken a major part in its development must be considered a benefactor of humanity; in future years, when the present steel and concrete age is calmly appraised, the thanks of posterity will be conferred upon an outstanding group of able men, including the late Glenn Mason Scofield, of Los Angeles, California, whose principal life works were performed as a member of the Scofield Engineering-Construction Company of that city. It is not always a true index of the worth of an accomplishment to set upon it a monetary value, yet the practical mind will best understand Mr. Scofield's many years of endeavor from the statement that the Scofield Engineering-Construction Company of Los Angeles, and the Scofield Engineering Company of Philadelphia engaged in works aggregating at the time of his death over three hundred millions of dol-

lars and constituting some of the most important and gigantic engineering operations ever undertaken. Several of these works were completed under contract with the United States Government, while others represented municipal improvements for some of the leading cities of the country, and still others, for public service utilities and private corporations. The ability to plan and execute such enterprises would constitute sufficient greatness for any man, yet to such qualifications Mr. Scofield added an extremely human side which made him a philanthropist walking among his fellowmen, and caused him to be sincerely mourned when he passed away.

Glenn Mason Scofield was born at Hermon, St. Lawrence County, New York, May 3, 1873, son of George Vincent Scofield and Emily Jane (Mason) Scofield, both of whom were members of old-established families of culture and accomplishments. George Vincent Scofield, born in Jefferson County, New York, October 20, 1831, turned his efforts to creative endeavor as the owner of a wood-working mill, fashioning out of the materials of nature many useful things contributing to the comfort, convenience, and happiness of the people of his neighborhood and section. Mrs. Scofield was a woman of beautiful character and the center of a delightful home life which formed a compensating background for her husband's activities and achievements in the business world. Their promising young son received his early book instruction at the Hermon Grammar and High schools, where he made a very creditable record, and from which he entered the Engineering Department of Union College, Schenectady, New York, where he continued his close application to his studies and graduated as an engineer in the class of 1897. Graduates of the Engineering Department of this old-established institution have always stood well in the industrial and commercial world, and the demand for graduates is always greater than the supply, so that when Mr. Scofield finished at Schenectady, he found a position waiting for him. It may be mentioned here that in addition to the equipment of the institution, Union students have access to the wonderful works of the General Electric Company in the same town, and from General Electric officials often receive valuable data in the form of lectures and literary contributions, so that he carried to the Youngstown Bridge Company, at Youngstown, Ohio, an unusually fine initial equipment; in a short time he was promoted to the position of sales engineer, which he filled with energy and ability until 1903; by this time he had mastered the fundamentals of large construction, especially of bridges, culverts, dams, power plants, and having accumulated some capital he was later joined by his brother, Edson M. Scofield (see a preceding biography), in the formation of the Scofield Engineering Company, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. These two later associated with themselves Frank Daugherty, a nationally known electrical engineer. Later, these three with Ford J. Twaits, a well-known structural engineer, organized the Scofield Engineering-Construction Company at Los Angeles, California. These concerns, working together, one in the East and the other in the Far West, signed and executed important contracts from the start, and less than a quarter of a century finds them with a record of over three hundred millions of dollars in construction, as

said, including such notable works as the following: a coaling station for the United States Navy at Guantanamo, Cuba; the steel structure for the coaling station of the navy at Manila Harbor, Philippine Islands; a drydock for the navy at League Island Navy Yard, Philadelphia; a drydock at the Mare Island Navy Yard, San Francisco, California; a power station for the Harwood Electric Company at Hazleton, Pennsylvania; a power station for the city of Jacksonville, Florida; several reinforced concrete ships for the United States Shipping Board during the World War; the Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles; the Hellman Bank, the Barker Building, and the Club for the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks at Los Angeles, and many other similar examples of high-class construction.

Mr. Scofield was an authority on many phases of engineering work and in demand as a lecturer and writer of papers and monographs. He possessed a modesty that is characteristic of able men; he worked so silently and effectively that evidence of his work was often not apparent to the public until he had proceeded to another gigantic task. Being a technical and scientific man, his course in life proceeded according to those rules which if followed closely never fail to achieve their mark; he was accurate and fair in all of his dealings with his fellowmen, and withal a kindly, sympathetic nature who found time to help those less fortunate than himself, and especially young men desirous of getting a start in the world. He indulged in a certain amount of emergency charity, befitting the occasion, but he believed firmly in helping people to help themselves. His aid to civic enterprises was freely given and considerable in amount, and he always lent of his purse or his counsel in the betterment of his community. The erection of the large enterprises enumerated above and many others like them was of an epochal nature; when a great industry springs up, granting the administration of it is on a humane basis, the possibilities for public good are innumerable; and so we find that wherever Mr. Scofield and his partners went they created opportunity for workers and brought to the doors of municipalities additional facilities for increasing progress, prosperity and happiness. Mr. Scofield's principal professional connection was with the American Society of Civil Engineers, in which he occupied a high place. He ably represented his profession among the men of distinction in the Union League of Philadelphia; while on the Pacific coast he was prominently identified with the Jonathan Club, the Elks Club, and the Commercial Club of Southern California, all of Los Angeles. He also belonged to the Breakfast Club of that city.

Glenn Mason Scofield married, at Youngstown, Ohio, September 14, 1899, Rosa May Cleevely, and leaves a daughter, Marion Adele, and a son, Glenn Mason Scofield, Jr.

The death of Mr. Scofield occurred at Los Angeles, December 21, 1926. He died at the early age of fifty-three years, in the prime of life. Had he been spared longer, undoubtedly his works would have been greatly enlarged, though now they stand as an impressive monument to his talent and industry, and to that of his associates. Mr. Scofield is survived by his partners, Edson M. Scofield, Ford J. Twaits, and Frank Daugherty, who carry on the work which he so ably helped to create.

TAYLOR, John,

Merchant.

Of the large class of occupational surnames, the patronymic Taylor is of early origin. The early records show many variations in the spelling of the name; in the Hundred Rolls are listed: Taillar, Taillour, Taillur, Taylour, Tayler, and many others. A Henry C. Tailur is found in County Norfolk, in 1273, and a Roger le Taylur in County Lincoln at the same period.

Branches of the family have long been seated both in many of the counties of England and also in Scotland. (Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

Taylor Arms—Or, a saltire sable between a crescent, surmounted by a cross crosslet fitchée azure in chief and in base, and a heart in each flank gules.

Crest—An arm from the elbow, in armour, holding a dagger, both proper.

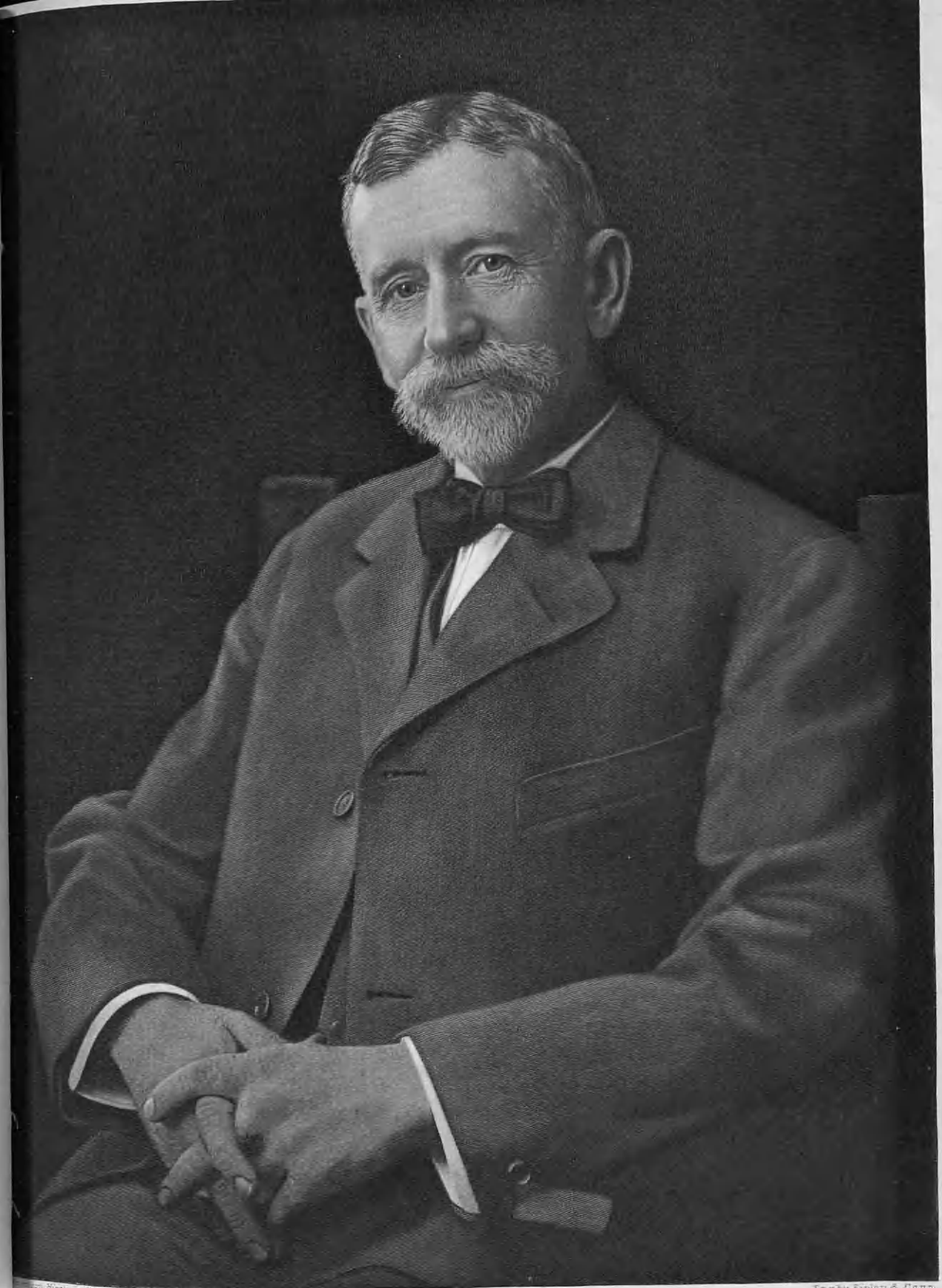
Motto—Semper fidelis.

(Burke—"Encyclopædia of Heraldry.")

(I) James Taylor is the first of this line of whom record is found, and his home was Torphichen, Scotland, a town near Edinburgh, famous as the birthplace of Mary, Queen of Scots. James Taylor followed the calling of stone cutter, as had his father before him, and he spent his entire life in the place of his birth. He married Mary Thompson, of the family of the poet Thomson.

(II) James Taylor, son of James Taylor and Mary (Thompson) Taylor, was born in Torphichen, Scotland, January 10, 1828. When he chose his life-work it was in the field that had engaged his father and grandfather, and he served an apprenticeship as a stone carver with James Steele, noted Scotch sculptor, an example of whose work is the dog on the Mall in Central Park, New York City. On May 1, 1850, less than a year after their marriage, he and his wife came to the United States. New York City, their first home, did not appeal to them, and since Mrs. Taylor had a brother who was a surveyor at Georgian Bay, Canada, they went to that place, purchasing a beautiful home where they spent one or two years. Mr. Taylor, however, decided to return to New York City, where he was joined by his family after he had established himself in business. He was exceptionally talented in stone carving, and typical specimens of his work along this line were the lions over the old Trinity Building, and the doorway of the Fifth Avenue home of James Gordon Bennett. By 1858 he had established his own business in New York, but at the outbreak of the Civil War he went to the front with the Seventy-ninth Highlanders of New York as first lieutenant and quartermaster. After a short period of service he resigned to return to the care of his wife and five children, and resumed his work in sculpture and stone carving. He continued active until 1875, when ill health caused his retirement, and at his death in New York City, October 10, 1877, he was possessed of an estate of considerable value.

James Taylor married, November 14, 1849, at No. 49 Indian Place, Stockbridge, Edinburgh, Scotland, Olivia Young Moodie, born in Edinburgh, Scotland, February 14, 1830, died in Kansas City, Missouri, January 14, 1908. The Reverend William F. Tasker performed the ceremony. Children: 1. Mary Young, born December 19, 1850, died in Poughkeepsie, New York, June 11, 1925; married, in New York City, April 21, 1874, Lewis Wentworth Harrington. 2. Olivia



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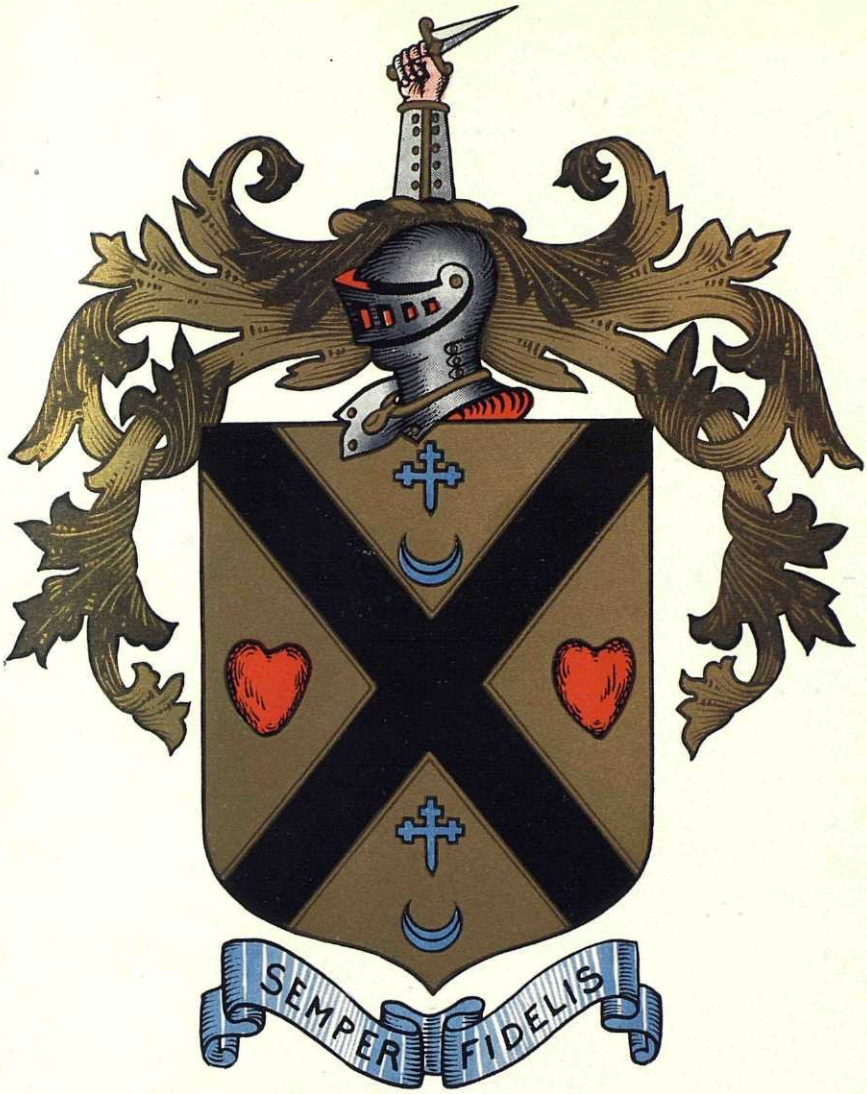
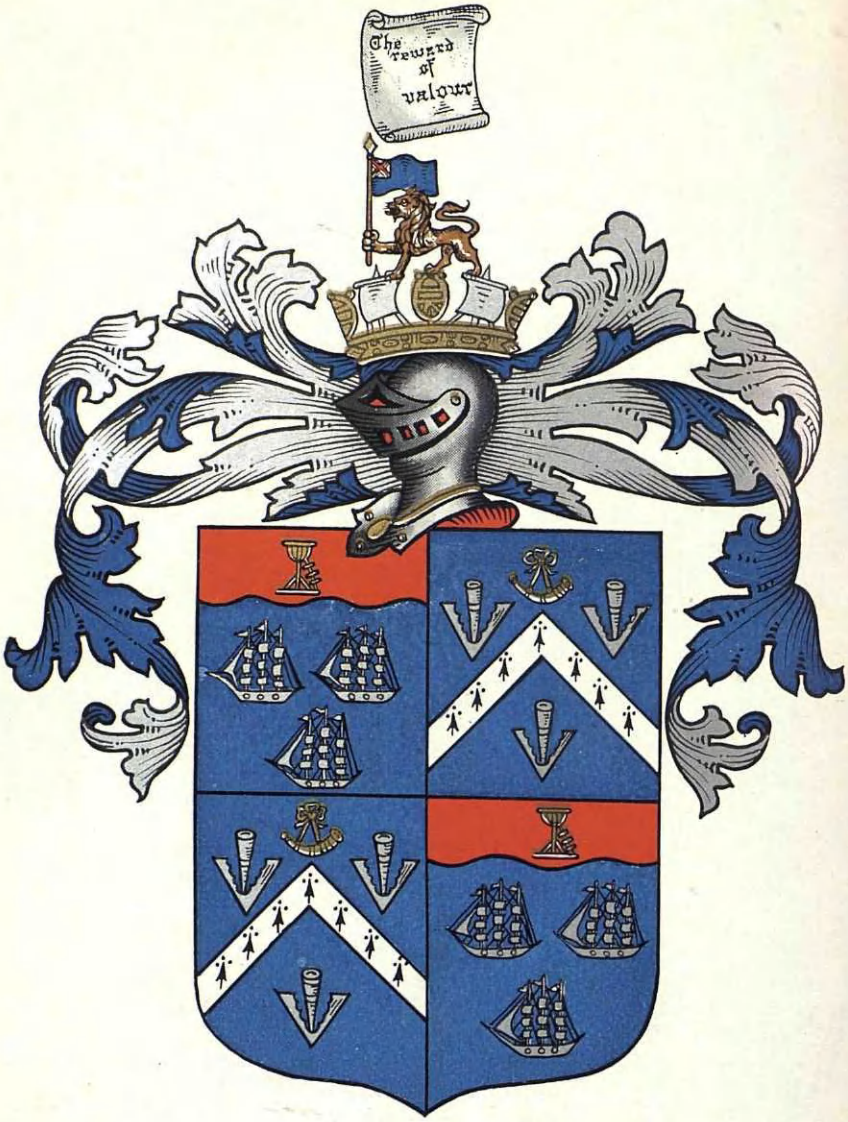
Sandy Finlay & Conn.

John Taylor



Taylor



Moodie

Thompson, born April 22, 1852, died October 22, 1856. 3. John, of whom further. 4. William, born June 23, 1856, died at Pueblo, Colorado, August 12, 1915; married (first), in 1881, at South Cleveland, Ohio, Mary Ayars; (second), May 14, 1912, Katharine Sleeper, of Kansas City, Missouri. 5. Bessie, born September 1, 1858; married, at Columbus, Ohio, April 14, 1880, Frank Royall Houghton, of New York City. 6. James, Jr., born September 22, 1860, died March 10, 1878. 7. Robert Lenox, born August 3, 1862, died in Nevada, July 26, 1900; married, in 1890, Frances Somerend, of Kansas City, Missouri. 8. George Moodie, born December 29, 1864; married (first) Caroline Link, of New York City; (second), at Millburn, New Jersey, September 21, 1892, Belle Lewis. 9. Frederick Almy, born June 19, 1868; married Virginia Alexander, of Independence, Missouri. 10. Ralph Davidson, born August 6, 1870, died March 22, 1872.

Moodie Arms—Quarterly, 1st and 4th, azure three ships in full sail argent on a chief wavy gules a beacon or; 2nd and 3rd azure a chevron ermine between three pheons argent in chief a hunting-horn or.

Crest—On a naval coronet a lion passant holding a flag, on a scroll above the same, "The reward of valour."

(Burke—"General Armory.")

(III) John Taylor, son of James and Olivia Young (Moodie) Taylor, was born in New York City, June 30, 1854. He received a good practical education in the public schools of New York City and in the Packard Business School. When he was but sixteen years of age, his father died and the exigencies of the family situation necessitated his starting out to make his own way. His first business position was in Nashua, New Hampshire, where he was employed by an uncle, William Taylor, later of the William Taylor and Son drygoods store, of Cleveland, Ohio. From here, he entered the employ of another uncle, who was in business under the firm name of Hogg, Brown and Taylor, of Boston, Massachusetts.

At the age of twenty-one, the young man, John Taylor, went to New Haven, Connecticut, and here entered in business for himself, establishing the firm of Adams and Taylor in partnership with J. N. Adams. Another venture of the same nature was later launched by Mr. Taylor in Columbus, Ohio, this time with George Sinclair as partner. It has been said that at this time Kansas City was the "best advertised town in the United States." Of John Taylor, it can be truly said that he had ability to take a long look ahead, and as far back as 1881, he envisioned the greatness and coming place of Kansas City. Together with Mr. Sinclair, he, accordingly, started new endeavors in that place, establishing a drygoods business, September 5, 1881. The first move of the partners was the leasing of the first floor and basement of the south half of the new Ridge Building at No. 1038 Main Street, before it was finished. These were the days when real estate dealers were booming the town, when Main Street had boardwalks, plank street crossings and a pavement of broken macadam. Mr. Taylor noticed that men "sat on fences, whittled and swapped lies and traded in dirt." His partner abandoned the venture within a year and sold his interest to Mr. Taylor, who hung on. His was ever the faith to stick to his enterprise in spite of disappointments. His name "John Taylor" appeared on a sign before the modest en-

trance to the simple little store. The proprietor and a Scotch employee swept the shavings from the new store and labored night and day putting up shelving, unpacking boxes and placing conveniently and attractively the new stock. Said the employee of his hardworking superior:

> Mr. Taylor worked very hard in those days and did pretty much of everything. He did all the buying, and he wrote all the advertisements. He painted all the signs and price cards for the stock and windows. In fact, he did everything.

The business prospered and grew, and so firmly was it established that the crash which wrecked the financial world and disturbed the whole community, did not wreck John Taylor's firmly founded business.

Within a few years after he became sole owner, Mr. Taylor built his shallow store not more than sixty-five feet in depth back to the alley. Then he took over and occupied the second and third floors and finally took a lease on the whole building, one hundred feet of frontage. Wider and wider prosperity, founded on fair dealing, industry and keen ability, came. In 1903, he bought two hundred feet of ground on Baltimore Avenue and erected a five-story and basement building which is now part of the Taylor store. Some years later, his growing enterprise called for still more room, and was installed in newly purchased additions, purchased at different times as the volume of business increased and the reasonable expectation of future growth made expansion seem wise. The first twenty-six feet were bought from Mrs. Robert Lakenan; the second obtained by purchase from Thomas Corrigan. Both of these previous owners were members of old Kansas City families. These additions included fifty-two feet of the Main Street building, as well as the long-time lease on the remaining forty-eight feet of the original Ridge Building. Thus had this business of modest beginnings grown to be an organization of great size. In 1914, the building was replaced by one of six stories with steel strong enough to carry four additional stories. The ten employees grew in number to several hundred and these are still connected with the business. Many of them are of Scotch birth and lineage, chosen by the founder, Mr. Taylor, always aware of the fine heritage that his own Scotch ancestry had given him. Then, too, many in the neighborhood are of the same descent and find congenial the Scotch atmosphere which pervades the establishment. The department store which had its humble beginnings in the small drygoods concern, bears strong testimony to the faculty of Mr. Taylor of securing the confidence and coöperation of both patrons and employees. For a long period, he worked actively in its upbuilding, and though for many years not resident in Kansas City, he still remained president of the company and closely associated with its progress, as well as that of Kansas City itself, for he bent his energies as earnestly toward upbuilding the city as toward erecting his own fortunes.

The last nineteen years of John Taylor's life were not spent in Kansas City, for he took up his residence in Millburn, New Jersey, and had an office in New York City. So greatly did his store prosper, that Mr. Taylor's three thousand two hundred and ninety-seven shares of its capital stock were valued, at the time of his death, at $329,700. His real estate holdings in other places than Kansas

VIEW OF TAYLOR PARK SHOWING BRIDGE.

TAYLOR MEMORIAL TABLET IN TAYLOR PARK
MILLBURN, N. J.

City included property in the vicinity of New Chambers Street and New Bowery in New York, and fifty acres of land in Essex County, New Jersey. The success of Mr. Taylor awakens admiration and this is the recognition well-founded, that his career illustrates certain virtues of man and character, typical of the strong, able and high-minded American.

John Taylor was a life-member of the Kansas City St. Andrew Society; and showed deep interests in the prime purpose of the organization, namely, the building of an old folks' home. A sincere Christian, rather than a rigorous adherent of a creed, the man was noted for his home-loving disposition and his interest in his fellow-men. His ideals were humanitarian, and he worked in a spirit of coöperation with a true desire to serve. Mr. Taylor was a member of the Christian Church in Kansas City. For a time in New York he went to the Presbyterian Church, and while in New Jersey attended the little Presbyterian Church in Springfield, known for its memorable historic associations. He later found inspiration and satisfaction in allying himself with the Church of Christ, Scientist, the church to which his wife belongs. His political views were those of the Republican party. His clubs were the Baltusrol Golf Club, Short Hills, New Jersey; the Short Hills Club; the Kansas City Club, of Kansas City; and the Country Club, of Kansas City. Driving horses and golf provided him with his chosen forms of recreation.

Death came to Mr. Taylor at his New Jersey home, November 30, 1919, at the end of sixty-five years of productivity and broad usefulness. In business astute, farsighted, firm, and able, he was a success, and his success was the success of his city. He was quite literally a shaping element in the formative period of Kansas City and impressed the young city with something of his own high ideals and ambitions. Among those who "believed" in Kansas City at all times and under even adverse conditions was Mr. Taylor, who was willing to fortify his belief with all his fortune. He built up an institution which is a proverb for square dealing, for reliability, and for sound business policy.

A tangible monument to his ability, the John Taylor Dry Goods Company is far more than the most imposing and progressive department store in an alert community; it connotes high ideals of public service in merchandising, substantial merit, and dependability. His methods, ability, and integrity helped to establish for the whole retail trade of the city such high standards that the city became the retail trade capital of the territory. His generosity and public spirit had a share in every worthy civic or philanthropic enterprise. His personality entered into creating an ideal of citizenship for the city which has colored all its subsequent history.

Of John Taylor as a citizen and contributor to public progress, the Kansas City "Journal" speaks thus on its editorial page:

> The John Taylor Dry Goods Company has always been dependable as a leader in all those public-spirited enterprises which make for the progress and prosperity of the community, even those which are often looked at somewhat askance by those short-sighted business men who are inclined to relegate "art" to the background. The Symphony Orchestra had no more sympathetic or generous supporter than Mr. Taylor, and his name and that of his firm could always be found on the subscription lists

of all worthy projects for the betterment of the condition of the people or for the general uplift of the community. He was always in the most intimate communication with everything which concerned the welfare of the city, and Kansas City has not in a long time lost a more devoted or valuable friend than in the death of John Taylor, whose passing will be universally regretted, but who leaves behind as a legacy the certainty that his firm will "carry on" with the same broad civic vision and fine genius for commercial cleanness and soundness which characterized him during his lifetime.

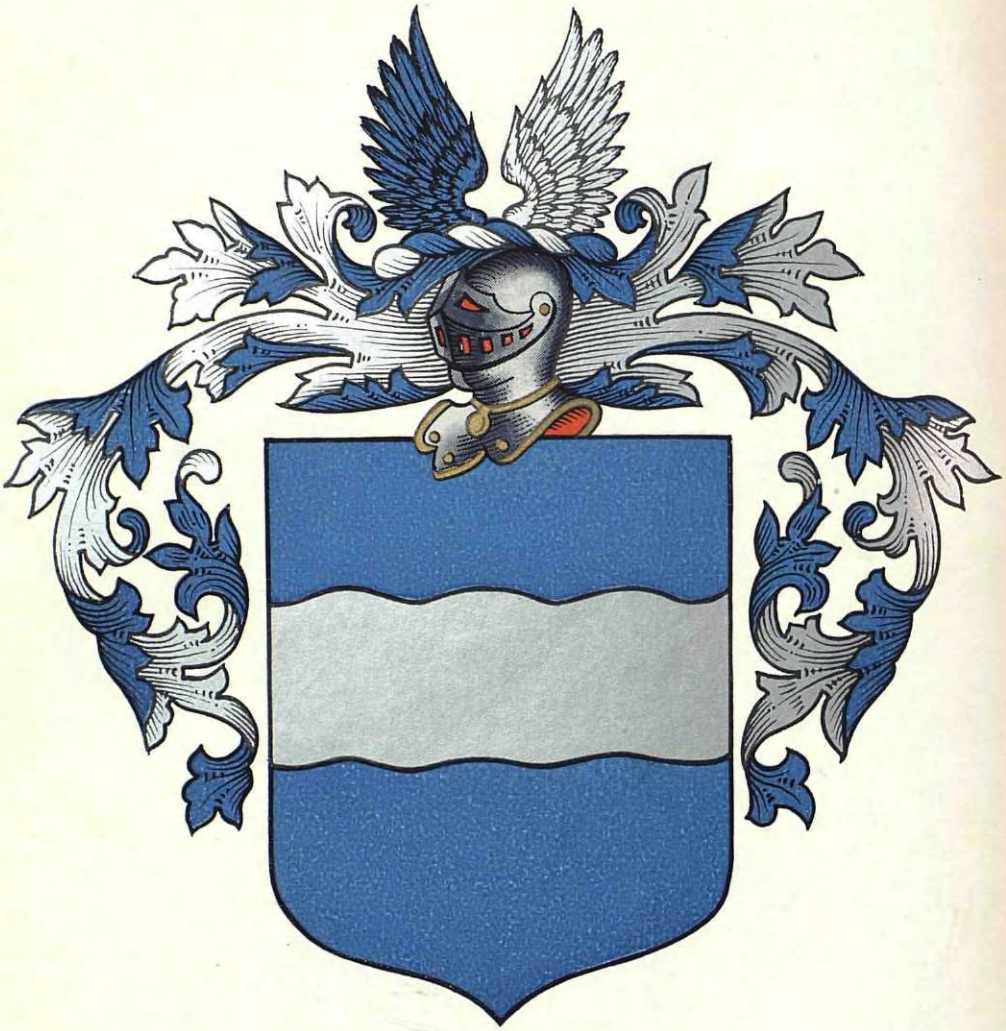
On the other hand, his personal life was pure and noble, imbued with a love of those who surrounded him in the way of family and friends, and with a humanitarianism which sought to help all of his fellow-men. A good man, a kindly man, he was a great American.

John Taylor married (first), at Columbus, Ohio, in 1881, Elizabeth Allen, of Lexington, Kentucky, who died in Kansas City. He married (second), at Kansas City, Gertrude Riner. (See Riner IV.) Children, of the first marriage: 1. Albert Allen, born in Kansas City, October 3, 1889, president of the Kansas City store (1927). He married, October 27, 1913, Nita Naomi Abraham, of Kansas City, and they have two children: William Robert, and Nita Nannette. 2. John Taylor, Jr., born in Kansas City, January 13, 1891, chairman of the board of directors of the Kansas City store (1927). He married, June 25, 1913, Kathleen Fredericka Cox, of Millburn, New Jersey, and they have children: Katharine, Jane and Ruth, and John Taylor (3).

By family arrangement, the offices of president and chairman of the board of directors of the Kansas City store are shared by the two sons of the first marriage of Mr. Taylor. The basis of this arrangement is the alternation of these offices yearly, this year (1927) Albert Allen Taylor being president and John Taylor chairman of the board of directors. Next year, the latter will hold the chief executive position, and his brother will act in the capacity of head of the directorship. This will be indefinitely continued. Children, of the second marriage: 1. Harold Kenneth, born in Millburn, New Jersey, May 9, 1902; married, at Spring Lake, New Jersey, August 5, 1925, Harriette Dorothy Borden, of New York City. 2. Ruth Cecilia, born at Belmar, New Jersey, September 2, 1903; a graduate of Dana Hall and Pine Manor School, Wellesley, Massachusetts; married, at Sound Beach, Connecticut, July 23, 1927, George J. De Garmo, Jr., of Miami, Florida. 3. Olivia, born at Belmar, New Jersey, July 21, 1905, a graduate of Principia College, St. Louis, Missouri; married, at Short Hills, New Jersey, October 3, 1925, Maurice Fornachon Griffin, of New York City. They have one son, George Theodore Griffin.

In true appreciation of the modest and unassuming, yet deep humanitarian trend of the life of Mr. Taylor, a most fitting tribute has been made by Mrs. Taylor and her three children, Harold Kenneth Taylor, Ruth C. (Taylor) De Garmo and Olivia (Taylor) Griffin. A park has been donated, appropriately situated in Millburn, New Jersey, the place of John Taylor's residence for so many years. Dedicated May 30, 1924, this park is complete in every detail. It covers a space of fourteen acres and its trees and lawns will serve the need of many people, perpetuating in most beautiful manner remembrance of the man in whose name it has been founded. Within its confines there has been erected a bronze tablet in

Gertrude R. Taylor



Rheiner
(Reiner)
(Riner)

his memory, placed there by the donors who have thus honored him.

(The Riner Line).

Both authorities Pott and Yonge refer the German family name Reiner or Rheiner to the old German Raginher, judgment or guide of the army; French Regnier, Anglo-Norman Rayner.

Rheiner (Reiner-Riner) Arms—Azure, a fess wavy argent.

Crest—Two wings l'antique, colors as in the shield.

(Rietstap—"Armorial Général.")

(The Family in America).

(I) Peter Riner, born in 1776, was son of a Reiner who came in the Palatine German immigration, but it is not known whether his father was Valentin Reiner, who took the oath of allegiance to Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, September 5, 1748; Christian Reiner; Christian or Johan Friedric Reiner both of whom came on the ship "Fane," and took oath October 17, 1749; Balthas Reiner, who took oath September 30, 1754; Michael Reiner, who took oath October 20, 1764; or Johann Georg Reiner, who took oath September 18, 1773; but most likely one of the first three. The family to which he belonged, later settled in what is now Berkeley County, West Virginia. The family were planters, and Peter became the wealthiest man in his section. He died April 26, 1848. He married (first) Mrs. Mary (Lingamfelter) Hoffman, who had two sons by her Hoffman marriage. He married (second) Mrs. Mary (Folck) Lingamfelter, born in 1780, sister-in-law of his first wife, who had Lingamfelter (Lingenfeldter) sons John and Jacob, and a daughter Elizabeth.

(Egle: "Names of Foreigners who Took the Oath, 1727-1775," pp. 262-509.)

Children, born in Berkeley County, Virginia. By first marriage: 1. Elizabeth. 2. Mary. 3. Henry. 4. Catherine. By second marriage: 5. David, of whom further.

(Flagg: "Descendants of Josiah Flagg," pp. 30-33.)

(II) David Riner, son of Peter and Mary (Folck-Lingamfelter) Riner, was born at Little Georgetown, Berkeley County, Virginia (now West Virginia), December 8, 1819, and died in Riner (originally Auburn), Montgomery County, Virginia, March 8, 1902. He was a farmer in Little Georgetown, nine miles from Martinsburg, Virginia (now West Virginia), owning fine farming lands and several sawmills on the Potomac River. The great freshet of 1853 destroyed his mills, and he moved to Auburn, renamed Riner in his honor in 1880. He was a strong Unionist in the Civil War, an upright and good citizen; once a representative of Montgomery County in the State Legislature, and a County Magistrate. He was married by Rev. Philip Lipscomb, in Martinsburg, December 12, 1848, to Margaret Melissa Flagg. (See Flagg VIII.) Children, except first two, born in Auburn, West Virginia: 1. George Henry, of whom further. 2. Mary Elizabeth, born September 2, 1851, died at Auburn, August 2, 1853. 3. John Daniel, born November 9, 1853, died at Riner, May 16, 1882. 4. Martha Jane, born November 28, 1855, died at Tucumcari, New Mexico, March 20, 1914; married, March 10, 1874, James H. Altizer. 5. William Thomas, born October 12, 1857, removed about 1918, to Locust Grove, Floyd County, Virginia; married, December 19, 1883, Sallie Ann Altizer. 6. Alice Burkhart, born April 9, 1860; married, June

15, 1884, Rev. Noah Berry Wickham, who for several years traveled for the American Sunday School Union, settled in Oklahoma in missionary work; residence, Norman, Oklahoma. 7. Margaret Catherine, born September 7, 1863, died at Dublin, Pulaski County, Virginia, December 28, 1909; married, February 6, 1884, James Jackson Wall. 8. Emmaline Virginia, born February 21, 1865; married, December 12, 1889, Simon Peter Willis, merchant of Willis, Floyd County, Virginia, who died February 17, 1915; follows his business. 9. Lucy Flaherty (twin), born October 28, 1868; married, June 13, 1888, Rev. Edward Leesing Folk, a Lutheran minister of Doubs, Maryland. 10. David Hughes (twin), born October 28, 1868; civil engineer, now in Buena Park, California; married, in California, November 15, 1908, Julia Stankey, who has since died.

(III) George Henry Riner, son of David and Margaret Melissa (Flagg) Riner, was born at Little Georgetown, Berkeley County, Virginia, September 10, 1849, and died in Omaha, Nebraska, August 11, 1916. He went West and settled first at Mount Morris, Illinois, as a carpenter and builder in 1873. He made a trip to Missouri, but returned to Illinois, and several years later, in 1882, established as a lumber dealer at Rosedale, Kansas. In February, 1883, he moved his family from Illinois to this place, where he remained until 1885, when he became a partner in the Roach and Riner Sash and Door Company, at Kansas City, Missouri. He married, at Mount Morris, Illinois, March 2, 1876, Augusta C. Stroh. (See Stroh II.) To George Henry and Augusta C. (Stroh) Riner three daughters and two sons were born: 1. Margaret Adele, born at Mount Morris, Illinois, May 31, 1877; married, August 19, 1901, Edward Everard Canham, Jr. They live in Kansas City, and have three children: Margaret, Dorothy Ruth, and Virginia Edward. 2. Gertrude, of whom further. 3. Alice Josephine, born at Mount Morris, Illinois, August 25, 1880, died at Short Hills, New Jersey, April 11, 1922. 4. John David, born at Mount Morris, Illinois, August 24, 1882; married, at Gentry, Arkansas, September 1, 1915, Nell June Sturgeon, and they reside in Kansas City. 5. George Holly, born at Rosedale, Kansas, July 14, 1885, died at Kansas City, January 7, 1886.

(IV) Gertrude Riner, daughter of George Henry and Augusta C. (Stroh) Riner, was born at Mount Morris, Illinois, November 28, 1878. She married (as second wife), at Kansas City, Missouri, October 29, 1900, John Taylor. (See Taylor III.) Mrs. Taylor is a Christian Scientist, member of the Mother Church in Boston.

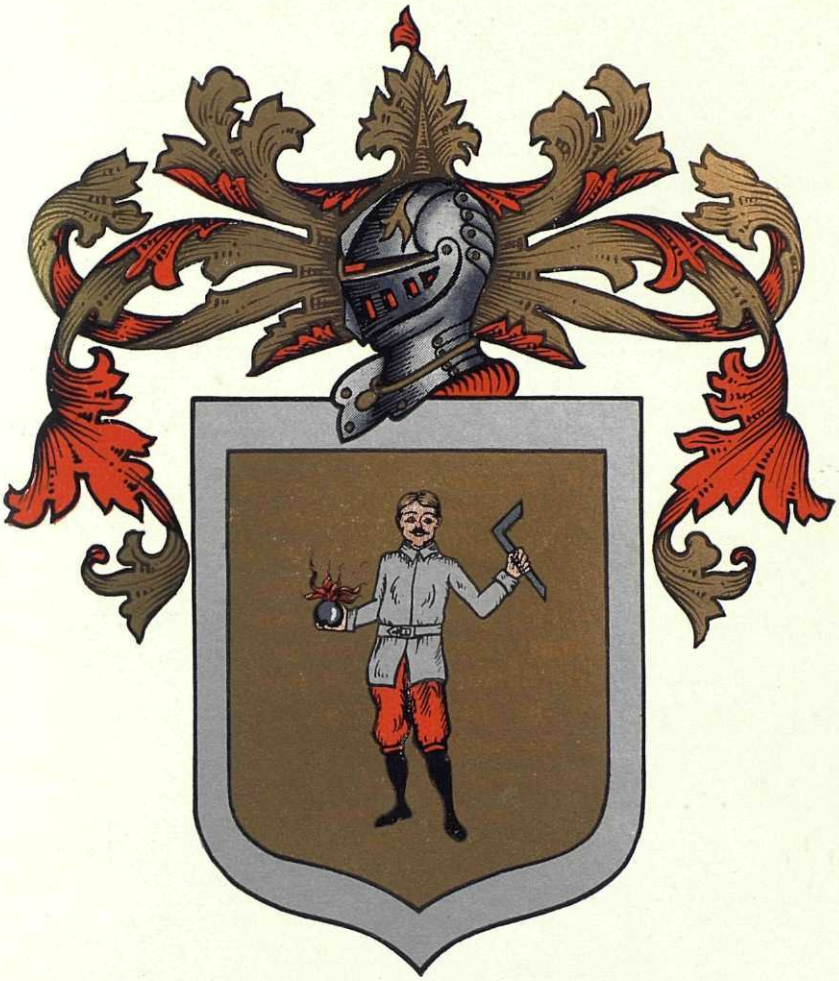
("History of Ogle County, Illinois," p. 778.)

(The Stroh Line).

Stroh Arms—Or, a man habited argent, breeches gules, a border of the second, holding in the dexter hand a grenade of war, in the sinister a square.

(Rietstap—"Armorial Général.")

The German family name Stroh originated as a nickname, that is, "a man of straw." Michael Stroh, a Palatine German, settled after 1743 in Bethel Township, now in Lebanon County, Pennsylvania, and died before the year 1804, leaving a wife and five sons and two daughters, namely: John, Margaret, George, Sally, Joseph, Michael and David. George Stroh, son of Michael, was born in Germany, June 2, 1741, and died



Stroh

Flegg
(Flagg)

on March 15, 1819. His wife, Anna Maria, was born June 24, 1744, died November 26, 1844. Joseph Stroh, son of Michael, was born in Germany in 1743, and died in Dauphin County, August 14, 1827; he married, in 1766, Catherine Smith, and had nine children, of whom he left three sons and a daughter. He, with his brother George, settled in Fishing Creek Valley, West Hanover Township, Dauphin County, among the earliest settlers there; where there is still a family burial plot on the farm of a descendant named Stroh. The name is sometimes Anglicized Straw.

(The Family in America).

(I) Nicholas John Stroh was born in Lykens Valley, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, May 5, 1798, and was probably a descendant of the above-named Michael. Nicholas J. Stroh received his early education in the grammar schools of Dauphin County, and entered college under the direction of Rev. Mr. Lockman, a Lutheran minister who educated a number of young men for the ministry. After completing his college course, Mr. Stroh was ordained to the ministry by the Lutheran Synod of Pennsylvania, about 1823. After preaching for various churches in the East, he traveled through Illinois and other Western States with a view to restoration of impaired health. On returning to Pennsylvania, he married, March 2, 1826, near Newville, Pennsylvania, Elizabeth Givler, born December 2, 1807. They came to Ogle County, Illinois, in 1845, and resided at Oregon one year and organized the Lutheran Church at that place. They then moved to Mount Morris, where he purchased two large farms, on one of which he made his home, and for many years engaged in farming, meanwhile preaching in the region round about. Rev. Nicholas J. Stroh organized the Lutheran Church in Mount Morris, and was its minister for a number of years. He died January 1, 1897, aged ninety-eight, and his wife died November 10, 1894. Children: 1. Maria, born November 23, 1828; married, July 4, 1846, Philip R. Bennett, merchant in Oregon, Illinois, born in Massachusetts, October 10, 1824. He died, March 1, 1855, and she married (second) William Schultz, born in New York, May 23, 1823. Four children by each marriage. 2. Luther M., born April 17, 1830. 3. Muehlenberg, born July 28, 1832. 4. Martha E., born September 6, 1835. 5. Rhenius, born April 27, 1837. 6. Gustavus A., born September 16, 1840. 7. Alfred E., born March 6, 1842. 8. Augusta C. (twin), of whom further. 9. Cecilia A. (twin), born February 16, 1844. 10. Josephine, born at Mount Morris, Illinois, June 6, 1848.

(II) Augusta C. Stroh, daughter of Nicholas J. and Elizabeth (Givler) Stroh, was born February 16, 1844, and died at Kansas City, Missouri, January 9, 1922. She married George Henry Riner. (See Riner III.)

("Biographical Record of Ogle County, Illinois," pp. 216-217 (portrait); Egle: "History of Lebanon County," p. 351; Egle: "Notes and Queries, Annual Volume, 1896," pp. 170-171.)

(The Flagg Line).

Flegg (Flagg) Arms—Per pale or and sable, a chevron counterchanged.

Crest—Two lions' gambs in saltire sable, enfiled with two laurel branches in orle vert.

(Burke—"General Armory.")

Of the class derived from localities, the surname Flegg (in America, Flagg)

originated from Flegg hundred, now divided into East and West Flegg, hundreds in County Norfolk, England. Algar de Flegg is in Blomefield and Parkin, History of Norfolk, in the reign of Henry II (1154-1189); Henry de Flegg in the reign of Richard I (1189-1199); John de Flegg in the reign of Henry III (1216-1272), and John Flegg in the seventh year of Henry VIII.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(The Family in America).

(I) Thomas Flegg, the ancestor of most, if not all, of the Flaggs in the United States, was the second of four sons of Bartholomew Flegg of Whimbergh and Shipdham, County Norfolk, and of Alicia, his wife, and was baptized at Whimbergh in 1615. He was entered as one of the three servants of Richard Carver, at Scratby, Norfolk, the point of their embarkation for New England, April 11, 1637, ("Hotten's Lists," p. 291), and as of the age of twenty-one years. He was proprietor in Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1641, and served the town as surveyor, assessor, and as selectman, 1671, 1674-76-78, and died in Watertown, February 6, 1697-98. His wife, Mary, whose family name does not appear, died in 1703, aged eighty-three. (Flagg: "Descendants of Josiah Flagg," pp. 60-67.) Children, born in Watertown, Massachusetts: 1. Gershom, of whom further. 2. John, born June 14, 1643; lived in Watertown; died February 6, 1696-97; married, March 30, 1670, Mary Gale. 3. Bartholomew, born February 23, 1644-45; served in King Philip's War. 4. Thomas, born April 28, 1646; married, February 18, 1667-68, Rebecca Dix. 5. William, born in 1648 (?), killed in 1675, at Lancaster, by Indians. 6. Michael, born March 23, 1650-51, died October 16, 1711. 7. Eleazar, born May 14, 1653, died in 1722. 8. Elizabeth, born March 22, 1654-55, died August 9, 1729; married October 20, 1676, Joshua Bigelow. 9. Mary, born June 14, 1657, died September 7, 1720; married, June 3, 1674, Samuel Bigelow. 10. Rebecca, born September 5, 1660, died in 1721; married, November 19, 1679, Stephen Cook. 11. Benjamin, born June 25, 1662, died in Worcester, May 3, 1741. 12. Allen, born May 16, 1665, died in November, 1711; descendants in Connecticut.

(Bond: "Genealogies of Watertown," pp. 219-221.)

(II) Gershom Flagg, son of Thomas and Mary Flegg, was born at Watertown, Massachusetts, April 16, 1641, killed at Lamprey River, New Hampshire, by Indians, July 6, 1690. He was a tanner and settled in Woburn, Massachusetts, about 1668. In King William's War he was a lieutenant in Captain Wiswall's Company in a fight with the Indians in what is now Lee, New Hampshire, until he was killed. He married in Woburn, April 15, 1668, Hannah Lepingwell (or Leppingwell.) (See Lepingwell II.) Children, born in Woburn, Massachusetts: 1, Gershom, born March 10, 1669. 2. Eliezer, born in August, 1670, died July 12, 1726; married, in 1695, Esther Green. 3. John, born May 25, 1673. 4. Hannah, born March 12, 1675; married, January 9, 1695, Henry Green. 5. Thomas, born June 22, died June 23, 1677. 6. Ebenezer, of whom further. 7. Abigail, born January 8, 1680-81; married (first) David Cutler; (second) Stephen Wright. 8. Mary, born February 2, 1682-83. 9. Thomas, born April 19, 1685; married Hannah, surname un-

WOODFIELD, SHORT HILLS.

WOODFIELD, SHORT HILLS.

known. 10. Benoni, born and died August 19, 1687.

(Woburn, Births, etc., Part I, p. 92.)

(III) Ebenezer Flagg, son of Gershom and Hannah Lepingwell (or Leppingwell) Flagg, was born in Woburn, Massachusetts, December 21, 1678, died there July 10, 1746. He married, December 25, 1700, Elizabeth Carter. (See Carter III.) Children, born in Woburn, Massachusetts: 1. Elizabeth, born July 25, 1701; married Jacob Whitmore. 2. Mary, born December 25, 1702. 3. Ebenezer, of whom further. 4. John, born September 7, 1706, died June 23, 1724. 5. Gershom, born July 29, 1708, died in 1730, Wilmington residence. 6. Thomas, born November 9, 1710, died in 1747; married Mary (Locke) Richardson. 7. Josiah, born November 12, 1712, died in 1741; married Mary Willis. 8. Ruth, born October 14, 1714. 9. Hannah, born October 1, 1716; married Nathaniel Reed. 10. Abigail, born July 20, 1718. 11. Abigail, born June 7, 1722; married Samuel Estabrook.

(IV) Reverend Ebenezer Flagg, son of Ebenezer and Elizabeth (Carter) Flagg, was born at Woburn, Massachusetts, October 18, 1704, and died in Chester, New Hampshire, November 14, 1796. He was a graduate of Harvard College in 1725; and later prepared for the ministry. In 1736 he was invited to become the successor of Reverend Moses Hale, the first minister of Chester, and was ordained September 22, 1736. He purchased a house and lot in 1736 from his predecessor; and was one of the great preachers of his day. Ebenezer Flagg was instrumental in the "Great Revival of 1741." In 1793, on reaching the age of eighty-nine, he withdrew from the active pastorate; the church granting him £30 a year and settling Reverend Mr. Bradstreet as his colleague. He married, in Boston, November 15, 1739, Lucretia Keyes. (See Keyes IV.) Children, born in Chester, New Hampshire: 1. Lucretia, born in 1741; married Peter Coffin, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire. 2. John, born in 1743, died in 1793; Harvard, 1761; colonel in the Revolution; physician in Lynn, Massachusetts; married Susanna Towle. 3. Thomas, of whom further. 4. Josiah, born in 1748, died in 1799; served in the Revolution; married Anna Webster. 5. Sarah, born in 1751, died in 1831; married ——— Evans. 6. Richard, born in 1754, died in 1762. 7. Ebenezer, born in 1757, died in 1796; lived at Salem; married Mary Emerson. 8. Mary, born in 1759, died in 1842; married Ebenezer Greenough. 9. Catherine, born in 1762, died young.

(V) Thomas Flagg, son of Reverend Ebenezer and Lucretia (Keyes) Flagg, was born at Chester, New Hampshire, October 17, 1745; probably lost at sea, for tradition says he was a sea captain. He married, August 7, 1765, Elizabeth Foss, daughter of Captain Zachariah and Sarah (Waterhouse) Foss, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire. Children: 1. Thomas, born about 1767. He was taken south by his "Aunt Keyes," his mother having died when her children were young. He later settled in Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia, now a part of West Virginia. 2. Josiah, of whom further. 3. John, said to have lived in Boston, Massachusetts.

(VI) Josiah Flagg, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Foss) Flagg, was born about 1770, and died at Flagg's Mills, Berkeley County, Virginia, May 9, 1849. He and his brother Thomas were taken by their great-aunt, Miss Ruth Keyes, sister of Mrs. Ebenezer (Keyes) Flagg, of

Chester, New Hampshire, to the Virginia plantation of her father, Gershom Keyes. Josiah, having no trade and being an excellent violinist and dancer, on becoming of age became temporarily a dancing master. Among his pupils was Margaretta Shively, daughter of John Shively, a Swiss merchant who had emigrated before the Revolutionary War, and purchased large tracts of land in old Frederick County, Virginia (the part set off in 1772 as Berkeley County, and now in West Virginia). Josiah Flagg married, January 28, 1790, Margaretta Shively, born about 1772, died February 20, 1835. After the death of her father in 1792, she inherited his whole estate, and brought it to her husband, who sold part of the land, and built "Flagg's Mills." These consisted of one large three-story flour mill, one plaster mill, and one sawmill, all run by water power from the Tuscarora, and about one mile from Martinsburg. Children, born at Flagg's Mills, Berkeley County, Virginia: 1. Ruth Keyes, born December 17, 1790, died at Martinsburg, March 16, 1873; married, in 1812, Daniel Burkhart. 2. Molly, born July 2, 1792, died April 6, 1807. 3. Elizabeth, born May 21, 1794, died probably in her "teens." 4. Martha Matilda, born June 13, 1797, died August 22, 1800. 5. Ruhamah, born April 7, died June 25, 1800. 6. John Magnus, of whom further. 7. Thomas George, born November 14, 1803, died May 11, 1879, at Flagg's Mills; married, in 1828, Margaret B. Slemons. 8. Esther Joida Ann, born August 9, 1806; married (first) Joseph Minghini; (second) James Barnard. 9. Josiah David, born August 20, 1809, died August 24, 1885, a farmer; left an estate of some $60,000, eventually divided between the families of his brothers and sisters. He married Caroline Burkhart, but had no issue. 10. Margaret Louisa, born May 18, 1811, died young.

(VII) John Magnus Flagg, son of Josiah and Margaretta (Shively) Flagg, was born at Flagg's Mills, Berkeley County, Virginia, July 28, 1801, died at sea, September 24, 1849. He received a liberal education and as a medical student attended lectures at the University of Maryland School of Medicine, Baltimore, 1823-24. It is thought he began practice in Baltimore, but he removed later to Martinsburg. Being in ill health in 1849, he sailed at the time of the "gold fever" of 1849, for California, by way of Cape Horn, but died at sea near Cape Horn, September 24 (another account says October 19), and was buried at sea. John Magnus Flagg married, in Martinsburg, November 7, 1822, Elizabeth Roughton Hughes, born in Anne Arundel County, Maryland, January 31, 1800, died at Rogersville, Tennessee, December 16, 1859, daughter of Nathaniel and Nancy (Roughton-Tanquary) Hughes. She retained a home in Martinsburg or in Little Georgetown, Berkeley County, until 1854; then lived with her children and friends until 1857, when she followed her youngest child, Henry G. Flagg, to Rogersville, Tennessee. Her love for her children was remarkable, and was repaid by remarkable loyalty. Children: 1. John Shively, born at Flagg's Mills, September 2, 1823; received a good general and medical education; but having remarkable mechanical ability, he became a carpenter and cabinetmaker, contractor and builder, and invented several mechanical devices. He was also a dealer in furniture and coffins, and patented, July 9, 1895, a permanent device for lowering caskets into the grave. At the opening of

ENTRANCE TO WOODFIELD,
SHORT HILLS.

Carter

the Civil War, he served as lieutenant-colonel of the Eighty-ninth Regiment of Virginia militia, Confederate States of America, under Colonel Samuel Johnson. It is believed he was at Gettysburg, and he was certainly in military service in Tennessee at one time. He ended his days with his younger brother Henry, in Whitesburg, Tennessee, July 11, 1900. He married, in Berkeley Springs, Virginia, October 15, 1845, Rosamah M. T. Hunter, born at Berkeley Springs, in 1818, died there, February 17, 1887. 2. Thomas George, born at Martinsburg, Virginia, March 12, 1825, died there January 10, 1910; married, in 1853, Martha M. Flagg. 3. Margaret Melissa, of whom further. 4. Henry Garther, born at Martinsburg, Virginia, June 20, 1828, died at Whitesburg, Tennessee, April 9, 1905; married, in 1860, Martha A. Campbell.

(VIII) Margaret Melissa Flagg, daughter of John M. and Elizabeth R. (Hughes) Flagg, was born at Martinsburg, Virginia, July 9, 1826, and died at Willis, Virginia, April 22, 1905. She received her education in the city of Washington, District of Columbia. She married David Riner. (See Riner II.) After her husband's death Mrs. Riner lived with her daughter Emmaline (Mrs. Willis) in Willis, Virginia, and died there.

(Flagg: "Descendants of Josiah Flagg," pp. 13-33.)

(The Lepingwell Line).

Represented, in 1495, by Lawrence Leppingwell, the surname Leppingwell appears in County Essex, England. In 1552 there is a variation Leffingwell. It is evidently a place-name.

(I) Michael Lepingwell (or Leppingwell), perhaps son of Thomas, of White Colne, Essex, baptized February 19, 1603, is on the records of Boston, Massachusetts, in 1636, and in the first tax list of Woburn, levied September 8, 1645. He died March 22, 1687. He married Isabel (surname unknown), who died November 17, 1671. Children, born in Woburn, Massachusetts: 1. Hannah, born September 1, 1642, and died February 10, 1643. 2. Hannah, of whom further. 3. Sarah, born March 10, 1648. 4. Thomas, born January 13, 1649; married, in 1675, Sarah Knight; (second) Hannah Dunthin. 5. Ruth, born January 2, 1650. 6. Michael, born June 8, 1651, died June 15, 1651. 7. Rachel, born March 4, 1653. 8. Abigail, born May 24, 1655. 9. Hester, born May 16, 1657. 10 Tabitha, born May 8, 1661.

(II) Hannah Lepingwell (or Leppingwell), daughter of Michael and Isabel Lepingwell, was born in Woburn, Massachusetts, January 6, 1647, and died in Woburn, January 4, 1741. She married, April 15, 1668, Gershom Flagg. (See Flagg II.)

(Lepingwell: Sewall's "History of Woburn, Massachusetts." Woburn Records of Births, Deaths and Marriages, 1640-1873. Leffingwell, 1637-1897; The Leffingwell Record, pp. 1-10.)

(The Carter Line).

Carter Arms—Argent, a chevron between three cart-wheels vert.

(Burke—"General Armory.")

Belonging to the large class of occupational surnames of which so many examples may be cited among surnames of today, the family name Carter is derived from the occupation of carter. Nicholas le Carter is in the Hundred Rolls of County Oxford, A. D. 1273, and John le Cartere in those of County Norfolk, Ri-

cardus Carter in the Poll Tax of Yorkshire, A. D. 1379.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(The Family in America).

(I) John Carter, who was in Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1640, soon settled in Woburn, where he was a freeman in 1644. He was probably a relative, but not a son, of Rev. Thomas Carter, first minister of Woburn. He was styled "Captain" John, and died September 14, 1692, aged seventy-six. His first wife, Elizabeth, died May 6, 1691, aged seventy-eight. John Carter married (second), in 1691, Elizabeth Groce. Children, born in Woburn, Massachusetts: 1. Elizabeth, born August 8, 1643, died December 20, 1653 (or February 23, 1654). 2. Mary, born March 8, 1646. 3. Abigail, born April 21, 1648. 4. Hannah, born January 19, 1651; married, January 1, 1668, James Converse, Jr. 5. John, Jr., of whom further.

(II) John Carter, Jr., son of John and Elizabeth Carter, was born in Woburn, Massachusetts, February 6, 1653-54, and died there April 13, 1727. He was styled "Lieutenant" John, and married, June 20, 1678, Ruth Burnham, who died January 4, 1723-24, aged sixty-five. Children, born in Woburn, Massachusetts: 1. Elizabeth, of whom further. 2. Ruth, born October 18, 1681; married, September 17, 1700, Josiah Wright. 3. Mary, born July 17, 1683. 4. John, born August 8, 1685, died May 2, 1705. 5. Thomas, born July 3, 1687. 6. Abigail, born March 30, 1689. 7. Phebe, born June 11, 1691. 8. Joseph, born February 16, 1692-93. 9. Samuel, born October 31, 1694. 10. Esther, born August 21, 1696. 11. Josiah, born August 3, 1698. 12. Jabez, born September 17, 1700. 13. Nathaniel (twin), born March 4, 1702. 14. Benjamin (twin), born March 4, 1702, killed by Indians, September 5, 1724.

(Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary," Vol. I; Woburn Records of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, 1640-1873; Sewall's "History of Woburn," p. 598.)

(III) Elizabeth Carter, daughter of John, Jr., and Ruth (Burnham) Carter, was born in Woburn, Massachusetts, September 18, 1680. She married Ebenezer Flagg. (See Flagg III.)

(The Keyes Line).

Keyes Arms—Gules, a chevron ermine between three leopards' faces argent.

Crest—A griffin's head between two wings, holding a palm branch proper.

(Burke—"General Armory.")

The family name Keyes is the possessive case of Key, Kay, from residence at the quay, old English Kay, Key, from old French Kail (John del Kai was sheriff of London, 1201) or from Welsh Cai, Latin Caius; Sir Kay of King Arthur's Knights of the Round Table.

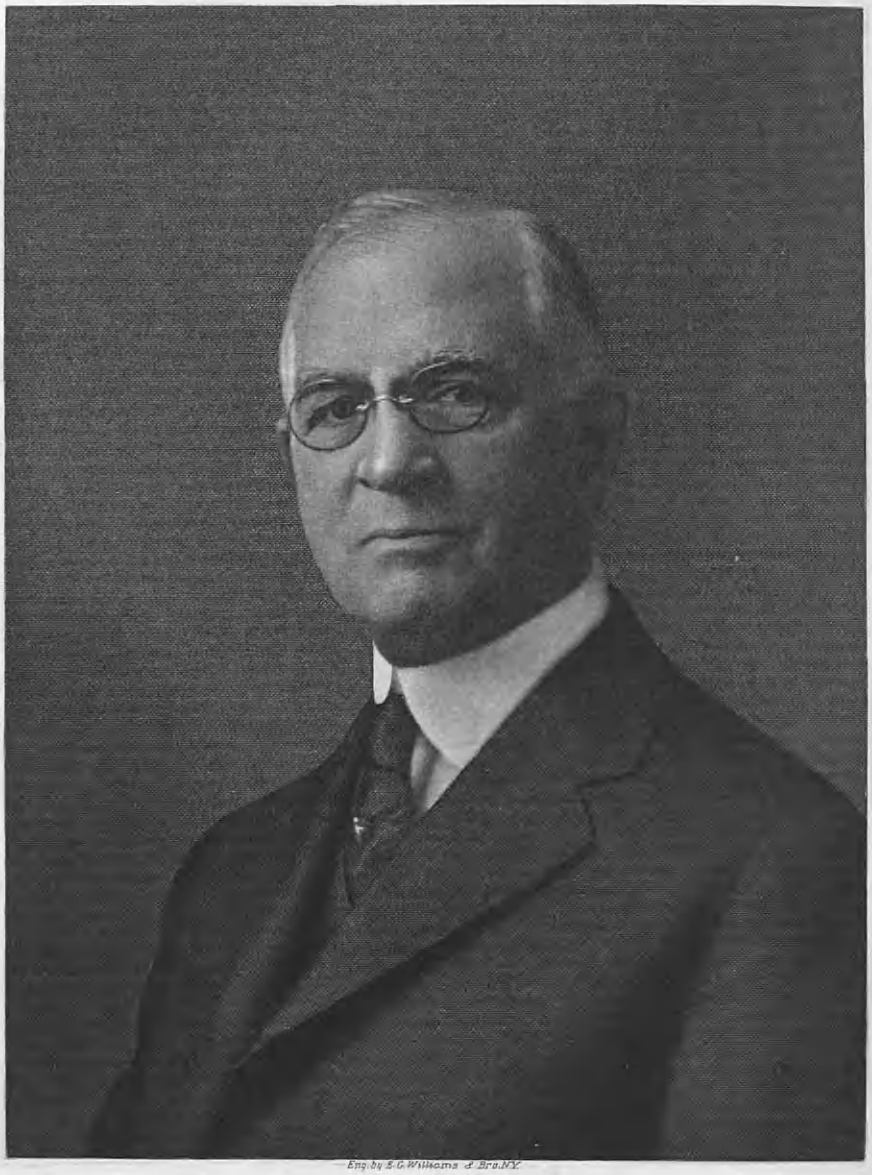
(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames," and Harrison's "Surnames.")

(The Family in America).

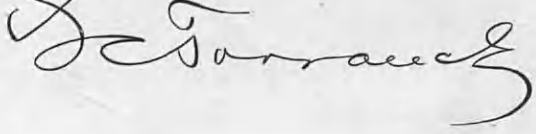
(I) Solomon Keyes, according to Bond, son of Robert and Sarah Keyes, who came from England to Watertown, Massachusetts, before 1633, married, at Newbury, Massachusetts, October 2, 1653, Frances Grant, and in 1664 and 1665 took up land in Chelmsford, Massachusetts, where he was town clerk and tithing man. He lived in the part set off as Westford in 1729, and was styled "Sergeant." He died in Chelmsford, March 28, 1702, and his wife Frances in

Keyes

TAYLOR TOMBSTONE
PRESBYTERIAN CEMETERY



Eng. by S.G. Williams & Bro. N.Y.



1708. The name in Chelmsford varies in spelling. Children, first five born in Newbury, the rest in Chelmsford: 1. Hannah, born September 12, 1654. 2. Sarah, born August 24, 1656. 3. May, born September 26, 1658. 4. Jane, born October 5, 1660; married, May 17, 1680, Samuel Cleveland. 5. Judith, born September 16, 1662. 6. Solomon, born June 24, 1665. 7. Joseph, born May 24, 1667. 8. Ruth, born April 4, 1669. 9. Moses, born March 25, 1671. 10. John, of whom further.

(Keyes: "Genealogy of Solomon Keyes.")

(II) John Keyes, son of Solomon and Frances (Grant) Keyes, was born in Chelmsford, Massachusetts, August 4, 1674, and died in Shrewsbury, Massachusetts, March 31, 1768. He settled first in Marlborough, Massachusetts, but removed to Shrewsbury about 1720, and was one of the founders of the church there. On August 7, 1723, his new house, which was nearly finished, was burned with three of his sons and two of Carpenter Bragg's apprentices. John Keyes was styled "captain" and later became major. He married, March 11, 1696, Mary Eames, daughter of Gershom and Hannah (Johnson) Eames. She died April 16, 1772, aged ninety-five years. Children, born in Marlborough, Massachusetts: 1. Gershom, of whom further. 2. Mary, born October 24, 1700; married, January 18, 1720, Daniel Rand. 3. Solomon, born August 30, 1703. 4. Hannah, born July 9, 1706; married (first) in 1725, Gershom Flagg; (second) Eleazar Taylor. 5. Thankful, born May 24, 1709; married, August 21, 1721, Jonas Keyes. 6. John, born April 30, 1712. 7. Sarah, born March 5, 1714-15; married, December 21, 1731, Joshua Wilder. 8. Stephen, born April 2, 1718.

(Keyes: "Genealogy of Solomon Keyes," p. 158.)

(III) Gershom Keyes, son of John and Mary (Eames) Keyes, was born at Marlborough, Massachusetts, March 1, 1697-98, and died at Keyes Ferry, near Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia. He was living in Shrewsbury in 1729, but later became a merchant in Boston; but before 1755 settled on the Shenandoah River in Virginia. Gershom Keyes married, in 1719, Sarah Eager, daughter of Graham and Lydia Eager, of Marlborough. Children, born in Marlborough, Massachusetts: 1. Frances, born December 5, 1719. 2. Humphrey, born August 29, 1721, died April 19, 1793; married (first) Marcella Wade; (second) Sarah Hall. 3. Lucretia, of whom further. 4. Levina, born February 16, 1726. 5. Elizabeth, born April 4, 1728. 6. Ruth, who took Thomas and Josiah Flagg to Virginia about 1770.

(Flagg: "Descendants of Josiah Flagg," pp. 71-72.)

(IV) Lucretia Keyes, daughter of Gershom and Sarah (Eager) Keyes, born in Marlborough, Massachusetts, August 18, 1723, died in Chester, New Hampshire, March 20, 1794. She married Reverend Ebenezer Flagg. (See Flagg IV.)

TORRANCE, Lewis Curtiss,

Financier.

One of the pioneers in the development and operation of electric light and power in Southern California, and one of the foremost figures in public utilities and financial institutions in that section of the country, was the late Lewis Curtiss Torrance. For forty years Mr. Torrance was one of the leaders in the industrial and financial circles of Los Angeles

and the surrounding territory, and to his efforts and foresight are due much of the benefits and prosperity which have accrued to that section.

Mr. Torrance was born at Gowanda, New York, October 21, 1855, the son of Cyrenius Chaplin and Mary (Curtiss) Torrance, the former a prominent lawyer of Buffalo, New York, who served as district attorney from 1861 to 1864. One of the assistants that he appointed in his office was Grover Cleveland, who was to be later elected President of the United States. He was born July 21, 1825, and died April 18, 1888.

The earliest paternal ancestor in America of whom there is record is Robert Torrance, a native of Mayoghle, Ireland, born in 1736, the son of Hugh and Elinor Torrance, the former one of the men of Scotch ancestry who fled to Ireland to escape religious persecution in their native land. Robert Torrance came to America in 1754 and settled at East Middlebury, Vermont. It was from his son, Stiles Torrance, born in the town of Salisbury, Connecticut, in 1774, that the Torrance line descended. In the maternal line Mr. Torrance was a descendant of William Curtiss, who was baptized at Nazing, England, on November 12, 1592, and landed at Boston from the ship "Lyon," which sailed from London on June 22, 1632, and arrived at the Massachusetts port on September 16 of the same year. There is a record in Heralds' College, England, of John Curtiss, his brother, having had a coat-of-arms granted to him, May 9, 1632, in the eighth year of the reign of King Charles I. He later came across the Atlantic Ocean, and settled in Roxbury, Massachusetts.

Following his education in the public schools, Mr. Torrance attended DeVaux College, an Episcopal military school located at Suspension Bridge, New York. His first business experience was in the milling trade in Gowanda, New York, and in 1887 he journeyed to Pasadena, California, where he quickly acquired a controlling interest in the Electric Light & Power Company of that town. He was president of the company for twelve years, at the end of which time he disposed of his interests, and located in Los Angeles, for several years engaging in the stock and bond business in that city. He was president of the Santa Monica Bay Home Telephone Company from 1906 to 1924, and for ten years was president of the Rock Oil Company of Los Angeles. He formed the Torrance Finance Company in 1924 and was its president at the time of his death. At one time he was city treasurer of Sierra Madre and was vice-president and a director of the Golden States Securities Company of Los Angeles. He was also a director of the Dominguez Land Corporation of the city of Torrance. Mr. Torrance was one of the executive committee of the Southern California branch of the League of Nations, and a member of the California Club, the City Club, the San Gabriel Golf Club, the National Alumni Association and the National Geographic Society. He was affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, and was prominent in all projects and charitable works of that order. He died after a brief illness on February 17, 1926, deeply and sincerely regretted by his many friends and business acquaintances.

On September 13, 1882, at Randolph, New York, Lewis Curtiss Torrance married Mary Morris Henderson, daughter of Judge and Mrs. William H. Henderson, the former a prominent lawyer and

at one time a Judge of the Superior Court. Mr. and Mrs. Torrance were the parents of two children, as follows: 1. Katharine, married H. D. K. Peachy, of Washington, District of Columbia. 2. L. C. Jr., married Kathryn Keith of Los Angeles, California, and Salt Lake City, Utah.

HASKELL, Major-General William Nafew,

Army Officer.

No medieval tale of knightly adventure and conquest is more gripping and compelling than is the story of the achievements of Major-General William Nafew Haskell, who after rendering distinguished service in the World War as assistant operations officer, first of the Second American Army Corps, then of the Fourth Corps, and finally as deputy chief of staff and chief of operations of the Second American Army, was, after the Armistice, chosen by the allied supreme council as allied high commissioner to Armenia and charged with the coördination of all foreign relief measures. There, and later in Russia and in Greece, he and his associates performed Herculean feats in overcoming apparently insurmountable obstacles, organizing, systematizing, and "keeping things moving" for the saving of life. While the knights of old were made heroes of song and story for relieving the distress of an occasional individual, Major-General Haskell and his associates literally brought relief to millions.

The branch of the Haskell family to which Major-General Haskell belongs traces back to John Haskell, a native of Middletown, Connecticut, who is thought to have been a descendant of William Haskell, who came from England late in the seventeenth century and settled at Stonington, Connecticut. The line as definitely traced, however, begins with John Haskell, of whom further.

John Haskell, (recorded as a son of William W. (or N.) Haskell), was born in Middletown, Connecticut, about December, 1786, and died at Watervliet Center, Albany County, New York, prior to April 17, 1860, when his will, dated October 19, 1859, was filed. He removed to Troy, New York, from Springfield, Massachusetts, about 1800. The greater part of his life was spent on the Hudson River, first running a sloop from Troy, but the advent of the newly invented steamboat caused him to transfer his interest and as pilot of the "Sun," "Eckford," "New London," and other steamers he continued as a riverman until 1837, when a disease of the eyes made it necessary that he should give up his loved profession. As "Uncle Johnny Haskell" he was familiar to citizens generally, and it is said that there was not a man on the river who did not know and honor him. He was considered one of the best and safest pilots on the river and his sterling qualities of mind and heart endeared him to a large number of associates. He is mentioned in the "Troy Budget" of October 12, 1902, as having been a "prominent citizen" of Troy. His body was probably first interred in some small family cemetery, but May 6, 1869, was reinterred in Albany Rural Cemetery, where the inscription on his tombstone records that he was "age seventy-three years, three months, fifteen days." His wife, Bithia, who was born in Massachusetts in February, 1784, and to whom he left all his property, died at No. 12 Liberty Street, Albany, New York, May 6, 1869,

aged eighty-five years, three months, twenty-two days and was in Henry C. Haskell's lot (12-67). Children: 1. William P., born in Troy, about July, 1812, died in Albany, New York, December 31, 1881. 2. Peter S., born in Troy, September 1, 1814, died there October 6, 1902; married Mathilda ———. 3. Stephen J., of whom further. 4. Moses C., died in Troy, January 6, 1895. 5. Henry C., born in Troy, in 1821, died in Albany, July 16, 1899. 6. Mary (?), who was married, September 16, 1819, in Troy, New York, to William Morehouse, may have been a daughter.

Stephen J. Haskell, son of John and Bithia Haskell, was (according to the obituary published in the "Albany Express," May 1, 1878), born in Albany, New York, in 1817, and died at the residence of his son, William Nafew Haskell, at Bath-on-Hudson, April 29, 1878. His funeral was held at Calvary Baptist Church in Albany, and his body was interred in Albany Rural Cemetery (Lot Sect. 37-18 "S. J. Haskell's lot"), where are also buried his two wives and a son Stephen. He married (first) Caroline C. Kendall, who (according to a notice in the "Albany Express," died in December, 1863, aged forty-two years); (second) Mary Ann ———, who survived him and died August 14, 1878; aged fifty-seven years. Her funeral was held at the residence of Henry C. Haskell, No. 12 Liberty Street, as recorded in "The Morning Express" of August 15, 1878. Among their children were: 1. Stephen J., who died November 3, 1861, aged nineteen years, seven months, twenty-seven days. 2. William Nafew, of whom further.

William Nafew Haskell, son of Stephen J. and Caroline C. (Kendall) Haskell, was born in 1852, and died in New York City, March 21, 1894. His funeral was held in All Saints' (Episcopal) Cathedral, at Albany. He was well known in Saratoga, where he was engaged in the hotel business, in Albany as proprietor of Stanwix Hall, and in Bath-on-Hudson, where he served as president of the village about 1880. He also served as Speaker's Clerk of Assembly in the early 70's, and was known as an authority on parliamentary law. The following is quoted from the "Albany Express" issue of March 22, 1894:

> During the freshet of last spring, Mr. Haskell overworked in Stanwix Hall, became paralyzed, and was removed to Presbyterian Hospital in New York where he died. He leaves a wife, three sons and one daughter. Bearers were from Masters Lodge, No. 5, Free and Accepted Masons.

William Nafew Haskell married Sarah Churchill, who was born in Albany, January 12, 1853, and died January 17, 1900, "aged forty-seven years, five days." Among their children was William Nafew (2), of whom further.

Major-General William Nafew Haskell, son of William Nafew and Sarah (Churchill) Haskell, was born in Albany, New York, August 13, 1878. He was graduated at the West Point Military Academy in 1901; at the army school of the line, at Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1904; and at the army staff college at Leavenworth, in 1905. On February 18, 1901, he was commissioned second lieutenant of the Ninth Cavalry; first lieutenant in 1906; captain, July 1, 1916; major of Field Artillery, National Army, August 5, 1917; lieutenant-colonel, March 16, 1918; colonel of Field Artillery, United States Army, October 7, 1918; and lieutenant-colonel in the regular army, September 17, 1920. After the

Spanish-American War he assisted in the organization of the Twenty-ninth Infantry and served with the Ninth Cavalry during 1901-2, and with the Fourth Cavalry during 1906-7 in operations against the Moro tribes. Returning to the United States in 1907, he spent four years at Fort Omaha with the signal corps in charge of the army school of enlisted specialists, and during this period he was in charge of wireless and all aeronautics. In 1911 he was again sent to the Philippines, where he served for three years with the Fourteenth, Eighth and Seventh (Cavalry) regiments, being adjutant of the Seventh, celebrated as Custer's old regiment. Loaned to the New York National Guard in 1916, he became colonel of the famous Irish regiment, the Sixty-ninth New York, when it was sent to the Mexican border, and within a few months transformed it into one of the most efficient fighting units in the country. A week before the United States entered the European war he was called back to the federal service and upon the creation of the national army he was sent to the headquarters of Camp Upton, Long Island, he becoming adjutant and later chief of staff of the Seventy-seventh Division. Arriving in France, in February, 1918, he attended the army staff college at Langres, where he received his diploma May 30, 1918, and became assistant operations officer of the Second American Army Corps on the British front. Subsequently he was transferred as chief of operations to the Fourth Corps and participated in the St. Mihiel offensive, writing as chief of operations, the order for the attack at St. Mihiel, and for all operations of the Second Army south of Metz. He finally became deputy chief of staff and chief of operations of the Second American Army, commanded by Lieutenant-General Bullard. After the Armistice, he returned to the United States as full colonel on the general staff, was reduced to major, but in 1921 was made lieutenant-colonel.

At the request of Herbert Hoover, director-general of relief operations in Europe, he was detailed as chief of the allied mission to Roumania to alleviate famine conditions. He checked a devastating salt famine, obtained transportation for American food supplies, and arranged an agreement among the Balkan States for the distribution of the foodstuffs remaining in that region. Upon his return to Paris, he was selected by the allied supreme council as allied high commissioner to Armenia, and coincidently was charged with the coördination of all foreign relief measures. He entered upon these duties in July, 1919, clothed with all the authority which the governments of the United States, Great Britain, France, and Italy could give him and remained in Armenia more than a year, during which the famine was broken and the country put upon a self-supporting basis. In order to consolidate effort he took over the relief work of the American Relief Administration, the American Committee for Relief in the Near East, the American Red Cross, and all other American and European relief organizations in Trans-Caucasia. In the neutral zones, where no established authority was recognized, he exercised practically sovereign powers. After the most pressing needs for food, clothing and hospital supplies had been met, he forced thousands of indigent men in the cities to go to work on the farms by issuing an order that those who would not work should not eat. In this way he

brought about a great exodus from the cities to the country, the more equal distribution of population, and the resumption of farm work. For months Colonel Haskell's commission fed 900,000 Armenian adults and children daily, and in the aggregate distributed 108,000 tons of supplies, at a total cost of $21,012,000. Returning to Washington in September, 1920, he was acting director of sales of surplus army war stocks until August, 1921, when he was called upon to undertake a relief enterprise vastly larger and more important than any he had yet conducted. The Russian Government through Maxim Gorky, had appealed to the world for aid in combating a famine that was spreading over large areas in Russia, causing an appalling loss of life, and in some districts driving the inhabitants to cannibalism. The United States responded promptly and Herbert Hoover, as director of the American Relief Administration, selected Colonel Haskell, whose services in Roumania, Trans-Caucasia and Armenia had proven so eminently successful, to have charge of all relief work in Russia. Funds amounting to nearly seventy million dollars were provided, of which $24,000,000 was appropriated by the United States Congress, and $12,000,000 by the Soviet Government, $10,000,000 by the American Relief Administration, and the remainder by other organizations. With headquarters in Moscow, Colonel Haskell organized a Russian relief corps of 120,000 workers and 20,000 feeding stations in the famine districts through which 72,000 carloads of American foodstuffs were distributed to the starving Russians, more than 11,000,000 being fed daily for months in spite of enormous transport difficulties and disorganized conditions generally. Colonel Haskell and his aids also waged an effective warfare against disease, in which more than 7,000,000 persons were inoculated or vaccinated, sanitary measures enforced in thousands of towns and villages, and 14,000 hospitals and institutions equipped with supplies.

Sir Philip Gibbs, the British writer, wrote:

> It was the most astounding thing that has ever been done in the story of mankind. The famine on the Volga affected at least twenty-five million folk. Railway transportation had broken down hopelessly. When the Volga froze before the winter had fully set in there was only sledge traffic available for getting food to the starving villages, and horses were dying in great numbers for lack of fodder. The Russian temperament, weakened by the effects of war and revolution, was not encouraging. Food supplies which reached the ports of Petrograd and Revel might have lain there forever unless some spirit could get trains on the move and labor into the warehouse. The American Relief Administration worked wonders. Somehow they got trains going which reached their destination. Somehow they got fodder, and saved the last of the Russian horses, and while there was not enough for sledge teams they organized the Russian peasants for carrying parties. Away in the white wilderness beyond the Volga where villagers were starving to death, they established kitchens and feeding centers and maintained their supplies. They went into the hospitals, which had no medicines, no blankets, no soap, and stocked them afresh. They taught Russians how to keep themselves clean of vermin, as far as possible in their poverty-stricken and exhausted state, and so checked in some measure the ravages of typhus.

In the fall of 1922 Colonel Haskell was loaned by the American Relief Administration to the American Red Cross to supervise relief work among the 1,200,000 refugees who had fled from Anatolia and Thrace into Greece to escape from the Turkish army. Within two months after he reached Athens he had so organized

American Historical Soc'y. Engby Finlay & Conn.

Marvin A Neland

and systematized the relief work that his services were no longer needed and he returned to Moscow to resume his duties there. In 1923, having completed the work of distributing approximately $70,000,000 for Russia, $5,000,000 for Greece, and $21,000,000 for Armenia, he returned to the United States and resumed his army duties. He holds the rank of lieutenant-colonel and is in charge of all of the Second Corps Area, National Guard, with headquarters on Governor's Island. He resigned from the regular army, January 27, 1926, in order to accept this position. Colonel Haskell is a man of indomitable purpose, infinite patience and boundless energy. In every work that he has undertaken he has hewn his way through innumerable obstacles, refusing to be turned aside or thwarted in his purpose. He received the decorations of the Commander of the Crown of Roumania, Commander of Polonia Restituta, and Officer of the Legion of Honor of France; Commander of the Cross of the Redeemer of Greece, and he also received the distinguished service medal from the United States, and the conspicuous service medal of the State of New York. To his military and administrative achievements, Major-General Haskell adds the gift of eloquence and is noted as a "silver-tongued" lecturer. He is a member of the Metropolitan Racquet, Army and Navy, and Chevy Chase (Washington) clubs, and the Century Association, New York. He finds his chief recreation in polo, hunting, and golf. He is polo representative of the Eastern Circuit, and of the Second Corps Area, and has won many cups as trophies of victories, in army contests. His religious affiliation is with the Roman Catholic church.

Major-General William N. Haskell married, July 3, 1901, Winifred Agnes, daughter of John Henry Farrell of Albany, New York, editor of the "Times Union," Albany. They have five children: John, Henry Farrell, Joseph Farrell, William N., Jr., and Mary.

NEELAND, Marvin Addison,

Shipbuilding Executive.

From the humble position of sheet-metal worker's apprentice to the post of president of the largest shipbuilding corporation in the world, is the story of the rise of the late Marvin Addison Neeland, of New York and Philadelphia, who was one of the leading engineers of this country. Mr. Neeland was a descendant of the well-known Scotch family of "Kneeland," as the name was originally spelt in that country. Mr. Neeland's father was born in Caven, County Down, Ireland, and came across the Atlantic to this continent when but seventeen years of age. He first located in St. Johns, New Brunswick, Canada, where he established a trading post, after which he came to the United States and settled in Grand Rapids, Michigan. Elizabeth (Smith) Neeland, the mother of Marvin Addison Neeland, was a native of New Brunswick, Canada.

Marvin Addison Neeland was born in Grand Rapids, Michigan, the son of John and Elizabeth (Smith) Neeland. The important part he has taken in the development of the steel industry is evidenced by his record of achievement in the installation of improved methods and having those methods adopted generally throughout the industry. He began his career as an apprentice boy at the bench in a sheet metal shop in Grand Rapids at the age of fifteen years. He supple-

mented his work as an apprentice by study at home every night. He soon made himself invaluable, but not allowing his success to spoil him, he continued with his home studies. In 1892 he went to St. Paul, Minnesota, but did not stay there very long, and eventually he landed in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. At the time of his arrival in Pittsburgh his worldly capital consisted of the sum of fifty cents, but undaunted, he went forward, filling various positions, until he finally secured a post as draftsman in the Carnegie Mills at Duquesne, Pennsylvania. Here he applied as diligently as ever his concentration and ability, still continuing his night studies. His wonderful mentality is shown by the fact that, without a tutor, he thoroughly mastered the science of higher mathematics. He was promoted several times, and at the age of twenty-five years was chief engineer of the Duquesne plant, where he constructed two blast furnaces of his own design which are still in use. He also incorporated improved methods of ore handling, known as the "Neeland Hoist." The designs of his furnaces were far in advance of the type then generally used, and they proved of such value that today they are commonly used in all large steel plants throughout the country. They not only demonstrated Mr. Neeland's inventive genius, but were also an evidence of his foresight as to the future needs of the steel industry. After leaving the Duquesne plant he was chief engineer of the Ohio Steel Works, and designed the plant at Youngstown, Ohio. He then became chief engineer for the National Steel Company and had charge of design and construction in all its steel and iron properties, including those at Youngstown, Shenango Valley, Newcastle, Belair and Mingo Junction.

It was about 1902 that Mr. Neeland went with the United States Steel Corporation, and for about ten years he was assistant vice-president and chief consulting engineer for that company. He was secretary of the committee which had charge of the Gary Works, at Gary, Indiana, and of the plant of the Minnesota Steel Company, at Duluth, Minnesota. His post was one of magnitude and responsibility. He had charge of all construction work for the entire corporation and its subsidiaries, one of his feats being the overseeing of the construction of the Gary plant, which is the largest individual plant of the United States Steel Corporation. In 1915 he constructed the zinc plant at Denora, Pennsylvania, for the Steel Corporation. The history of the construction of this plant is that it was built in record time to meet an urgent demand from all over the world for an increased output of zinc. When completed and in operation, this plant increased the zinc production capacity of this country and at the same time effected a saving of a large sum over the then current cost of production. Shortly after its completion, Mr. Neeland resigned his position with the United States Steel Corporation and, in 1916, went to Russia as representative of the American International Corporation, the Midvale Steel Company, and the National City Bank, of New York City. He stayed in Russia for a year, making a thorough study of that country's iron, manganese and coal properties, and of the steel plants there. From his survey and from the analysis he made of the minerals he obtained, he secured information which resulted in securing a number of options to purchase important

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Walter Bodwell

concessions and properties on behalf of his American interests. His work was most creditable in every particular, but with the Russian revolution and the continuance of the World War, it was found impossible to take advantage of his remarkable work. After the return of Mr. Neeland from Russia, he was made president of the New York Shipbuilding Corporation, located at Camden, New Jersey. This was the largest shipbuilding plant in this country, and second in size only to Harlan & Wolfe, of England, which is the largest in the world. During the World War the New York Shipbuilding Corporation employed about thirty thousand men, and was the plant which initiated the intensive competitive shipbuilding program in this country at that time. The corporation built the "Tuckahoo," of five thousand five hundred dead-weight tons, in the record time of twenty-seven days. All classes of ships, including destroyers, submarine chasers and passenger liners, were built at this plant. During the régime of Mr. Neeland, the battle cruiser "Idaho" was constructed and delivered to the government. The "Saratoga," one of the two aeroplane carriers of the United States Navy, was under construction at this time, together with a large number of passenger ships for the United States Shipping Board, which are now in transatlantic and transpacific trade. The battle cruisers "Washington" and "Colorado," were under construction at Camden during Mr. Neeland's administration, but the former was among those "scrapped" as a result of the disarmament program.

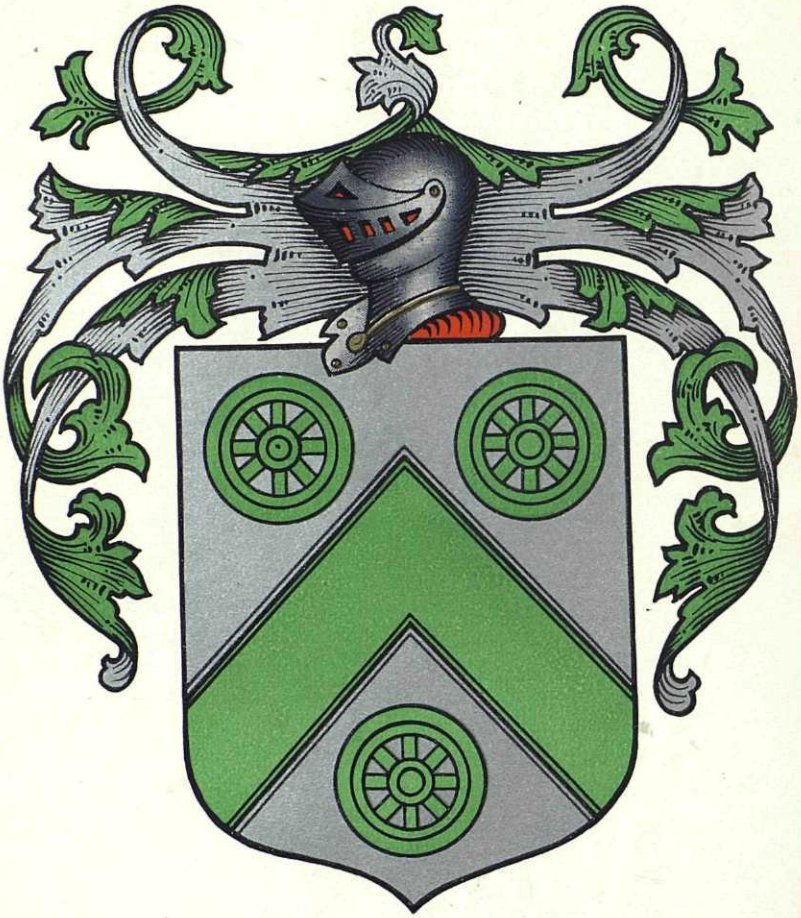
Mr. Neeland remained as president of the New York Shipbuilding Corporation until the plant was sold in 1925 to the American-Brown-Boverie Corporation. At that time he retired from active business and located in Beverly Hills, California, where he remained until the time of his death, which occurred on October 23, 1927, to the deep and sincere regret of his many friends throughout the country. Mr. Neeland was a close friend and business contemporary of William E. Corey, Charles M. Schwab, James Farrell and Judge Elbert Gary, and his name is famous throughout the world as one of the great leaders in the steel industry. He was an active member of many of the leading clubs and associations of the country, among them being the following: The Midday Club, the India House Club, the Philadelphia Country Club, the Merion Cricket Club, the Congressional Club of Washington, the Engineers' Society of Western Pennsylvania, and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. He was also actively associated with the Bel-Air Country Club of Los Angeles, his favorite recreations being associated with outdoor life.

On June 12, 1895, at East McKeesport, Pennsylvania, Marvin Addison Neeland married Matilda Michael, daughter of James and Hettie (Carpenter) Michael, descendants of pioneer Pennsylvania and New England families. Mr. and Mrs. Neeland were the parents of a son, Charles J. Neeland, born in Duquesne, Pennsylvania, March 27, 1897. Charles J. Neeland married, September 21, 1921, Mary Eurana Ward, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Marshal R. Ward, of Wayne, Pennsylvania.

BORDWELL, Judge Walter,

Lawyer.

For many years an outstanding figure in the legal profession of California, the



Carter

death of Judge Walter Bordwell, after an illness of about one week, was a severe shock to his professional associates and to the many who had learned to know and admire him for his personal qualities and his great outstanding characteristics. Judge Bordwell had presided in many important cases, but possibly the most important was the one in which the McNamara brothers were convicted of dynamiting the "Times" Building, a trial which was reported throughout the world.

The Bordwell family was established in America in 1667 by Robert Bordwell, who came from London, England, in that year and settled at Hatfield, Massachusetts. He had a son, Samuel S., born in 1691, who was the father of Reuben Bordwell, born in 1745, died in 1840. Reuben Bordwell married and had a son, Medad Bordwell, born March 2, 1797, the grandfather of Judge Walter Bordwell.

Judge Bordwell was born at Eckford, Michigan, February 26, 1855, the son of Charles M. and Eliza (Ingersoll) Bordwell, the former a farmer of that section. Following his early education in the public schools of his native town, he took a course at Olivet College, which he followed by a term in a business college at Poughkeepsie, New York. In Marshall, Michigan, he went into mercantile lines but he ever had the urge for the law and in 1887 began the study of legal lore under the preceptorship of Samuel L. Kilbourne, at Lansing, Michigan. He was admitted to the bar in 1888, and opened a law office in Los Angeles, California, in 1889. He speedily acquired a large and important clientele and in 1905 was elected judge of the Los Angeles County Superior Court, over which he officiated as presiding judge for two years. During this eight years on the bench he was called upon to give decisions in some of the most important cases that have ever been brought before the courts of California. He presided over the tide lands litigation, which involved the question as to whether the patents issued by the State were invalid. His ruling held that the patents were void, the decision being upheld by the State Supreme Court and by the Supreme Court of the United States. By his decision Los Angeles was assured the completion of its great harbor, and the enjoyment of the increased prosperity which accrued from the flood of world traffic through the Panama Canal. The litigation over the bonds issued by the California Development Company, involving the water rights of the large and increasing population of the Imperial Valley, was also brought before him, and his decision was upheld by the State Supreme Court.

Active in all community efforts, Judge Bordwell was one of the foremost members of the California Club and the Union League Club. He was also president of the Ellis Club. He was an active member of the Republican party, and in 1916 was mentioned as a candidate for the United States Senate, in opposition to Hiram W. Johnson. He withdrew from the race before the primaries in favor of Willis H. Booth, to whom he gave his support.

On July 18, 1883, Judge Bordwell married Mary E. Willits, at Monroe, Michigan. Mrs. Bordwell is the daughter of the late Edwin Willits, a prominent lawyer of Monroe, and member of Congress for several years. He was a personal friend of both Presidents Garfield and McKinley. Judge and Mrs. Bordwell were the parents of one child, a daugh-

James A Scott

ter, Helen Bordwell, married to Linford C. Lull, of Los Angeles. Mr. and Mrs. Linford C. Lull have one son, Walter Bordwell.

On September 26, 1927, Judge Bordwell died at Hollywood Hospital. He was stricken with complications, following a severe cold, and on the afternoon of his death collapsed while in the office of his physician. His death caused much sincere sorrow and regret in the local professional and social circles, for all knew that with him had gone one of the most active and penetrating minds of the California bar.

BELL, James Archer,

City Official, District Manager.

James A. (J. Archer) Bell, son of John A. and Margaret (Bunting) Bell, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, June 21, 1872. After his education Mr. Bell became connected with the improved paving business, and many of the improved streets in Baltimore were laid under Mr. Bell's supervision.

Mr. Bell was appointed by Mayor Broening, a member of the Paving Commission in 1919, and held that office until that body was abolished, six years later. He was formerly a member of the Grand Jury. He was the city register, and was sworn in June 1, 1927, after his election by the City Council, May 24th. He held that office just one month, when, on June 27th, while transacting official business on a visit to the Park Bank, he was struck by a truck at St. Paul and Lexington streets. He was taken to the Mercy Hospital and operated on, but passed away five hours after this awful tragedy, never regaining consciousness. Mr. Bell was also district manager for the National Union Assurance Society and shared joint offices with Mayor Broening.

Mr. Bell was a member of the Oriental Lodge of Masons, the Loyal Order of Moose, and the Junior Order United American Mechanics. He was a very lovable man and a man held in highest esteem by the community.

He leaves a widow, Edith Mae (Willis) Bell, a daughter, Dorothy (Bell) Hill, of Washington, a sister, Rose (Bell) Hicks, and a little granddaughter, Nancy Lee Hill. He was a member of St. John's Methodist Protestant Church, and was buried in the family lot at Louden Park.

The mayor and city officials attended the funeral, which was in charge of the Oriental Lodge and Junior Order United American Mechanics, conducted by the Rev. Luther Warner, pastor of Mr. Bell's church. The city flags were placed at half staff for a period of thirty days.

A fortnight before this, Mr. Bell and Mayor Broening were guests at the late Mr. Augustine Ryan's summer home; when Mr. Ryan heard of the death of Mr. Bell, he died that day, the shock being too great.

(This sketch is written by Mrs. Edith Mae (Willis) Bell in memory of her beloved husband, James Archer Bell.)

SCOTT, James Armand,

Prominent Steel Executive.

The life of the late James Armand Scott of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, was one of those which illustrate lifelong devotion to a worthy vocation and the consequent accomplishment of work of value to the whole community. For forty-five years he was associated with the Park Brothers at the Black Diamond Steel

Works, and with the Crucible Steel Company of America, with which the former concern was merged. His service covered a wide variety of capacities, including executive work of a high order of responsibility. Wherever placed, his loyalty, his ability and his energy marked him for advancement. His fine traits of a strong character and energetic personality, as well as his liking for steel industry were in part inherited.

James Armand Scott, son of John R. and Elizabeth (Caughey) Scott, was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, June 10, 1856. He was educated in the public schools and the Central High School, proving himself quick to learn and tractable in conduct. After completing his schooling, he began his long term of association with the Black Diamond Steel Works, first as weigh-master and clerk. The plant was then situated at Thirty-first and Smallman streets in the Lawrenceville section of the city. As he gave evidence of keen insight into the steel trade and of unusual potentialities, Mr. Scott was advanced to the position of paymaster and later to that of assistant manager of the entire plant, a post which he occupied for years. He won recognition as one of the most proficient men in his line in Western Pennsylvania and as an unusually competent steel executive. Meanwhile his services were highly esteemed because he knew every inch of the buildings and machinery and every process of the plant which he had entered as a youth of seventeen and with which he had grown to maturity. He remained with the Crucible until 1921, at which time he retired from the steel industry.

Although a Republican and interested in the welfare of the community, Mr. Scott did not seek office, but contented himself with using his influence where it would serve the public best. He was a member of Crescent Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and Pittsburgh Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar, as well as the Masonic Veterans' Association of Pittsburgh, the Royal Arcanum and the Heptasophs. He was a member of the Fourth United Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh.

He was a man of fine personal appearance and of a nature so genial and sympathetic as to possess a rare magnetism. His business attitude was always upright, and because of his sterling worth, his death, which occurred February 16, 1925, after a long and honorable career, was a distinct loss to his business associates, and a grievous bereavement to his family to whom he was devoted. Those admitted to the inner circle of his acquaintance felt that in losing him they lost a part of their finer selves. His memory remains a blessed benediction to his friends.

On April 21, 1887, he was married, in Pittsburgh, to Margaret Black, who was born on the summit of the Allegheny Mountains near Cresson, and who was the daughter of Samuel and Isabelle (Laird) Black, of Scotch-Irish parentage from near Belfast, Ireland. To Mr. and Mrs. Scott was born a son, Walter Graham Scott, June 12, 1888, who is now a resident of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, where he is employed in the Department of Property and Supplies of the State government. He married Margaret Henderson Wright.

Hannibal Scott, the grandfather of James Armand Scott, is supposed to have come as a young man from east of the mountains and settled in Butler County, Pennsylvania, whence he moved

to Pittsburgh where he found employment for a number of years in the mills as a nailer. In Butler County, he had met and married Elizabeth Dunlap, who was of a local pioneer family. One of their sons was John Riley Scott, born in Butler County, Pennsylvania, February 27, 1832, and a resident of Pittsburgh after his removal to that city with his parents in his boyhood. He was a roller in various local mills, including the Black Diamond Steel Works, and for a time was employed by the Steel Works at Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania. He died April 10, 1883, after a useful and prosperous life.

John Riley Scott married Elizabeth Caughey in Pittsburgh, June 7, 1855. She was born in that city on July 10, 1837, and died August 27, 1879. She was the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Stewart) Caughey, natives of Ireland, who met and were married in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and later settled in Pittsburgh.

To John Riley and Elizabeth (Caughey) Scott were born the following children: James Armand; Elizabeth, deceased; John Hannibal, who married Myra Houlette and resides in Pittsburgh; Martha Jane, resident of Pittsburgh; William Sowers, deceased; Walter, who married Lena Kerr and resides in Beaver Falls; Elmer Ellsworth, deceased; Clara Virginia, who married Hugh A. Calderwood and resides in Pittsburgh; and Harry Percival, deceased.

COLTON, Demas,

Manufacturing Jeweler.

New England families are not always confined to the New England States, which statement is not as anomalous as it first appears. For instance, the branch of the Colton family herein considered had its American inception in the New England States and was identified with that region during six generations. Demas (2) Colton, however, who was a representative of the seventh generation, established the family in New Jersey, where the eighth and ninth generations are now flourishing.

The surname "Colton" has an ancient origin, it being officially classified as a local or place name, meaning "of Colton," parishes in the counties of Norfolk and Stafford, also a township in the Parish of Bolton Percy, West Riding, Yorkshire, England. The name is often confounded with Coulton. There are many instances of the name in the early records and rolls, the earliest form de Coleton indicating the Norman influence. The Hundred Rolls (1273 A. D.) contains the name of John de Coleton, of Devonshire, the Placita de quo Warranto (*temp.* Edward I-III) mentions Henry de Coleton, of Staffordshire; the Poll Tax of Yorkshire for the year 1379 gives Willelmus de Coleton and Johannes de Colton; while Kirby's Quest (*temp.* Edward III) makes mention of Nicholas de Coltone and Thomas de Coltone, both of Somersetshire. The name today is more general in the United States than in its native England. The early armorial device borne by the English antecedents as well as the American branches is as follows, blazoned in the Colton family genealogy and in Burke's "General Armory." The motto seems to have been added after the granting of the arms:

Arms—Sable a saltire engrailed between four crosses crosslet or.

Crest — A boar passant argent armed and bristled or, vulned in the shoulder gules.
Motto—Never despair.

Following is a genealogical survey of the Demas Colton branch of the Colton family in America:

The Coltons, of Newark, New Jersey, descend from Quartermaster George Colton, of the Hampshire Regiment, who arrived in Springfield, Massachusetts, as early as 1644. Demas (2) Colton, of the seventh American generation, founded the family in Newark, he coming from Massachusetts in 1814, and in Newark learning the trade of jeweler, becoming one of the successful manufacturers of a city famous as a jewelry manufacturing center. The firm, D. Colton & Company, was one of the pioneers in the manufacture of fine jewelry, and the success of the firm is history in the jewelry trade.

(I) Quartermaster George Colton is said to have come from Sutton-Goldfield, a place about six miles from Birmingham, Warwickshire, England. He settled first in Windsor, Connecticut, and later was one of the first settlers in the town of Springfield (Masackaich), in that part known as Long Meadow. He was a freeman in 1655, a grantee of Suffield in 1670, representative, 1699-71-77, and is called "quartermaster" in the records. He has been called the "father of Long Meadow," and in 1677 was first selectman. He was one of those present when William Pynchon negotiated with the four Indian chiefs for their interest in lands to which Pynchon and his associates had but an imperfect title. His first wife was Deborah Gardner (or Goodner), who was the mother of his ten children, among them Isaac, of further mention. Mr. Colton died December 17, 1699.

(II) Isaac Colton, eldest son of Quartermaster George and Deborah (Gardner) Colton, lived in Long Meadow, Hampden County, Massachusetts, not far from Springfield. He married Mary Cooper, who was carried off by Indians in a wounded condition, March 26, 1676, and later abandoned as dead. She recovered, however, and survived her husband, who died September 3, 1700. They were the parents of Captain George, of further mention.

(III) Captain George (2) Colton, eldest son of Isaac and Mary (Cooper) Colton, was known as captain until his death, August 6, 1760. He married Mary Hitchcock, daughter of Luke and Sarah Hitchcock, of Springfield, and they were the parents of George, of further mention.

(IV) George (3) Colton, second son of Captain George (2) and Mary (Hitchcock) Colton, was born at Long Meadow, Massachusetts, and there died, March 9, 1784. He married Experience Burt, daughter of Nathaniel and Mary (Ferry) Burt, and they were the parents of George, of further mention.

(V) George (4) Colton, eldest son of George (3) and Experience (Burt) Colton, was born at Long Meadow, Massachusetts, but later removed to Vershire, Vermont, where he died at the home of his son, Julius, December 30, 1817. He married Sarah Colton, daughter of Ephraim and Sarah (Burt) Colton, of Long Meadow, and among their children was Demas, of further mention.

(VI) Demas Colton, fifth son of George and Sarah (Colton) Colton, was born in Long Meadow, Massachusetts, November 26, 1767, and there kept an inn from and after 1808. After the death of his wife he moved to Upper Middle-

town, Connecticut, now Cromwell, where he conducted a general store, and there died, September 1, 1854. He married, February 16, 1789, Mary Woolworth, who died October 10, 1834, the mother of all his children, among them Demas, of further mention. Mr. Colton married a second wife, Mrs. Lucretia Barnes.

(VII) Such were the antecedents of Demas (2) Colton, to whom this review is dedicated, one of Newark's valued citizens and representative business men. He was the second son of Demas and Mary (Woolworth) Colton, was born at Long Meadow, Massachusetts, March 24, 1798, and there spent the first sixteen years of his life. In 1814 he settled in Newark, New Jersey, being then sixteen years of age, and there died, June 25, 1874. In Newark he engaged with Taylor & Hinsdale, manufacturers of jewelry, and with that firm learned both the jeweler's trade and the business detail of jewelry manufacturing. In 1825, he established a retail jewelry store on Broadway, New York City, but three years later abandoned retailing to become a manufacturer of standard jewelry, selling only in wholesale quantities to the trade. From 1828 until 1865, under different firm names and different partners, he continued a prosperous business, then, at the age of sixty-seven, retired to be succeeded by his sons, Daniel J. and Chester Woolworth, whom he had trained in the business, and to whom he turned over the firm, D. Colton & Company.

But the management of his private business did not measure the full extent of Demas Colton's activities in Newark life. He was president of the Newark Mutual Fire Insurance Company, a director of the State Bank, and could have had any city office within the gift of his townsmen had he not persistently declined every offer of a nomination, even that of mayor. He was preëminently the business man, upright, honorable and strict in his integrity, yet withal, of simple life and habits, thoroughly domestic in his interests. He spent the nine years of life after his retirement in the contentment of his Newark home, there died, June 25, 1874, and was buried in Mt. Pleasant Cemetery, Newark.

Demas Colton married, in Newark, New Jersey, November 2, 1824, Harriet A. Johnson, born in that city October 31, 1806, and there died, December 31, 1889, daughter of David and Catherine (Vance) Johnson, her parents born in Newark, and of early Colonial ancestry, the Johnsons coming from England in 1666. Demas (2) and Harriet A. (Johnson) Colton were the parents of six children, as follows: 1. Daniel J. Colton, died June 31, 1901; was his father's business associate and successor in the firm, D. Colton & Company. 2. Chester Woolworth Colton, born June 6, 1830; died August 10, 1900; was member of the firm of D. Colton & Company for many years; married, November 7, 1860, Caroline Stoutenberg West, daughter of John West. She died in Newark, February 10, 1906. They had issue: i. Caroline West. ii. Mary Bliss, died young. iii. Mary Bliss (2), died young. iv. Chester Lee, born April 10, 1870; married, April 29, 1907, to Frances Emilie Eabrey, and lives in Newark. 3. Charles Storrs, died at the age of three years. 4. Mary Bliss, died December 4, 1917. 5. Katherine Vance, of whom further. 6. Charles Storrs (2), born May 14, 1847; died in Newark, September 23, 1920; married Helen Louise Tuttle, who died

November 17, 1886; and he married (second), June 20, 1894, Kate Parker, of Jersey Heights.

(VIII) Katherine Vance Colton, fifth of the six children of Demas (2) and Harriet A. (Johnson) Colton, and a representative of the eighth generation of the old New England family of Colton, was born in Newark, New Jersey, and is still residing there—the last surviving member of her immediate family. Her nieces and nephew, the children of her late brother, Chester Woolworth Colton, represent the ninth generation of the ancient English famliy of Colton in America.

HILL, Patty Smith,

Educator.

Devoted to the education of the young and plastic mind of childhood, gifted with an insight, courage and readiness to follow where intelligent experiment might lead, regardless of preconceived theories, and filled with the desire to contribute all in her power to the greater health and happiness and general welfare of the younger generation, Patty Smith Hill, director of the department of Kindergarten-First Grade Education at Teachers' College, Columbia University, New York City, has achieved a reputation which is not confined to this country but which is, indeed, international. Miss Hill has truly, in her labors in the cause of childhood during the past forty years, fully carried out the charge of one of the earliest exponents of kindergarten work, who said: "Be all that you can, know all that you can, and then devote all that you are and all that you know to the service of children."

Patty Smith Hill was born in Louisville, Kentucky, March 27, 1868, the daughter of Rev. William Wallace and Martha (Smith) Hill, the former a college president, an editor and a clergyman. He was an advanced thinker along scientific lines during the struggle between science and religion and seventy years ago he stood for the importance of women's economic independence. He was born January 21, 1815, and died May 1, 1878, when Miss Hill was but ten years of age. Young as Miss Hill was, however, she absorbed much of the intellectual atmosphere of her home and the broad-minded influence of her father's teachings ever remained with her. Her mother was a writer of note in her younger years, and had it not been that her literary work had to be abandoned in order to care for her large and growing family, there is little doubt that she would have been one of the foremost authors of the South.

The early education of Miss Hill was received in the Bellewood Female Seminary, situated in beautiful country a few miles from Louisville. Of this institution her father was the founder and headmaster and there Miss Hill passed the early years of her childhood, in an environment rich in educational opportunities. As a little girl she was devoted to children and her great ambition as a child was to run a foundling asylum. She graduated from the Louisville Collegiate Institute in June, 1887, and a little later in the same year it was announced in the newspapers that Miss Anna E. Bryan, of Chicago, was opening a training school for kindergarten teachers. Miss Hill was enrolled in the first class of the Louisville Training School for Kindergartners from which she graduated in 1889. One year after her grad-

uation, in the summer of 1890, she studied under Colonel Francis Parker, at the Cook County Normal School, Chicago, Illinois. Other courses which Miss Hill took at various times in order to fit herself for her chosen career included the following: under Dr. John Dewey, 1894; Earl Barnes, 1895; a course at Clark University under Dr. G. Stanley Hall and Dr. William Burnham, 1896; a course in the Psychology and Pedagogy of Play under Dr. Luther Gulick, 1898; closing with a term at Teachers' College, Columbia University, 1905.

While taking these various courses Miss Hill was still engaged in her career. Immediately on her graduation from the Louisville Training School in 1889 she became director of the first experimental or demonstration kindergarten in Louisville, which post she held from 1889 to 1893. In the latter year she became principal of the Louisville Training School for Kindergartners, which post she filled until 1905, at the same time acting as supervisor of the kindergartens in Louisville. In 1905 she was appointed instructor in kindergarten education at Teachers' College, Columbia University, New York City, and was given full charge of the first classes for kindergarten supervisors and training teachers established by Teachers' College. In 1909 Miss Hill was appointed assistant professor of Kindergarten Education and director of the Department of Kindergarten Education in Teachers' College. She later became associate professor of Kindergarten Education and director of the Department of Kindergarten-First Grade Education, finally obtaining her full professorship as Professor of Education in Teachers' College. Professor Hill has received many honors during her career. She was one of the original members of the Committee of Nineteen appointed by the International Kindergarten Union to discuss, clarify and report on the differences in theory and practice in kindergarten education between what were known as the Progressive and the Conservative parties. This was in 1904 and she was later appointed chairman of the Progressive wing of the Committee of Nineteen of the International Kindergarten Union to draw up the report and publish the findings of this committee. She was president of the International Kindergarten Union from 1909 to 1910, and was a member of the Board of the Institute of Child Welfare Research, Teachers' College, in 1923, her work in this connection leading later to the grant for present research in nursery education. Professor Hill is an active member of the Committee on Research in Elementary Curriculum, of Teachers' College.

Professor Hill has done much pioneer work in kindergarten matters. She conducted the first experiment in breaking with traditional procedure in kindergarten theory and practice as director of the first experimental kindergarten in Louisville, from 1889 to 1893. She was one of the earliest persons to make an effort to unify kindergarten and primary education, in Louisville, from 1893 to 1905. She introduced one of the earliest experiments in health and sanitation in kindergarten and primary schools, by discarding all small play materials which caused a strain on the children's eyes and substituting large articles; by introducing separate drinking cups and sanitary fountains, baths for children from the slums, running water, paper napkins and many other hygienic measures;

and by having medical supervision in the kindergartens before it was introduced in the schools. From about 1894 to 1900, Professor Hill introduced the new psychology and child study into normal school curricula for kindergartners and primary teachers as a substitute for the Frobelian philosophy, and she was a pioneer in the efforts to build curricula for kindergarten and primary children on the theory of education as a means of bringing about desirable changes in the organism implied in the psychology of Thorndike and John Watson. This experiment culminated later in a "Conduct Curriculum" for kindergartens and first grades. She was among the first to organize parent education in this country, and was a pioneer in introducing the scientific study of the two to four year old child. This was about 1917, and it resulted in the establishment of institutional care and the education of pre-kindergarten children, later called "Nursery Schools." She instituted the first exchange of nursery school workers with England, which brought Miss Grace Owen, of Manchester, England, to Teachers' College. Professor Hill was the first to create daily records of the children's progress in the kindergartens and first grades, which developed later into "A Tentative Habit Inventory for Kindergarten and Primary," directed by Dr. Agnes L. Rogers, the first departmental psychologist of Teachers' College.

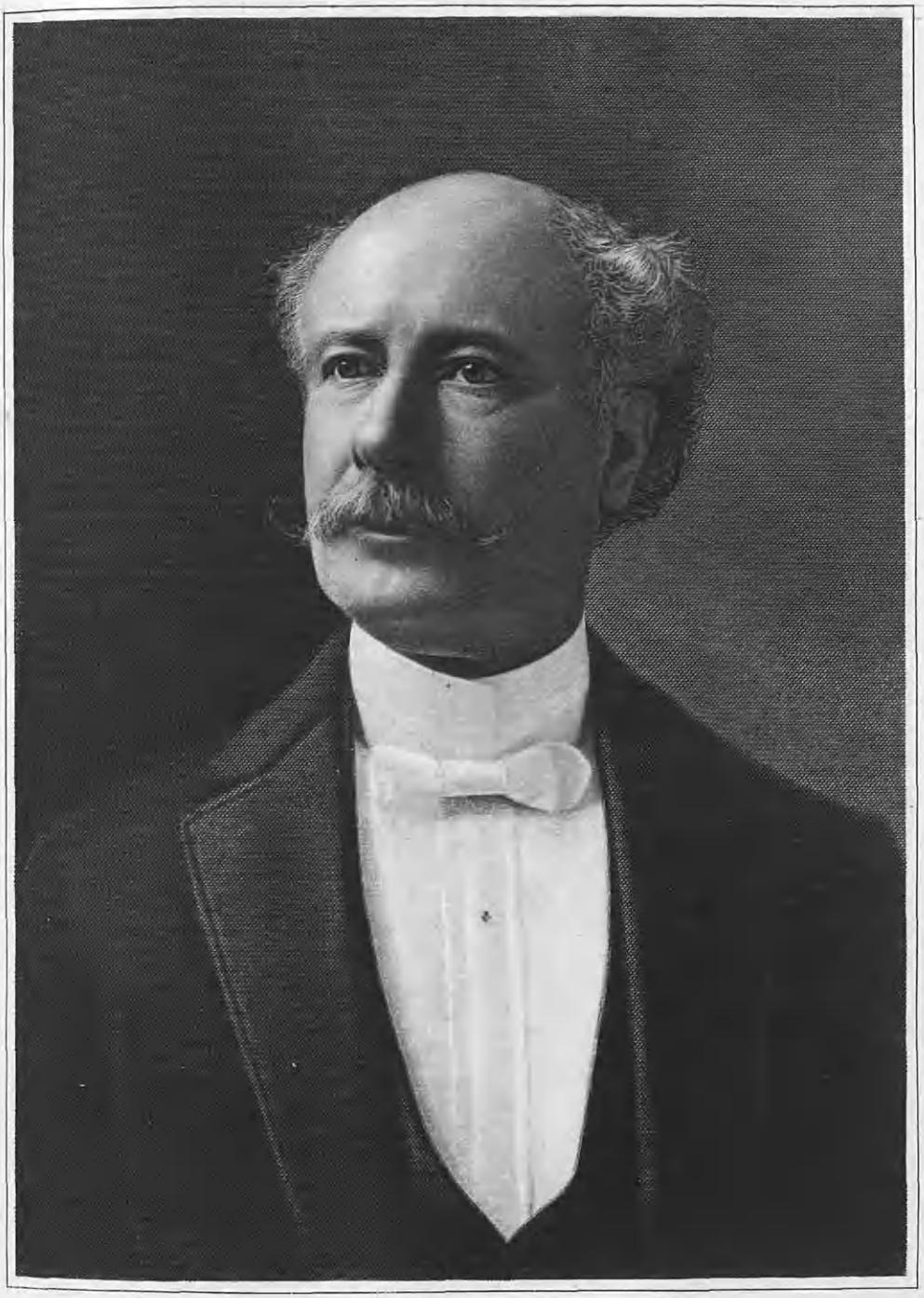
Professor Hill has written a great deal on nursery school kindergartens, and primary work. One of her earliest efforts was written in conjunction with her sister, Mildred J. Hill. It was entitled "Song Stories for the Kindergarten and Primary Grades," and was published in 1893 in an effort to substitute good music for the poor traditional songs of the period. She was co-author with another sister, Mary D. Hill, in "Typical Ltssons for the Kindergarten," and with Susan E. Blow she wrote "The Kindergarten," presenting the reports from the two committees on the Committee of Nineteen on Progress and Conservatism. Another of her works was "The Significance of Progress and Conservatism in the Kindergarten," which she wrote in 1908. She was also editor of the "Childhood Education Series," published by Charles Scribner's Sons.

TEMPLETON, John,

Merchant.

Born in Canada, of Scotch parents, the late John Templeton, of Keyport, New Jersey, was but a few years past his majority when he decided that there was a larger and more remunerative field for his abilities in this country than across the border. In 1876 he established a modest business in drygoods and fancy materials in Keyport and in a very few years it steadily developed until it became one of the most popular shopping places of the community. He became a citizen of his adopted country and was ever to the fore in all projects for the advancement of his community and the welfare of his fellow-man. He was in every respect a splendid example of the best type of citizenship, a man of deep religious convictions, honest and upright in all his dealings, and his death was a severe blow to the community and a great shock to his many friends.

Mr. Templeton was born in Perth, Ontario, Canada, December 20, 1849, the



John Templeton

son of James and Margaret (Muttelwan) Templeton, both natives of Wier, Scotland, who came to this continent at an early age and located in Perth, where the former was the owner of a large tannery. The early education of Mr. Templeton was obtained in the local schools of Perth, after which he worked for a time in various positions. It was in 1876 that Mr. Templeton decided there was a better future for him in this land, and in that year he located in Keyport where, as stated, he established a modest store, dealing in drygoods and fancy goods. Aided by his fine personality, his tireless energy and his genial manner, the business progressed by leaps and bounds and in a remarkably short time it was one of the shopping centers of the community. During this time Mr. Templeton was ever to the fore in all projects for the welfare of the community, and he did a great deal in his quiet, unostentatious way in the cause of charity. For many years he was a member of the local Chemical Engine Company, which organization he served for some time as captain. When he attained his citizenship he steadily supported the Republican party, but he never sought for or held office. He was for many years a member of the Keyport Board of Trade, and his fraternal affiliations were with the Royal Arcanum, being a charter member of the local Council of that order. One of his favorite recreations was bowling and he was an active member of the Business Men's Bowling Club. He was affiliated in his religious life with the Reformed church, to which he ever gave the strongest moral, spiritual and financial support.

On August 23, 1876, John Templeton married, in Tarrytown, New York, Eveleen Strickland, daughter of Jonathan and Lydia (Bertrand) Strickland, the former a prominent contractor and builder, as well as one of the foremost real estate men of Brooklyn, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Templeton were the parents of six children, of whom three are deceased. At his death, Mr. Templeton was survived by his widow and three children, as follows: 1. Ethelyn G., married Wallace A. Jack. 2. Clarence R., a member of the New York Stock Exchange and of the firm of Wade, Templeton & Company. 3. Herbert J., a traveling salesman.

It was on July 26, 1915, that the many friends of Mr. Templeton were shocked to learn that he had passed away that day. He was such a familiar figure in Keyport that it was hard to realize that they would not again hear his hearty laugh or see his pleasant smile. He is still enshrined in the hearts of friends and comrades of old, who remember with pleasure his many kindly thoughts and actions and his unfailing courtesy and thoughtfulness for all.

HIRSCHLAND, Fritz Herman,

Physician.

An open-minded and progressive physician, with a thorough professional education culminating in the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and long practice, Dr. Fritz Herman Hirschland is identifying himself with Chiropractic, and is general manager and treasurer of the New York School of Chiropractic. He is well known as a pathologist and bacteriologist, whose researches have resulted in significant contributions to medical lore and have brought their author national renown.

Dr. Hirschland was born in Essen, Germany, May 31, 1880, son of Egon I. and Paula (Cappel) Hirschland. The father, a manufacturer of lime, who found opportunity to perform distinguished services for his country, was born November 4, 1842, and died September 3, 1911. The mother died May 25, 1914. Dr. Hirschland received excellent educational opportunities in a land known to the world over for the progressiveness and scope of its schools and their curricula. He attended the Universities of Bonn, Berlin, Heidelberg, and Erlangen, receiving from the last-named his degree of Doctor of Medicine. His professional career began in Munich, Germany, where he enjoyed a large and lucrative general practice.

In search of wider opportunity for research, Dr. Hirschland came to America and settled in New York City. His first occupation here was as pathologist and bacteriologist for the city of New York, which was fortunate in securing the loyal services of a highly-trained specialist like Dr. Hirschland from the beginning of Mayor Mitchel's régime until Mayor Hylan took office. He was professor of bacteriology at Flower Medical College, while Dr. Copeland was in charge of that department. Since 1915 Dr. Hirschland has been associated with the New York School of Chiropractic, starting as teacher of pathology and bacteriology and advancing to his present responsible position of general manager and treasurer. The school is national in scope and makes a strong appeal to lay and professional progressives who are convinced of the curative value of the well-trained and broadly educated chiropractic. Seventy-five students are now enrolled in the school, which has graduated over two thousand students during its long and notable existence. Its fame has penetrated to remote parts of the globe, and Japanese physicians have come there to study and returned to their own country to make use of the technique required.

In addition, Dr. Hirschland conducts a private laboratory, commercial and scientific, at No. 124 West Seventy-fourth Street, New York City, where his own experience and scientific and research zeal have made their imprint on his force and insure clients of careful and discriminating attention to their needs. At the opening of the World War this able and energetic citizen offered his services to William H. Taft as president of the American Red Cross and gave liberally of his time and energies to patriotic and humanitarian drives. His political views are those of the Democrats. He is a member of the Whitestone (Long Island) Democratic Club and of the Civic Organization of Whitestone. His professional affiliation is with the Queens County Medical Society. The Doctor finds his chief form of recreation in swimming.

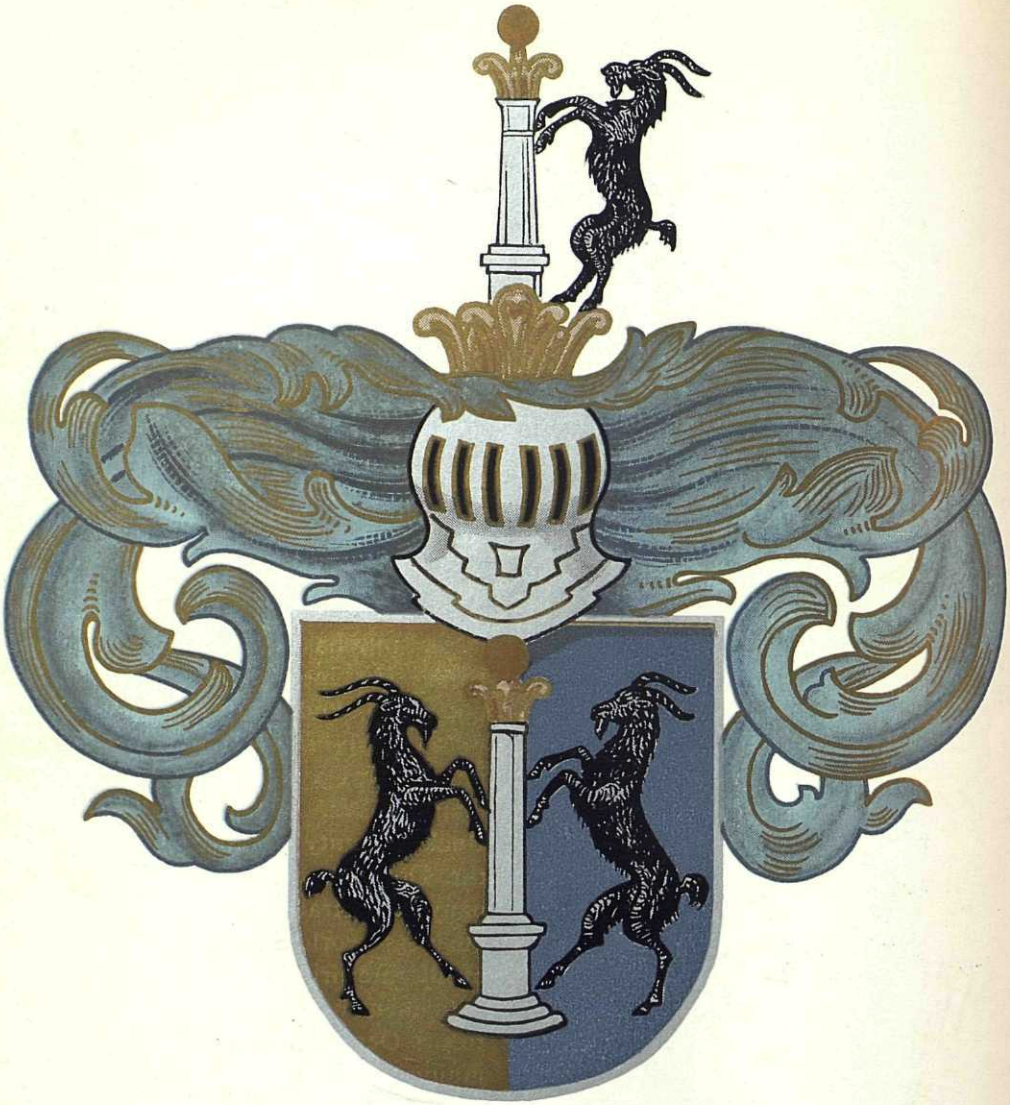
In New York City, in 1916, Fritz Herman Hirschland married Emma Gertrude Lehnert, daughter of Ernst Lehnert, a German savant, professor of agriculture. Three children were born to Dr. and Mrs. Hirschland: 1. Martha, born in 1917. 2. Susanne, born in 1919. 3. John George, born in 1922.

FRETZ, Augustus Henry,

Professor of Geology.

Old in the history of Pennsylvania, the name of Fretz is here especially well known and honored in diversified walks of life. Among the bearers of the name, none is more honored nor or-

Augustus Henry Tietz



Fritsch
(Fretz)

cupies more distinguished position than Augustus Henry Fretz, professor of geology in Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. He is descended directly from John Fretz, in the seventh generation. John Fretz, pioneer member of the house in America, emigrated to this country from Mannheim, Rhenish Prussia, and settled in Pennyslvania in 1720. Through the more than two centuries that have followed, descendants of the progenitor have never caused tarnish to detract from the brightness of his escutcheon: but it gleams forth today, as then, in the truth of its principles, and has even taken added lustre.

Fritsch (Frets) Arms—Per pale or and azure, over all a column argent crowned or, topped by a ball of the same, supported against the column two he-goats, rampant confronting each other sable. Helmet crowned.

Crest—The column, at the sinister the he-goat rampant sable.

Mantling—Or and azure.

(Rietstap—"Armorial Général.")

John Stover Fretz, father of Augustus Henry Fretz and himself in the sixth generation from John Fretz, was born on the Fretz homestead in Doylestown Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, September 22, 1850; and he died after a resplendent career, in his home, "Maplehurst," on the Willow Grove Turnpike, Doylestown, June 24, 1918. He was the son of Philip Kratz and Anna (Stover) Fretz. Upon the homestead purchased in 1791, and which is today one of the oldest of estates in historic Pennsylvania, John Stover Fretz was reared. He acquired the foundation of his education in the district school, and at the Tennent School, at Hartsville. From boyhood, he was an experimenter in things mechanical. It is said that when he was but fourteen years of age he made the model of a steam engine which took a prize at the first Doylestown fair. As a young man, several years later, he constructed a full-sized steam engine, turning the parts by hand, in a shop fitted out for him by his father. (This engine is still in operation, pumping water from a quarry.) In 1880 he erected a sawmill, in which the equipment was changed continuously during the next five years. This plant was one of Mr. Fretz's hobbies. Large quantities of lumber came from it. After fire had destroyed it, in 1897, it was entirely rebuilt, but has never been operated since. In woods and their manufacture he was an expert, consulted by builders and business men of the vicinity, and from a distance. With the advent of automobiles he turned to them with enthusiasm, purchasing his first machine in 1899. His interest in automobiling did not wane, and as the years passed he followed its further advances, purchasing perhaps a score of cars of nearly as many makes. He was a director of the Bucks County Trust Company, and of the Doylestown Wheel & Spoke Company, a central figure in the Doylestown business world, and a liberal promoter of all enterprises leading to the civic development of town and county. In politics a Democrat, Mr. Fretz was a communicant of the Presbyterian church, and served many years as trustee of the denomination in Doylestown. He was a member of the Pennsylvania German Society, the Bucks County Historical Society, the Doylestown Country Club, and the Pennsylvania Country Club. He was also a member of the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution, by virtue of the service of his great-grandfather, Jacob Stover (1757-1844), as pri-

vate in Bedminster Company, Third Battalion, Pennsylvania Militia, 1777-80, under Captain William McHenry. On November 12, 1879, Mr. Fretz married Mary Wilson, daughter of Henry Long, of Doylestown. Mary (Wilson) Fretz survives her husband, as does their son, Augustus Henry Fretz.

Mary (Wilson) Fretz is a native of Doylestown, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. She received her education in Linden Female Seminary, Doylestown, and here continued to make her home, in "Maplehurst." Devoted to works of charity and the church, staunch supporter of the principles of democracy, possessed of keen faculties of intuition and a mind of power in logical direction of thought, Mrs. Fretz is of the aristocracy of womanhood, a lady in the finest senses of the term, devoid of self-interest. It is said of her that never once has she taken advantage of any person through social, financial or other consideration. Deeply interested in all that pertains to the best progress of the community, she is one of the most active members of the Doylestown Nature Club, a director of the Doylestown Branch, Needlework Guild, and a member of the Bucks County Historical Society. Always public spirited with loyalty and energy for the upbuilding of town and county, she has proved herself a patriot of the highest degree. During the World War she rendered service to all departments of women's patriotic endeavor. She contributed generously to the Red Cross Fund, and gave to this worthy organization time and tireless application to furtherance of its undertakings. She adopted ten motherless Belgian children, and supported them through the whole period of the world conflict. When the Doylestown Emergency Hospital was opened on its present site, Mrs. Fretz presented the institution with the full equipment of an operating room, in memory of her husband. Aside from her prominence in society and women's organization, her life-work is with the poor and afflicted. Her beautiful home on the Philadelphia and Easton Highway is not far distant from the Bucks County Home, and, for more than twoscore years, every Christmas the inmates of the home have looked forward to her coming to brighten the day, with refreshment, music, and other forms of entertainment. As was her distinguished husband, Mrs. Fretz is a Democrat. She was the party's candidate for Director of the Poor of Bucks County in the fall of 1923, and ran ahead of the ticket, but was not able to overcome the overwhelming Republican majority traditional in this county. As a speaker, in political movements and otherwise, Mrs. Fretz is gifted. She discusses matters before audiences of any size, unaffectedly, with compelling power of thought and interest, in a manner clean-cut and decisive. Beyond question, she is among the foremost citizens of Bucks County, and is widely known throughout the State of Pennsylvania.

Augustus Henry Fretz, son of John Stover and Mary (Wilson) Fretz, was born in Doylestown, at "Maplehurst," in 1882. He received his early academic instruction in a local private school taught by Dr. John Gosman, formerly president and prefect of the Doylestown Classical Seminary, and under his instructions, which were so thorough, he was prepared to enter Lafayette College, whence he graduated in 1903, when barely twenty-one years of age. Thereafter he took post-

Mary N. Fretz

graduate courses in mechanical engineering—for from his father, it had become apparent early in years, he had inherited an absorbing interest in things mechanical, and in science. Thus qualified, he spent some time at the actual work of an engineer, and succeeded notably in bridge and architectural engineering construction. The feeling for mechanics thus cultivated grew to his hand amazingly; he sought out a large field for his endeavor, and became connected with the Delaware & Lackawanna Railroad. Here, too, he met with decidedly favorable recognition; but, in the interest of health, he was forced to make a change, and to abandon what then appeared his life's work. He accepted appointment as assistant to Professor Peck, at Lafayette College. After five years with Professor Peck, who is famed as a geological savant, he was admitted to a full professorship, at Lehigh University, in January, 1928, and teaching geology and mineralogy, his career has become one of science and letters. Scientifically minded, painstaking, having inherited rare capacity for technical detail, Augustus H. Fretz is following in the footsteps of his father. Indefatigably he reads and studies the "Story of the Rocks," elaborating upon the text of nature. Embued with the depth and range of his concepts, classes grasp his interpretations and readily link the animate with the inanimate, through the genius of scholastic deduction made clear to the understanding of all. This art—for teaching such as his is art as well as profession—is only another instance of his inheritance. From birth surrounded by the spirit of real democracy as lived in the lives of his parents, the fruits of early training, ripened with experience and years, find appreciation in the attention which his classes give to the theme of geology. Almost to a man, members of his classes know him as "Harry." This, far from constituting familiarity, is indicative of the respect borne toward Augustus Henry Fretz, as a man, by his students, and their love for his kindly character and devotion to work. Hence is effected a coöperation and unity of purpose that results in the greatest of scientific and cultural advancement. He is a member of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers of the Lehigh Valley Section; secretary and treasurer of Williams Hall, Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

In religious life, Augustus Henry Fretz is a communicant of the Presbyterian church, of Doylestown. He retains affiliation with the college fraternity, Phi Gamma Delta. He is a member of the Northampton Country Club, the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution, and the Pennsylvania German Society. His mother's broad charity and noble works for the poor are much assisted by him, especially as he gives aid to the conduct of the Hospital for Old People. On the anniversary of his mother's birthday, he is never forgetful. He is a liberal patron of the arts, finding an honest admiration in the realism of nature.

Frequently it occurs in his classes of geology that unanswerable questions are put to him. Many of these questions have never been answered by science. It is characteristic of Augustus Henry Fretz that he remembers such queries, and in vacation time, at his own expense, travels over the United States to the best sources of information and research, personally to obtain knowledge for his students at first-hand.

OTTLEY, James Henry,

Editor and Publisher.

Such limited terms as publisher, editor, writer, capitalist and philanthropist serve as an index only to a man's work and achievements, and throw little or no light upon his personality, habits, characteristics, or the more intimate and human side of his nature. The latter desired end can not be gained by praise, but rather through the use of temporarily detached anecdotes or incidents.

When James Henry Ottley, the publisher of "McCall's Magazine" (one of the three magazines having the largest circulation in America), disposed of his controlling interest in that publication, he assigned the sum of $100,000 to his employees, dividing the money into fair shares in proportion to their salaries and the length of service they had rendered to him in the course of their connection with the magazine. His brief comment upon his action was summed up in the words: "My employees have been my helpers." The checks sent to his helpers were accompanied by a letter bearing his autographic signature. The letter follows, in part:

On the 11th day of February, I transferred all the interests which I had held for nineteen years in The McCall Company and retired from its management.

I appreciate the fidelity, thought and labor with which many of those long associated with me have contributed to the upbuilding of the splendid business of The McCall Company and I desire to give some expression to this feeling. I have, therefore, decided to distribute the sum of $100,000 among those who have been in the employ of the company continuously for the three years, or longer, previous to January 1, 1913, and who, in my judgment, especially deserve recognition of their loyalty, industry and endeavor.

I take great pleasure in enclosing herewith my check to your order with my compliments and with my best wishes for your health, happiness and prosperity. I hope that you will get as much pleasure and comfort out of this remittance as I do in making it.

James Henry Ottley was born in Phelps, Ontario County, New York, October 8, 1851, a son of Enoch and Frances Elizabeth (Henry) Ottley. He was a lineral descendant of William de Oteley, who in the time of Edward I (1307), was present at the siege of Carvalerock in Scotland, in the Guard of Prince Edward, being the fourth guard before the assault. The town of Otley, Yorkshire, England, was settled by the Ottleys. According to great historical authorities this place is the Othelai mentioned in the Domesday Book, meaning the field of Othe or Otho, a personal name in England in Saxon times which continued to be used after the Norman Conquest, 1066 A. D. It was one of the great Saxon parishes which later gave rise to many others, covered an area of eighty-one square miles, and with its manor was conferred on the Archbishop of York by King Athelstane in 925 A. D. The Manor House at the north end of the town still commands a vantage point and dominates the site of what used to be the ancient memorial mansion of Otley, used by the Archbishop of York. The church dedicated to St. Albans is a large building containing fine pieces of the sculptural art, notably the monument of the Fairfaxes, who became the founders of the Colony of Virginia.

John Oteley, son of William de Oteley, married Maud Banester Rolfe, and their son, William Oteley, married the daughter of Henaud, Lord of Morton. Richard Otley, son of William, married

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James H. Ottley

the daughter of Thomas Whord, Lord of Waford, and their son, George Otley, married Anne, daughter of Robert Corbet. Philip Otley of Otley, of Ellmere, son of George, married Anne Wiley, and their son, Thomas Otley, a merchant of Shrewsbury, was Bailiff of Shrewsbury 1439-43 and First Alderman of Shrewsbury, 1444. He purchased Pitchford in Shropshire in 1473 and died in 1487, leaving a son, William, who married Margaret, daughter of Sir Humphrey Blount, Knight, and their son, William, born 1469, was sheriff of County Salop, in 1500. He died in 1529.

William Otley married Margery Bruyn, and their son, Thomas, married Katherine, daughter of Sir Richard Corbet. William Otley, son of Thomas, married Margaret Leighton and died in 1543. Their son, Adam Otley, married Marie Maynwaring. He died in 1578. Richard Otley, son of Adam, married Katherine Mackworth, and their son, Thomas, married Mary Gifford. Sir Francis Ottley, Knight, born April 11, 1601, oldest son of Thomas, was knighted by Charles I, was governor of Shrewsbury, and died in 1649. He seems to have been the first of the family to spell his name with a double "t."

Sir Francis Ottley married Lady Lettice Ridgeway, daughter of Thomas Ridgeway, Earl of Londonderry. His son, Thomas Ottley, born January 30, 1650, married Elizabeth Baldwin. He died in 1695. Their children were: Thomas Ottley, baptized November 19, 1682, and Adam Ottley, who was sheriff of Salop in 1738 and 1752. Thomas married Bridget, daughter of Sir William Gresly, and their son, Thomas Ottley, born January 17, 1716, was sheriff of Salop in 1767, died in 1807, and was buried at Pitchford. He left an only son, William, of whom further.

William Ottley, great-grandfather of James Henry Ottley, was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1753. He married Deborah Brown, granddaughter of one of the Lord Mayors of London. He came to this country with his wife and two sons, William and Thomas, in 1805; and settled in Phelps, Ontario County, New York, at a time when the place was practically a wilderness. He died May 15, 1815, aged sixty-two years.

His son, Captain William Ottley, was born in Yorkshire, England, August 6, 1786, and died in Phelps, Ontario County, New York, July 12, 1857. He was married, December 12, 1809, to Lydia Peck, daughter of Darius Peck, a lineal descendant of William Peck, one of the original proprietors of New Haven, Connecticut, and one of the signers of the Fundamental Agreement, June 4, 1737. Captain Ottley was forceful, foresighted; a cultured man of wealth, who contributed liberally of his time and money to educational movements. He was active in the affairs of Madison University (now Colgate University), was one of the founders of the Rochester Theological Seminary, and was largely interested in the line of stages between Albany and Buffalo.

James Henry Ottley, on his maternal side was a descendant of the Hon. Edward Thurston, one of the first settlers of Rhode Island. His mother was the daughter of James Henry and Jemima MacDougall and granddaughter of Major Robert Rosbrough Henry, who was assistant surgeon under General Cochran and served on Washington's staff. Major Henry was graduated from Princeton in 1776. Mr. Ottley was descended from

Richard Warren, William White, John and Francis Cook of the "Mayflower;" also from Samuel Wilbore, Thomas Bradford, and Hon. William Cadman, who came somewhat later than the first voyage of the "Mayflower."

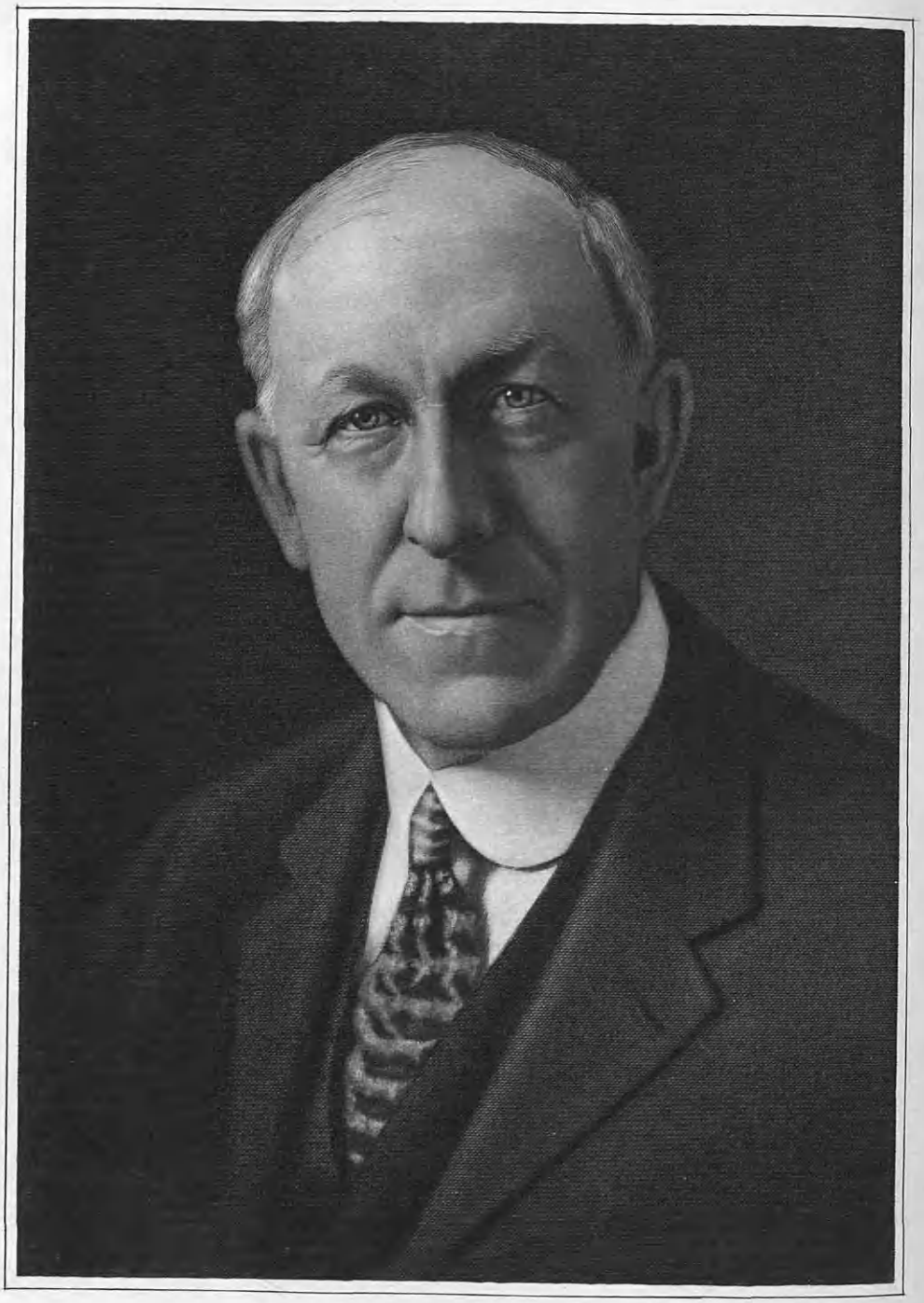
Mr. Ottley received his education in Canandaigua Academy, from where he was graduated at the age of eighteen. Having left home and accepted a position in a bank in Bloomington, Illinois, he remained there for a few years, after which he was employed in a similar capacity in Chicago, and St. Louis, and at last, in 1883, arrived in New York, where nine years later he acquired the ownership of the "McCall Magazine." The beginning of his career as a publisher was beset by most of the difficulties connected with the launching of a new enterprise and did not foreshadow the future phenomenal success of that publication.

When Mr. Ottley purchased the business in 1894, the company had nine employees; and when he retired there were 837 persons in his employ. Of this number 208 had been engaged in his service for three or more years. It was to this class especially that Mr. Ottley's bounty was extended. One employee received a check for $6,000, the others ranging downward according to length of service, the factory workers receiving larger gifts in proportion to their salaries than did the members of the executive staff.

Mr. Ottley's summer home, "Oakleigh," at Glen Cove, one of the show places of Long Island, is maintained and occupied by his wife and children. Mr. Ottley was a member of several national and patriotic societies, among them the Sons of the American Revolution and the Society of Mayflower Descendants.

On January 17, 1900, James Henry Ottley married Lucetta Banks Gilbert, a daughter of Edward Granger and Sarah Williams (Plum) Gilbert, of Troy, New York, like himself of ancient and distinguished Anglo-American lineage. Mrs. Ottley's paternal and maternal grandfathers, Uri Gilbert and Elias Plum, each served as mayor of Troy, New York; each was a leader in promoting the advancement and progress of the city; and both were foremost men in the civic, industrial and social life of Troy and Rensselaer County. Mrs. Ottley is descended from the Hon. Jonathan Gilbert, who came from Devonshire, England, in 1645, and settled at Hartford, Connecticut. Other distinguished ancestors of her family are: Robert Treat, governor of Connecticut; Tristram Coffin, who arrived in America in 1642 from Brixton, Devonshire, England, and was one of the earliest settlers of Nantucket and the first Chief Magistrate; Cornelius Melyn, who came to Manhattan in 1639, and served as Patroon of Staten Island from 1642 to 1659, and as president of the Council of Eight Men in New Netherlands, in 1644; and the Hon. John Ogden, who came to America in 1639 from Bradley Plains, England.

James Henry Ottley died in New York City, March 3, 1922, being survived by his widow and four children: 1. Martha Munn, born February 24, 1901; married, February 10, 1927, VanDevanter Crisp, son of the late Hon. William Benton and Mary (VanDevanter) Crisp. 2. James Henry, born April 22, 1903; married, April 30, 1928, Margaret Deeble, daughter of William Riley and Cora (Beggs) Deeble of Washington, District of Columbia. 3. Gilbert, born October 6, 1907. 4. Frances Elizabeth, born March 4, 1909.



Lew Shank

Through Mr. Ottley's death, American society and American business have lost a leading figure, a descendant of one of the oldest and most honored Anglo-Saxon families still extant—a fact well worthy of stress in this day of racial fusions and of conglomerate blood mixtures brought about by the chaotic condition of the so-called "American Melting Pot." Mr. Ottley, however, was thoroughly American in the patriotic sense; a sincere and loyal citizen of these United States—than which no greater tribute can be paid a man and an American. In "The Historic Register," by E. C. Hill, on page 182, is found an appreciation of James Henry Ottley which is so comprehensive in scope and such a true picture of the man and his characteristics, that it is herewith given inclusion to round out this biographical sketch:

To those who had the privilege of enjoying Mr. Ottley's friendship, his moral and intellectual equipment was clearly revealed. His fervid patriotism, his faith and constancy as a friend, his sympathy with the weak and humble, and his unstinted invective against meanness and hypocrisy stood out in bold relief. He not only exemplified but demanded fair play. He was a champion of openness and frankness and held in contempt evasion and indirection. He was tireless in the performance of duty. With him sacrifice was an obligation to be cheerfully and conscientiously discharged. The search for mere pleasure, except that which involved service to his fellow-men, had no part in his life, and indolence or self-indulgence was held by him as blameworthy. Ever a valiant defender of a cause or a friend unjustly assailed, a hard hitter, such were his magnanimity and sense of fairness that to be conscious of having been unjust to friend or foe pained him deeply. Mr. Ottley was high in resolve, intense in love of country, unswerving in duty, wise in counsel, and found his greatest pleasure and relaxation in public and private service.

SHANK, Samuel Lewis,

Actor, Public Official.

"He passed our way with a smile—a smile that lingers and beguiles us from our grief." There was sunshine in the smile of Lew Shank and sunshine in his great large heart. His was not the joviality of affectation — nor the expedient good humor of the man who wants something. Lew Shank loved his fellows genuinely and his memory remains enshrined on their hearts—for this man was more than a passing figure, more than a politician, more than any position he ever held. Rugged, honest, able, jolly Lew Shank left at his passing traditions that make his place secure in the minds of many generations.

Every life is the sum total of many contributions—we all arrive at our destinies by devious routes and in our person is the epitome of all that entered into our life — pathos, humor — failure — success. The individual is the embodiment of his experiences. So in presenting Lew Shank in this memorial, we will not designate him in any fixed capacity. He served as a furniture salesman, as an auctioneer, as a public officeholder, as an actor — yet each was but an element—a filament that developed the type — and without these varied experiences we would have had no Lew Shank. In reality he was a shrew philosopher, profound in many avenues of thought, an unselfish devotee to the public welfare—impersonal in his aspirations—scrupulously honest in his private and public life—an exemplary husband—and altogether one of the very eminent personages of his native State.

His stock was old American, with a dash of Pennsylvania Dutch. The father,

a pioneer of Indianapolis, was Samuel Shank, born in Indiana County, Pennsylvania, and in early life removed to Wayne County, Indiana. He later removed to Centerville, in this State, and here served as a hatter's apprentice in a hattery owned by the father of Oliver P. Morton, who later became the great war governor of this State. Samuel Shank served as a hatter for a number of years and after serving as constable of Milton purchased a farm near Fortville and in 1848 acquired by purchase a large tract of land near the site of Irvington—a suburb of Indianapolis. He established an early tavern on the south side of Washington Street near Pleasant Run, and here cared for and nursed many of the invalid soldiers of the Civil War. In 1868, he married Mrs. Minerva Hall, and to this marriage were born Carl and Lewis. His latter activities were in the realty business in 1872. The mother of Lew Shank, who passed away February 23, 1910, was the daughter of William and Christina Zornes, pioneers of Rush County. She received her education in the schools of that county, and on her removal to Indianapolis when she was twenty years of age was united in marriage with Lytle Hall. Mr. Hall passed away and in 1862 she married Samuel Shank. She was an untiring worker in the circles of Broadway Methodist Episcopal Church, and her entire residence in this city was spent in the neighborhoods of Ashland Avenue, Broadway and Bellefontaine Street.

Samuel Lewis Shank was born in Indianapolis, January 23, 1872, and received his early schooling in the Indianapolis schools including two years in high school, showing an especial aptitude for mathematics. In his very early manhood he served as a furniture salesman, and the transition from this experience to the vocation of auctioneer and as proprietor of a furniture storage house was easy and natural. It was perhaps as auctioneer that Lew Shank first became intimately known to thousands of Indianapolis citizens. Gifted with a droll humor—a faculty of ready quip — an unfailing humor — his appearance on the auctioneer's block brought a ready smile of anticipation on the faces of the buyers, and rarely were they disappointed, for Shank sales were usually feasts of humorous repartee, naive observations and infectious good humor. It was perhaps in this element that Lew Shank acquired his rich fund of human experience—and there were few who knew humanity better—or knew better the right appeal to the favor of an audience. It was in this element also that he first received the fine lessons of democracy and camaraderie — for an auctioneer's gathering is of ordinary citizens—men and women of plain ideals. So, years before Shank entered the political arena he was known and esteemed by thousands.

His first political aspiration was for the City Council. In this he was defeated and later, when but twenty-five years of age, was the successful candidate for the office of County Recorder of Marion County. The campaign for this office was unique in political annals. There was nothing cut and dried about Lew Shank, neither was there a conformity to political tradition in his office-seeking. The campaign was a Shank campaign—breezy, humorous, and stimulating. His auditors knew him, if not personally, then by reputation. They expected humorous political philosophy, and that his methods were humorous—sometimes convulsively so—did not in the least lose the

splendid fundamentals of political necessities which he so thoroughly understood and so graphically presented. His administration of this office was capable, efficient and economical. He had grown in the favor of his fellow-citizens—even the most exclusive—so much so that there was nothing suggestive of the ephemeral or the irrevocably humorous in the Shank personality. This growing esteem brought him to the fore as the favored political figure in the mayoralty campaign of 1908. The following year he was nominated and elected to the office of mayor by a huge majority. This was one of the most noted of the administrations of the city, for aside from the many civic problems of that period, there occurred the great flood of 1913, also the great street car strike. It was the humanitarian agencies extended under the direction of the mayor to flood victims—the hungry and homeless—that brought added love and veneration from the people. It was also this sympathetic note in his make-up that terminated his occupancy of the mayor's chair, for in the latter part of his terms occurred, first, the strike of street car workers, and then of the teamsters. Ever a champion of the downtrodden, he understood and sympathized with the problems besetting these workmen, and loath to respond to demands that he use the police in stern repressive measures, consistent with his own conscience, he resigned his office.

It was, too, during this term, that he first essayed the rôle of champion of low food costs, and incidentally this brought him into national prominence. Food was high, especially potatoes, and charges were rife against the middlemen—charges of market curtailment and food profiteering. He made trips throughout the Middle West, buying eggs, butter, potatoes, and other foodstuffs in quantities. These he shipped to Indianapolis and from the steps of the City Hall auctioned them to the housewives of the city. An example of this saving is shown in his passing on to the buyer, eggs at thirty cents per dozen, which in the ordinary channels were bringing forty-five cents a dozen. He was heralded throughout the nation as the David who slew the Goliath high prices. National publications featured him and from coast to coast he became known as the potato king of Indianapolis. Shortly before the end of his first term, through the persuasion of a friend, Henry Burton, a theatrical agent, he signed a contract to appear in vaudeville at the figure of $500 per week. His first appearance was in Kansas City. The act consisted of a moving picture, showing the process of an egg from the hen to the table, with all the ramifications of middlemen's profit. A talk descriptive of his fight on high prices was arranged, but on the opening night, for the first time, Shank suffered stage fright. The reason, soon solved, was that Lew could not, at least did not care to talk from formula. So, according to his own description, feeling the ground slipping from underneath and perspiring freely, he quickly discarded the arranged talk and gave the audience a genuine Shank heart-to-heart review of times and conditions. The act went over big and Lew was definitely committed for some time to the rôle of Thespian. His third week on tour placed him at the "Lyric," in his home town. During this week he broke all records for box-office business at this theatre, and this record stood until that theatre was remodeled to twice its capacity. For fourteen weeks he remained at "Hammer-

stein's," in New York, which was followed by a coast-to-coast tour. This career as a successful vaudevillian lasted for two years and again Shank returned to the political arena of his home city.

He dipped into politics in the activities of his faction and in 1917 announced himself as the "home-rule" candidate for mayor. A vigorous campaign ensued and for the first time in his aspiration for a major office he suffered defeat. The "home-rule" idea was sustained and again in 1921 was the tocsin cry for the Shank campaign for mayor. In the primaries he defeated Thomas Carr Howe, president of Butler College, and E. J. Robinson, a powerful politician. In the fall election he defeated B. M. Ralston, the Democratic candidate. In this campaign, Mr. Shank's first wife, Sarah Shank, served as political mentor to her husband, and although a Democrat, she gave active aid in the furtherance of his campaign. Here was intruded his favorite political guarantee, "Me and Sarah."

The words soon became a campaign slogan, and as a reward for her untiring efforts to his election he appointed her a member of the Board of Park Commissioners, in which she served until her death in February, 1924. This administration was one of the very best Indianapolis has ever enjoyed, and on his retirement at the end of four years he took with him the homage and esteem of his fellow-citizenry — poorer in purse than when he took office—richer in experience —vastly richer in the love of his fellows and their love for him. Many anecdotes are told of Shank while in office. His office was usually wide open to the public, devoid of the atmosphere of a sacred sanctum. As his own personality invited openness, so too there was an atmosphere of candor and frankness in the City Hall. Often, it is told, a closed conference would be interrupted by an appeal for some unfortunate to the mayor. And never were they in vain. On one occasion, it is said, a very important conference was being held behind closed doors. Word was sent to the mayor that a colored woman demanded an instant hearing. Lew responded and was told that a ton of coal was needed badly, so much so that she and her family were in danger of freezing to death. Lew provided the coal. While always champion of law enforcement, he never in his official duties became tyrannical or arbitrary. A story is told of a saloon-keeper during the wet days. He was arrested for Sunday liquor selling, but claimed that he was innocent as he was attending church. Shank informed him that he could do no further business until he produced a written statement from his pastor proving his story. The man secured the statement, was discharged from custody and is today, so it is said, a leading figure in one of the city's churches.

That he loved life is amply proven by his enjoyment of it. He had the happy faculty of seeing humor, even in the direst of his political tragedies, and ever living life to its keenest tempo he naturally loved sports, especially horse-racing. One of his favorite stories had to do with his half-ownership of a race horse. The same man who was interested in the other half also owned a half-interest with Shank in a cow. Lew sold his half interest in the cow to the other man, then bet another cow against it on the flip of a coin. Lew lost and he then traded his half interest in the horse for the two cows.

Frank M Breene

On his final retirement from politics much of his attention was given to his flourishing storage business, and also to the Chautauqua platform in which he was in general demand.

His second marriage was with Mrs. Evangeline Gilbert Findley. She was born in Kendallville, Indiana, daughter of Dr. Joseph Lorrain and Isabella (Chapman) Gilbert. The former was born in Columbianna County and she in Navarre, Ohio. The paternal ancestry was from Germany and settled in York County (now Adams County), Pennsylvania, in 1743. The Chapmans were Scotch-Irish, and first settled in Connecticut, and later in Indiana at Roanoke. George W. Chapman served in the State Legislature of Indiana and was an extensive landowner. Mrs. Shank is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution by right of descent from Colonel McFarland. The maternal grandmother was Hannah Paul McFarland, daughter of Abel McFarland. Mrs. Shank received her education at Oberlin College, and was united in marriage with James Hays Findley, a paper manufacturer. He passed away in York, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Shank is a member of the Propylaeum Club, Political Club, Woman's Department Club, is vice-president of the State Republican Club, and is prominent in the Second Presbyterian Church.

The acquisition of the beautiful Shank home at Golden Hill gave promise of a continuance in most beautiful surroundings of the happiness that each found in the other. They were ideal companions and this companionship was uninterrupted until the fateful evening when Lew Shank, bed stricken, lisped, "Hold my hand, Eva," and passed into the afterwhile.

BREENE, Frank M.,

Oil Magnate.

A leading factor in the development of the Mid-Continent oil field of the United States, Frank M. Breene was president of the Winona Oil Company, of Tulsa, Oklahoma, and of the Osage Oil and Gas Lessees' Association. A painstaking executive, he was loved and respected alike for his ability, honesty, and generosity, by the laborer, the driller, the contractor and the producer.

Frank M. Breene was born in Franklin, Venango County, Pennsylvania, May 29, 1871, brother to Harry, E. C., and W. J. Breene. He attended the local public schools and graduated from high school. As a youth his connection with the oil business began in Cygnet, Ohio, where he worked as a driller-hand. Growing expertness promoted him to the position of driller, then drilling contractor, and his keen interest in the industry caused him to drill "wildcat" wells in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and, in Canada, for gas. When oil in great quantities began gushing in Kansas, Mr. Breene found his way to Independence, and in association with his brothers, organized the Winona Oil Company, with headquarters at St. Louis. The shifting oil fields called him, in 1910, to Bartlesville, Oklahoma, and in 1917, to Tulsa. He became president and directing head of the company in 1914 and so remained until his death, which occurred in New York City, August 8, 1924, when large achievement still lay ahead of him.

Mr. Breene's most notable accomplishment for the oil industry was his part in the organization and direction of the Osage Oil & Gas Lessees' Association. He was elected first president of the associa-

tion when it began functioning in 1919, and was the only man ever to serve in that capacity. When the Foster lease with the Osage Nation expired, Mr. Breene took a prominent part in writing the new rules and regulations covering the leasing of Osage lands for oil and gas. His work in that connection met with the commendation of the Indians, as well as the Secretary of the Interior of the United States. He was chairman of the State Corporation Commission's shut-down committee in the Cushing pool days.

Aside from his petroleum interests, Mr. Breene was most concerned with his family and his fine fifteen-hundred-acre ranch at Ramona, north of Tulsa. There he had developed and maintained a herd of blooded cattle, and there he particularly enjoyed resting and the recreation which came to him from the game of golf. His beautiful home on Elwood Avenue was the scene of much quiet happiness and family harmony, where a warm hospitality welcomed the many friends of Mr. Breene and his wife and children. Keenly interested in progress, both of his adopted city and his State, he was generous in aiding every worthy cause and every project designed to promote the general welfare. He was a member of the Blue Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and a life-member of Akdar Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Tulsa. His religious affiliation was with the Presbyterian church.

Frank M. Breene married Mabel Gray, daughter of R. and Emma (Laughner) Gray, both natives of Pennsylvania. Her father was a pioneer in the Pennsylvania oil industry, having, as a youth of fourteen, driven a team for the oil producers, and later became an oil operator himself. He died in Independence, Kansas. Mrs. Breene survives her husband, as do their two children: Ghyneth May, wife of Kirol R. Holm, manager of the Winona Oil Company; and Maurice Francis, also engaged in the oil business and, with his brother-in-law, responsible for the extensive estate left by his father. All reside in Tulsa, Oklahoma.

An honest man lies here at rest
As e'er God with His image blest;
The friend of man, the friend of truth;
The friend of age, the guide of youth.
Few hearts like his with virtue warmed,
Few minds with knowledge so informed.

These words of the poet, Robert Burns, are peculiarly adapted to Mr. Breene, whose reputation for honesty was extraordinary. It is said by men who dealt with him in business that whenever the control of a business transaction was in his hands, he managed to do a little better than any contract or promise required. It was his constant objective that the other fellow should not only be satisfied with the settlement he got but surprised at the liberality of it. John H. Markham, Jr., friend of twenty-seven years' standing, said of him: "He was an admirable man, one of the hardest workers I have ever seen—a continual plodder whose success was due to hard work and not to any phenomenal luck." He alluded further to the big, warm heart of the man, which, with his sober temper, his home-loving habits, and his devotion to his family, made him a constant source of joy to that family.

CLARK, Michael Aloysius, S. J.

Clergyman and Educator.

In the present state of public opinion throughout the universe, unsettled as it was by the World War, the great need is

respect for authority, in the opinion of Rev. Michael Aloysius Clark, rector of the St. Francis Xavier Roman Catholic Church and president of the Xavier High School, No. 30 West Sixteenth Street, New York City. Rev. Clark has taken a determined stand against the destructive forces of Bolshevism and called on his parishioners to renew their faith in God as the supreme saving grace in all crises. His appeals to individual conscience have had considerable effect, inasmuch as his religious and educational work place him directly in touch with hundreds of people and indirectly with many thousands.

Michael Aloysius Clark was born March 6, 1882, at Newark, New Jersey, the son of Michael Clark, who died when the son was six weeks of age, and of Ann (Hanley) Clark. His great-grandfather, the original paternal American ancestor, a native of Navan, Ireland, settled near Rochester, New York, and it is from him that this line of Clarks, who have become representative citizens in their several communities, is descended. The passing of Michael Clark put additional responsibilities upon Mrs. Clark, who met them with a fortitude characteristic of the Irish race, and the boy made the most of his limited opportunities. He began his education at St. Peter's College, Jersey City, New Jersey, and continued at the Society of Jesus, Frederick, Maryland, where in 1906 he received the teacher's certificate. Then he studied at Poughkeepsie, New York, and returning to Maryland, graduated in 1909 at Woodstock College with the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts, specializing in theosophy, after which he taught classics at this institution for three years, and for two years at Fordham College, New York City. Having by this time made quite a reputation as a teacher, he was made headmaster of the Canisius High School at Buffalo, where for three years he had charge of some eight hundred pupils. His next promotion was to the presidency of the Xavier High School of the College of St. Francis Xavier, where he heads a faculty of fifty-five in scientific and classical courses (Latin, Greek, Spanish, etc.), with several hundred pupils in what is recognized as one of the leading Catholic institutions in New York City. At the same time he became the rector of St. Francis Xavier Church, also a highly important institution.

Rev. Clark was attending school at Woodstock College during the World War, and on account of his educational and religious work was exempted from military service, in addition to being considerably above the age. However, he rendered essential service by special assignment. He learned oratory and his ability as a debater has brought him gratifying prestige. He spends much time in a well-stocked library, and for recreation enjoys walking and music. He has taken a leading part in New York charity work, and has given liberally of his time and funds to the promotion of civic enterprises. His views on world unrest were recently quoted as follows by the New York "Times," in a report of his sermon at an 11 o'clock mass at the Church of St. Francis Xavier:

> There is great difficulty at the present time in impressing upon the minds of many such a thing as authority. Yet we need only turn to God, the Church and our conscience to find it. Like those who affiliate themselves with Socialistic doctrines, communism and Bolshevism, so are there many who today, in the matter of religion,

attach themselves to the outsiders. The latter have disputed the authority of God, which simply means overturning of proper authority by human reason gone absolutely mad.

Is there any need to question the presence of authority? Every one of us is under authority. That is God.

The true Catholic and Christian life consists not so much in knowing as it does in doing—in obeying Christ's commands. Why? Because the Catholic Church is infallible; the teachings of Christ cannot be questioned, for Christ was God and God is truth. Because the Catholic Church cares for all, it is ready to embrace all men, love all kinds, dispense its healing power to all.

From the records of the Xavier High School this statement of history, practices and aims of the institution is taken:

The College of St. Francis Xavier, conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus, and intended for day scholars only, was founded in October, 1847, and in January, 1861, was endowed by the Regents of the University of the State of New York with full collegiate powers and privileges.

The first Latin school in New York City was opened over two hundred years ago in 1683, by members of the English Province of the Society of Jesus. At that time, the city, which has since grown to such size and importance, consisted of a little collection of cabins, grouped about the old fort at Bowling Green. The pupils of the Jesuit Fathers' School were called to their classes by the ringing of the bell of the old Dutch Church in the fort. In 1809, a school was established on a new site on Fifth Avenue and Fiftieth Street, and was known as the New York Literary Institute. The present cathedral has been erected on the grounds of that institution.

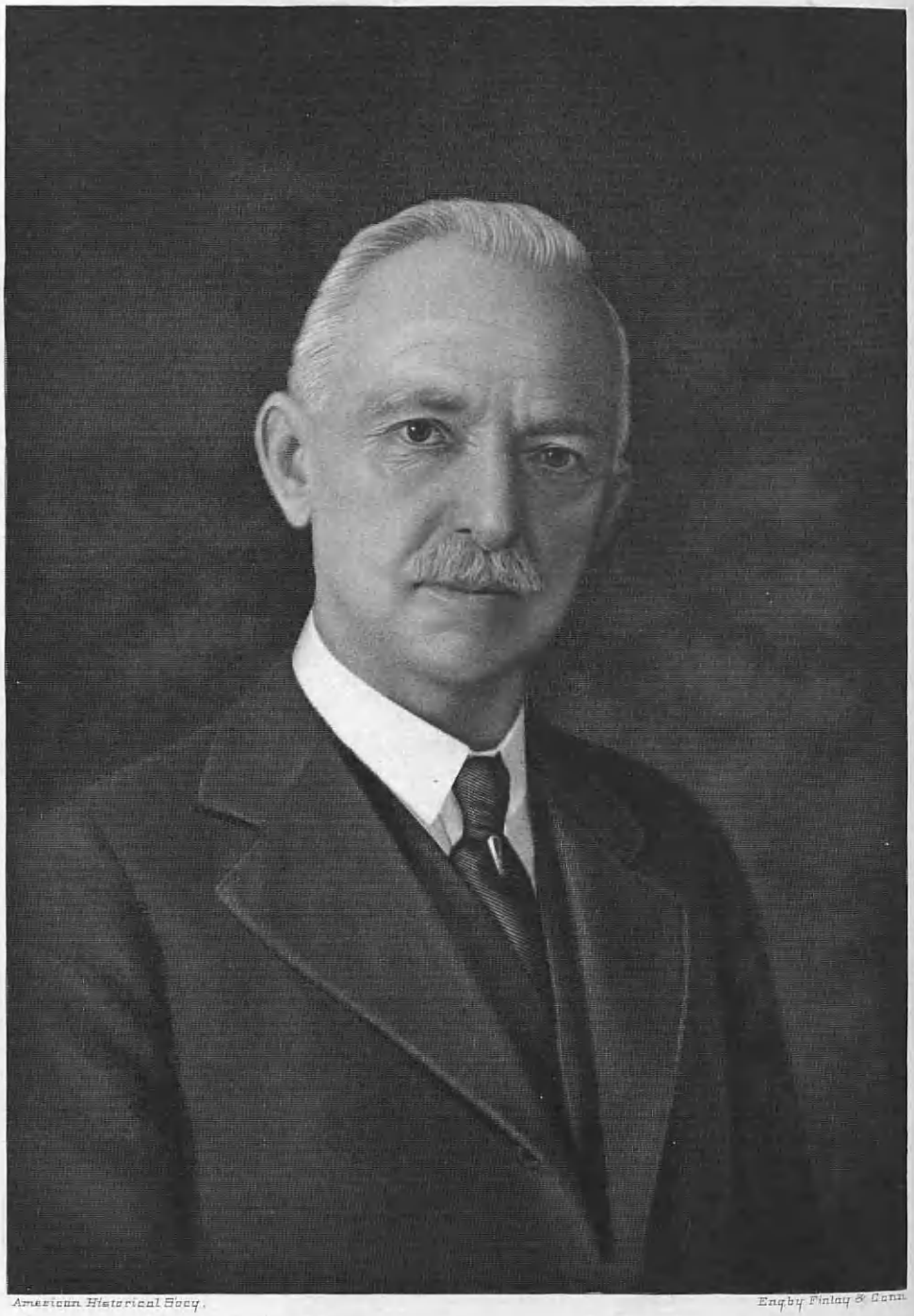
The New York Literary Institute was followed in 1847 by the School of the Holy Name of Jesus, in the basement of the church of that name near the corner of Walker and English streets. After the destruction of that church by fire, January 22, 1848, classes were conducted for a time in the basement of St. James' Church, on James Street. Later, a house was rented at No. 77 Third Avenue, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, while more spacious accommodations were in preparation on the present site in West Fifteenth Street.

When the students entered their new quarters in September, 1850, the present name of the College of St. Francis Xavier was adopted. The first annual commencement of the college was held at the end of the scholastic year, 1850-51. Until the year 1860, the members of the senior class of St. Francis Xavier's received their degrees from St. John's College, Fordham. In the year 1861, the college conferred its own degrees for the first time. Eleven hundred and fifty degrees have been conferred by the college since its establishment. Since September, 1912, only high school classes have been conducted at Sixteenth Street.

Xavier High School is an academic school for day students only, and is registered under the Regents of the University of the State of New York. Its purpose is to promote the intellectual, moral and physical development of those who are entrusted to its care. The school endeavors to give personal attention to each pupil, studying his individuality so that he may receive that particular attention which will best help his advancement.

The educational system in use at Xavier High School (substantially the same employed in two hundred and twenty-seven educational institutions conducted by the Society of Jesus in nearly all parts of the world) is guided by the principles set forth in the "Ratio Studiorum," a body of rules and suggestions outlined by the most prominent Jesuit educators, and attended up to the present with unfailing success. Truly psychological in its methods, and based upon the very nature of man's mental processes, it secures on the one hand that stability so essential to educational thoroughness, while on the other it is sufficiently elastic to make liberal allowances for the widely varying circumstances of time and place.

The Jesuit system does not share the delusion of those who seem to imagine that education, understood as an enriching and stimulating part of the intellectual facilities, has of itself a morally-elevating influence in human life. While conceding the effects of education in energizing and refining the student's imagination, taste, understanding and powers of observation, it has always held that knowledge and intellectual development, of themselves, have no moral efficacy. Re-



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ligion alone can purify the heart and guide and strengthen the will.

In its moral and religious training the school aims at building the conscience of its students for the right fulfillment of their civil, social and religious duties. There is insistence on the cultivation of the Christian virtues which operate for this fulfillment, and, as the only solid basis of virtue and morality, thorough instruction in the principles of religion forms an essential part of the system. Students of any denomination are admitted to the school. Non-Catholic students are not obliged to attend any of the religious exercises or studies.

Exact discipline is secured by persuasion and kindness. The school aims to exercise the same supervision over its students which dutiful parents would be expected to observe. Every effort is made to exclude from this supervision anything that is hard. The heads of the school endeavor to take a paternal interest in each one of the pupils. The relation of teachers to students is rather that of older brothers than that of taskmasters. Experience has shown that this constant, familiar, personal and kindly intercourse between professor and student has a wonderful influence on the formation of character. While the enforcement of discipline is mild, it is at the same time firm.

Physical training is secured by military drill, as well as by outdoor and indoor games and sports. The War Department details two army officers to instruct the students of the school in military tactics. Military training inculcates prompt obedience, respect for authority, a manly carriage and self-reliance. A boy is taught to obey and ultimately to command.

The equipment of the Military Department, consisting of rifles, belts, swords and ammunition for gallery practice, is supplied by the War Department, and students are given every encouragement to become proficient.

CONSTANTIN, Eugene Pierre,

Financier.

Possessed of a personality that impressed all with whom he came in contact with his dynamic force, alert to grasp the proffered opportunity, and farsighted in the realization of the possibilities of the future, the late Eugene Pierre Constantin was one of the prominent figures of the colorful Southwest. He was one of the men who aided in placing Oklahoma in its commanding position as one of the world's richest oil fields, and to his ability and energy are due many of the developments—particularly in the district around Tulsa—which have added so much to the wealth of the State.

Eugene Pierre Constantin was born September 16, 1862, in one of the prettiest spots of France, the little village of Cuvier in the Department of Jura, nestling at the foot of the chain of mountains that divides Switzerland from her Gallic neighbor. His education was obtained in the local schools of the community wherein he was born. In 1880 he decided to seek his fortune in the New World, so took ship for New Orleans. His first work was in the cane fields of Louisiana, but he soon left this employment and contracted to build barrels for storing sugar. He had his own small plant, himself assisting in the manufacturing process. During the off-season for sugar manufacturing, together with a few men, he gathered moss from cypress trees, cured it and marketed it. After a time, he accumulated a sizeable sum and, realizing that transportation facilities were far from efficient (this was before the railroad era in the extreme southern part of Louisiana), he contrived to build a small steamer, which he named the "Helene," for passenger service, capable of carrying small quantities of fast freight. This boat plied between Lockport and Donaldsonville, Louisiana. (He never hired as a hand on any steamboat, but took a position as understudy to the captain of the "Helene," collected the fares, and attended to the personal comfort of

its passengers.) His engaging personality soon won for him the most desired clientele on the Bayou Lafourche, and in a short period of time he had so far outstripped his competitors that it became necessary to add another boat to his line. This one was named the "Louisiana." It was far larger and more spacious and luxurious, being built particularly to fit the requirements of the wealthiest sugar planters and merchants along the Bayou. To this was added a string of boats used almost exclusively for freight. It was these last boats that played such an important part in distributing fuel oil and other petroleum products through the Louisiana Petroleum Company, a selling organization. He then entered the banking business at Lockport, Louisiana, in which he was also successful, but in 1909 he felt the urge to travel West, coming to Tulsa, where he engaged in the oil business. He was one of the pioneers in oil refining in the Tulsa district, being recognized as one of the largest independent operators in the Mid-Continent field. Since 1904, Mr. Constantin had made a special study of the oil business. Being at that time interested in a sugar refining plant, he found that one of the biggest problems of the industry was the question of fuel. He therefore organized the Louisiana Petroleum Company, for the purpose of transporting Beaumont crude oil for use in the refineries. Captain Constantin became more and more interested in the petroleum industry, and in 1908 he made his initial visit to the Tulsa fields. He leased a small refining plant across the river from Tulsa, with a capacity of one hundred barrels per day. His home, at that time, was in Louisiana, but in 1912 he decided to locate permanently in Oklahoma, so that year he brought his family to Tulsa. In 1919, the refinery, which had reached a capacity of twelve thousand barrels per day, was destroyed by fire, and Mr. Constantin organized the Export Oil Company, also becoming associated with the Chanute Refining Company, the Cushing Refining Company, the Imperial Refining Company, the Phoenix Refining Company, and the Indiahoma Refining Company. These companies were later merged and an enormous terminal was built at Avondale, Louisiana. Through his efforts this concern became the largest exporting company in the industry, surpassing the Gulf, Texas, Magnolia, Standard, Atlantic, and Sinclair. Mr. Constantin spent three years in Europe, being a well-known figure in all the capitals of the Continent, particularly in London and Paris.

Then Mr. Constantin decided to enter the production end of the business. He leased a tract near Eldorado, Arkansas, well situated geologically, and there drilled the first "wild-cat" well to produce oil in the entire State of Arkansas. This opened up one of the most prolific fields in America, and he sold a half interest in his holdings to the Standard Oil Company of Louisiana for two million dollars. He was heavily interested in the Devol refining plant, which had a capacity of ten thousand barrels per day, and in a number of other refineries throughout Oklahoma and Texas. For a year previous to his death, Mr. Constantin had practically given up active business excepting in an advisory capacity. Mr. Constantin was an active member of the Knights of Columbus, having been a member of that order since its inception. He was a member of the Tulsa Country Club, and worshipped at the Catholic church of his community.

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Eugene Pierre Constantin married (first), December 23, 1889, Alice Bourg, the daughter of Silvre and Emilie (Mire) Bourg. Mr. and Mrs. Constantin were the parents of twelve children, of whom seven survive: 1-2. Twin girls, born in 1891, both died in infancy. 3. Charles, born June 27, 1893, died December 13, 1893. 4. Eugene, Jr., born February 22, 1896, at Wichita Falls, Texas. 5. Jules, born June 21, 1897, at Wichita Falls, Texas. 6. Emelie, married Thomas Moore, of Tulsa. 7. Aline, married to Harold Delaney, of Tulsa. 8. Alice, born June 26, 1902, was killed by an automobile in Tulsa, April 1, 1913. 9. Charles J., of Tonkawa, born April 4, 1904. 10. Marie, born June 22, 1907. 11-12. Twins, a boy and a girl, Fernand and Lucille, born October 17, 1907, Fernand dying in infancy. All twelve of the children were born in the same room of the Lockport, Louisiana, home, which is still in the possession of the family. Mrs. Constantin died December 19, 1908, and Mr. Constantin was married (second), April 19, 1910, to her sister, Melodia Bourg, of Lockport, Louisiana.

On March 27, 1927, Mr. Constantin passed away at his residence, No. 1409 Boulder Avenue, Tulsa. His death was deeply and sincerely mourned by a large circle of business and social acquaintances, all of whom realized that they had lost a progressive citizen and a true friend.

HOOPINGARNER, Dwight Lowell,

Author, Business Executive.

Arms—Per fess: first on a mount of three peaks vert a hoopoe volant proper, second, barry of three sable, argent, gules. Helmet crowned.

Crest—The mount and hoopoe between two proboscides, the dexter per fess or and sable, the sinister gules and argent.

Mantling—Dexter sable and or; sinister gules and argent.

(Siebmacher: "Wappenbuch," Vol. V, part 7, p. 10, plate 11.)

Few business men less than thirty-five years of age can show a more gratifying record of achievement than Dwight Lowell Hoopingarner, of New York City, head of Dwight L. Hoopingarner & Associates, a nationally operating group which renders financing, realty, construction and development service in its entirety. Mr. Hoopingarner exhibited an unusual aptitude for business studies while in school; he graduated in two years from high school in Texas, while his classmates were requiring four years; he won college scholarships and graduated with highest honors as a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, and spoke as valedictorian of his class; he completed post-graduate studies in the East; and finally became an instructor in several institutions of learning before entering upon his more practical present activities, and calling to mind among his friends those delightful lines of Oliver Goldsmith:

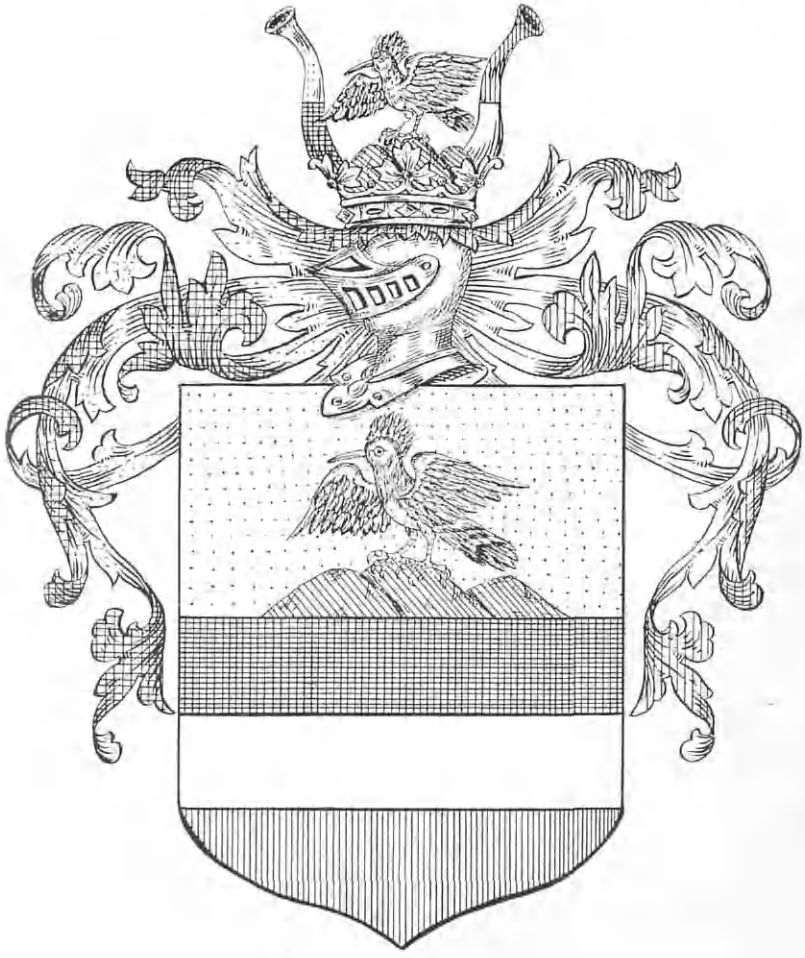
Still they gazed, and still the wonder grew,
That one small head could carry all he knew.

His keen judgment and adaptability to circumstances have enabled him to cut a straight path to the center of all questions at issue, and made him an extremely valuable adjunct in the service of the United States during the World War. He has made a special study of the disputes between labor and capital, and his penetrative faculties have been brought to bear very effectively in the authorship of numerous pamphlets and tracts tending to improve conditions in this perpetual struggle. As counsel on commercial, industrial and public relations he has

brought in the third party—the consuming citizen—in a most enlightening and helpful way. In his capacity as director of employment facilities and an expert on personnel problems, he has rendered most valuable service and earned the name of one of the best men of any age in his particular line of activity.

Dwight Lowell Hoopingarner was born October 8, 1893, at Lincoln, Nebraska, the son of Noah Leander and Dora Emma (Stallsmith) Hoopingarner, both of whom have survived to see and enjoy the accomplishments of such a gifted son. He attended grammar schools in Missouri and Oklahoma, and graduated from the high school at Port Lavaca, Texas, with scholarships to the University of Texas at Austin and Southwestern University at Georgetown in the same State. He was awarded the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts at the University of Texas, and took additional graduate work at that institution and also at the Carnegie Institute of Technology at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. At the University of Texas he was president of his class, president of the Phi Delta Kappa professional fraternity and a member of the student council. He was awarded graduate fellowships at Carnegie Tech and Columbia University, the latter in New York City. By this time his scholarship activities had carried his name far afield, and in 1919 he was complimented with a call to the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration at Cambridge, and became an instructor there; at other times he taught at the Summer School of Columbia University and at the University of Texas, and on occasion delivered special lectures at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, and at other colleges. For a number of years before organizing his own commercial concern he engaged in a nation-wide service as counsel to firms and individuals on commercial, industrial and public relations. This experience, so diversified in problems involved, showed clearly Mr. Hoopingarner's versatility; it included also the administration of organizations composed of employees, employers, and the public joined together in a coöperative body to promote the interests of all. It has particularly embraced the promotion of cordial relations between employers and workers, but has extended over the various phases of the entire field of labor and public relations. In this connection he served some time as director of the New York Building Congress, an organization which serves the municipality as the American Construction Council (of which he is the executive head) serves the Nation. During the World War he performed essential service and received the warm thanks of a grateful Government. His particular World War duty was performed as head of the Employment Management Branch of the Emergency Fleet Corporation at Washington, which had charge of the Government's work on organization and personnel of labor departments of more than 170 shipyards throughout the country, affecting in excess of 350,000 workers. Previous experience of this type of work had been gained as director of employment and education of the National Bank of Commerce in New York. Recognizing his pronouncements as authoritative, the Emergency Fleet Corporation published in 1918, while the World War was still raging, his treatise, "Labor Loss in Terms of Cost and Production Hours," and gave it a wide circulation.

The efficient World War service of Mr.



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Hoopingarner, taken with his previous employments, had brought him prominently to the attention of industrial and commercial leaders, and he was made executive director of the American Construction Council, formed in 1922 under the leadership of Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover and Franklin D. Roosevelt, for the purpose of dealing with the economic problems common to the entire construction industry and affecting the national prosperity, with emphasis on public relations, and embracing all elements of the construction industry, from investment and manufacturing to design, management and labor, and including the public as a necessary corollary. In 1919 he served as personal adviser of Thomas L. Chadbourne, widely-known New York lawyer and chairman of the General Steering Committee during President Wilson's first labor conference. From March, 1922, to April, 1923, he was executive manager of the Building Trades Employers' Association of Cleveland, Ohio; this organization embraces thirty member associations, with a total individual membership of some six hundred men, dealing with some 25,000 union workers, and it handles general economic, labor and allied policies of the industry in that city; as head of it, we may parenthetically remark, Mr. Hoopingarner reorganized it and made it a more vital force in the community. His executive duties have also included the adjustment of major labor disputes in basic industries throughout the country; negotiation of trade agreements; the introduction of plans for coöperative management; supervision of strike situations as a representative of employers; conduct of arbitration proceedings; administration of joint relations on labor matters for employers' associations; general surveys of labor needs; and attention to the interests of the public in disputes between capital and labor.

In 1925, Mr. Hoopingarner became the author of "Labor Relations in Industry," published by the A. W. Shaw Company; in 1926 he contributed to the "Americana Annual," and in 1927 appeared his "Management of Labor," also from the Shaw press. Extracts from a monograph he wrote for the Harvard "Business Review" for April, 1926, entitled "Some Practical Aspects of the Voluntary Arbitration of Labor Disputes," contain a fair statement of his philosophy of such matters:

> There are probably few people who do not intellectually agree to the principles of voluntary and impartial arbitration of labor disputes when such disputes can not otherwise be settled readily and peacefully. The principle of fair arbitration by common consent is certainly well conceived and lies at the very foundation of constructive and present-day developments in the adjudication of disputes of various kinds in modern society.
>
> Why, then, does this intellectual agreement on arbitration so often break down in actual practice in the adjustment of labor disputes? Is it another case of an unanalyzed theory that sounds good and sometimes works, but which is too far divorced from the cold actualities of real life for customary use? The problem obviously resolves itself into the question—is it possible to get impartial arbitration of labor disputes, and after it has been obtained, can it be put into effect?
>
> The first step is to get an agreement to arbitrate; but assuming the parties to the dispute have expressed a willingness to arbitrate, a number of things may happen. It is axiomatic that a dispute that is to go to arbitration does so because the disputants who are or have been dealing with each other directly or through their representatives can not agree. Not infrequently this disagreement lies in the failure of the contending parties to agree on the issue itself. This is a very significant fact. In it is sometimes found a "stalking-horse" of great display qualities. One or both sides, knowing

the situation, may with a splendid gesture proffer arbitration of any or all points that may arise, thus appearing to be ultra-eager and sincere in their endeavor to reach a settlement when they know inwardly that such a proposal by its all-encompassing nature would throw into the jack-pot issues already considered settled, perhaps after years of struggle or negotiation, and which the other side could ill afford and will not permit to be brought into question again. The side that makes such an "offer" usually gets the "jump" on the other, for this "stalking-horse" of snow-white appearance makes a strong and ready appeal to the sympathy of the unsuspecting public!

The proffer of arbitration is not of itself an emblem of sincerity; likewise, its rejection is not of itself an expression of insincerity. It is just as much an evidence of bad faith to endeavor to transcend the real issue as it is to exclude or restrict the issue. Unless the public knows the detailed and real facts in the case, it is not in a position to judge one way or the other of motives, to say nothing of what a fair settlement would be. The confusion arising out of uncertain issues may, of course, be reduced and sometimes avoided by carefully defining and placing in writing beforehand, and prior to the start of a particular dispute what the arbitrable issues shall be for any dispute during the life of the agreement. This is not always easy. It is sometimes impossible to reduce to prior written agreement, either through inability to anticipate all contingencies or because of inability to agree on what the issue shall be. It is also only fair to emphasize the fact that this play for psychological advantage based upon a confusion of the issue is by no means always present. Sometimes, also, the defining of the issue or issues is left entirely, or within the limits of certain instructions, to the arbitrator. Unfortunately, however, arbitrators so empowered have in some cases of major public importance apparently obscured the real issues and brought about great confusion, a contingency always present under such a procedure.

The second step is to get an arbitrator. Whether the issue is clear and jointly agreed upon beforehand, or whether it is left for the arbitrator to decide, the disputants must agree upon an arbitrator. Unless there is a standing arbitrator or tribunal already set up and fully empowered to act, the disputants must select and agree upon some specific person for the specific case. The question is now how to select on impartial arbitrator. At this stage many interesting things can happen or not happen. Each side proposes names from which a selection is to be made jointly. . . . Here enter such factors as race and religion, participation or non-participation in the industry involved, business or professional pursuits, academic or practical viewpoint, judicial or non-judicial temperament, knowledge or lack of knowledge of the industry, liberal or conservative nature, and soundness or uncertainty of judgment. . . .

The third step is to secure a fair arbitration hearing and decision. . . . It seems reasonably well established throughout industry that arbitration will work when there is good will, and that it will not work where there is not good will, and that therefore, the rightful interest of the public, aside from that of the parties immediately at dispute, can normally be protected only when there is good will. . . .

The query logically arises here as to what is the future of arbitration in settling labor disputes. The writer personally does not wish to make any prophecy on this point, but there are concrete evidences that cooperative control and joint relations on the basis of common conference are coming to be more and more recognized as the most successful methods, and coming to play a greater and greater part in arbitration itself, when it is resorted to as the outward method of adjustment. . . .

One of Mr. Hoopingarner's monographs thus describes in part the character and aims of the American Construction Council:

The American Construction Council is a non-profit-making body embracing nationally all the component parts of the construction industry and the public. . . . Every interest in construction is represented in it—from investors, manufacturers and distributors, transportation agencies, realtors, architects, engineers, surety constructors, labor and public officials actually engaged in construction opera-

tions, to the allied industries of production, distribution and commerce that feed construction and in turn are fed by it.

It is thus seen that the American Construction Council is not a trade association or just another association but, as its name implies, is a council, impartial in nature and all-inclusive in scope. It is working not only for the construction industry, but for the public of the United States in order to have them understand construction, appreciate their mutual problems affecting it, and make for the general welfare and progress of the country. Its purpose is to handle basic problems common to the industry as a whole and affecting the national prosperity, and to provide a practicable way in which the interests of the public and of this great industry itself can be furthered for mutual benefit.

Although assuming responsibility for public service of the highest importance, it is not even by implication a quasi-government undertaking. Conversely, although private in organization and personnel, it is not calculated for private profit except as such profit may be measured in terms of economies effected and automatically distributed to every construction interest and the public.

It is the first attempt of a great American industry to unite all its elements, with the industry's relation to the public always dominant and the public itself actively participating in these endeavors, with untold benefits to the industry in return. . . .

The American Construction Council can perhaps be best pictured as a great educational and publicity force for the industry as a whole in reaching the public with regard to its problems. Its efforts along these lines are not confined merely to particular problems, such as better building, reduction of construction peaks and depressions, better highways, commercial arbitration and the like, important as they are; but they center with these particular problems in the foreground toward the development of the real concept of construction in the mind of the public. Certain research functions naturally accompany this program of education.

The Council has saved the country literally millions and millions of dollars annually by giving out sound, impartial and constructive analyses of basic construction conditions.

At the convention of the American Construction Council at Chicago late in November, 1925, Secretary of Commerce Hoover telegraphed:

The problems before the American Construction Council are of immense public importance.

Harry A. Wheeler, president of the Union Trust Company of Chicago, former President of the United States Chamber of Commerce, and a vice-president of the American Construction Council, said in part in an address before the delegates:

This organization has a real part to play in developing an intelligent public opinion of what this great industry means to the people in raising the standards of living, and to the nation as creator of wealth-producing resources. The construction industry, if wise, will choose a medium through which to speak to the people. If properly supported, this Council can become the spokesman.

N. Max Dunning, Chicago architect, recently elected vice-chairman of the Council's General Committee on Better Building, said:

There is no body of men who realize the importance of what is being attempted by the American Construction Council better than the Architects, and certainly no body of men who will lend their assistance more wholeheartedly.

Dudley F. Holtman, construction engineer, National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, of Washington, District of Columbia, declared:

The sacrifice of time and energy which the members of this industry are unselfishly devoting to the cause of better building deserves to be repaid by a universal appreciation by the people of America of the high ideals and the constructive purposes of those who are associated in the activities of the American Construction Council.

Franklin D. Roosevelt, president of the Council since its organization, Democratic party leader and former assistant Secretary of the Navy, said:

The lack of clear understanding by the public of the construction industry as an industry is the basis of many of its difficulties. . . . The problems that you are to consider are second to none in their importance to the permanent prosperity of the country. . . . I should therefore like to picture to you the Council as a great educational and publicity force for the industry as a whole in reaching the public with regard to its problems.

W. C. Clark, economist of the S. W. Straus & Company concern, at New York City, asserted:

All of the interests in the building industry have to be coördinated, and made to coöperate as closely and as effectively as possible if wise and sound results are to be secured. This is the main reason why coöperation through the American Construction Council or other organization is more fundamental in the building industry than anywhere else, and I am sure that I simply voice the opinion of all investment bankers interested in this field at all, in the hope that you may go forth to accomplish the result which you have in mind.

E. J. Russell, St. Louis architect and chairman of the Council's Regional Committee for the St. Louis Federal Reserve Banking District, said:

The Council has done splendid work. I believe it is going along in the right track. It has been through the formative period. But the time has come, it seems to me, for us to put our shoulders to the wheel and push it vigorously, so that we might get the full benefit of such an organization. . . . It does not make any difference whether we are architects or organized labor or manufacturers or anything else, we could, with profit to ourselves, so constitute this organization as to make it the most valuable one in the United States.

Thus we see Mr. Hoopingarner identified and associated with not only some of the largest concerns in the United States, but with outstanding leaders in all lines of constructive endeavor, and at his age holding prominent place with them, an augury of much greater achievements in the many years that lie ahead. Mr. Hoopingarner's business code was quoted by L. K. Comstock in an address at Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, November 12, 1925, as follows:

The status of the industrial world has been described by Hoopingarner as follows:

1. Industrial society today is extremely complex and highly organized.

2. The interdependence of individuals and of peoples throughout the world in securing the goods desired has become increasingly close.

3. The demand for greater production is becoming universal.

4. The productive units of society have become massed in order to meet the ever-increasing demands of society itself.

5. There is a high degree of specialization and standardization of the materials, processes and agents of production.

6. The present industrial order is a highly commercialized one.

7. The present industrial order is a highly competitive one.

8. The present industrial order is a highly capitalized one.

9. Absentee ownership and control of industry has grown with the ever-expanding and increasingly-complex system of conducting industry.

10. The lack of proprietary interest among the masses of workers is a matter of the greatest significance.

11. There is a notable division of the active parties in industry into the two great groups of employers and employed.

Continuing his address Mr. Comstock said in part:

The signs multiply that the competition of capital with capital is decreasing. Note the consolidation of banks in recent years; the consolidations of industrial enterprises and public utilities, and the impending consolida-

tion of railroads. The signs multiply also that the competition of labor with labor is decreasing. Note the beginnings of a hostile attitude on the part of organized labor toward jurisdictional disputes. Hand in hand with these signs of decreased competition within the domains of capital and labor there has sprung up a competition of labor with capital in the realm of banking and insurance. In proportion as this competition becomes effective it ought to have good results because it will have a tendency to curb radicalism in labor and to cultivate a better understanding on the part of labor of the problems involved in conserving capital,—another expression for stored-up reserve labor.

The road to any general change of front in the economic world is beset with the greatest difficulties because men's minds, taken in the mass, are lethargic and prone to look upon changes as revolution instead of evolution. There are many faint of heart in all societies and these are easily discouraged when the object of their desire seems a long way off, or when their cherished dreams seem dissipated and lost in fog. Reflection constantly sets up ideal standards by which current codes of conduct are judged and corrected. It is clear that ideals of life, even when sincerely entertained, are not always possible of immediate fulfillment. Theory tends constantly to outrun practice, since human reflection tends to set up goals in advance of its achievement. For many individuals anxious to attain immediate self-enhancement, the current codes are not criticized at all, but are taken for granted, as inevitable and irrefragible bases of operation. But things have a way of going on and on regardless of the individual. Years ago Carlyle wrote: "This that they call the organization of labor is the universal vital problem of the world."

How can employers and employees be brought to see that reasoning processes in the settlement of disputes are more advantageous to all concerned than fisticuffs, broken heads, indictments and jails, to say nothing of loss of production, profits and wages? The cave man knew no law except the law of the bludgeon, but the cave man and his law of force has about disappeared, or at least is on the way. Thirty years ago the union leader was a good deal of a cave man, and so was the employer, but the employer usually had some statute law behind him, whereas the union man was working out his salvation true to human form by the use of force because statute law enacted for his protection was not yet. Throughout history the enactment of law has meant the crystallization of the common thought of the day, and whenever statute law runs ahead of or counter to the common thought, a painful human experience results; as, for instance, the Prohibition law; and whenever statute law lags behind the common thought, an equally painful experience results: as, for instance, the Child Labor Law.

And so I look upon the labor movement in the large as a protest or revolt against a social order growing more and more archaic. With the growth day by day, little by little, of the idea of Democracy must go the enlargement of labor's sphere of activity, the increase in society's respect for manual labor and the growth of the knowledge which the laboring man must have to fit himself for his new position and responsibilities. . . . .

The following brief comments on Mr. Hoopingarner's book, "Labor Relations in Industry," give a fair idea of the acclaim with which that work was received:

"Labor Relations in Industry" is a very valuable addition to the literature of industrial relations, and a most admirable piece of work. The treatment of the subject gives evidence of the author's experience and observation as an active and practical executive in the administration of labor relations. This excellent book will unquestionably prove to be very valuable as a reference and guide, and as a man actively engaged in this field I desire to congratulate the author. I may also add that representatives of organized labor have highly commended his fair and impartial handling of a difficult subject.—W. P. Carroll, Executive Manager, Building Trades Employers' Association, Cleveland, Ohio.

This is by far the most important book on industrial relations that has come to our attention. While it is comprehensive in its treatment of the subject, almost every conceivable angle and phase of industrial relations being discussed, at the same time it is specific and

concrete and does not cover the subject with a thin veneer of vague generalities. Perhaps the best thing that can be said of the book is that it has a high degree of readability; it is unusually well written and easy to read. This is highly important because if there is one thing above another that the world needs at the present time, it is a thorough understanding of the fundamentals of economics on the part of business men and the great mass of our people. Up to the present time economics has been quite properly known as "the dismal science." —Leighton's Magazine, March, 1926.

For the business executive and the budding executive, "Labor Relations in Industry" is a book with an exceedingly interesting topic. It has, moreover, an author whose experience makes him an authority on the subject. Unless it be the coal industry, no business is more subject to strikes and other disturbances than the construction business. As an executive of the American Construction Council and director of the New York Building Congress, Mr. Hoopingarner has had an unparalleled opportunity to observe labor disputes and to learn the point of view of employer and employee. Mr. Hoopingarner has embodied the results of his observations and experiences in a most comprehensive book. . . . As a reference work, as a storehouse of suggestions for the executive, the book has a place in any complete business library.—Harvard Business School Alumni Bulletin, December 10, 1925.

A clear exposition of the primary values affecting humanity in industry. The author deals in terms of knowledge rather than conjecture, and his discussion of the psychology of the worker affords an excellent background for solving the problems of control of labor relations.—Chicago "Journal of Commerce."

The further I read in "Labor Relations in Industry," the better I like it. Your book deserves to be studied by thoughtful executives and law-makers. It will be widely used as a university text book in courses on labor. You have my hearty congratulations.—W. V. Bingham, Director of the Personnel Research Federation, New York, N. Y.

One note sounded out by the author, who has dipped deeply into the psychology of this subject, is that "industry must readjust itself so as to permit the normal expression of human traits if it is to prosper permanently," and that it can act thus "with full protection to the legitimate interests of all parties." . . . Another point made is that industry has a large function to perform in education, and that in performance of this duty "it must look not only for technical efficiency, but also towards the development of responsibility on the part of the workers." As to wages, he suggests that "properly rewarded individual effort in conjunction with a bona fide and fairly-determined system of profit sharing would seem to be both feasible and expedient in arriving at a reasonable solution of the problem of the division of earnings in industry." . . . In his chapter on Immigration Mr. Hoopingarner advises against the taking in of more aliens than can be assimilated; in that devoted to international relations he looks forward to "the beginning of a new era for workers throughout the world."—Boston "Evening Transcript," November 21, 1925.

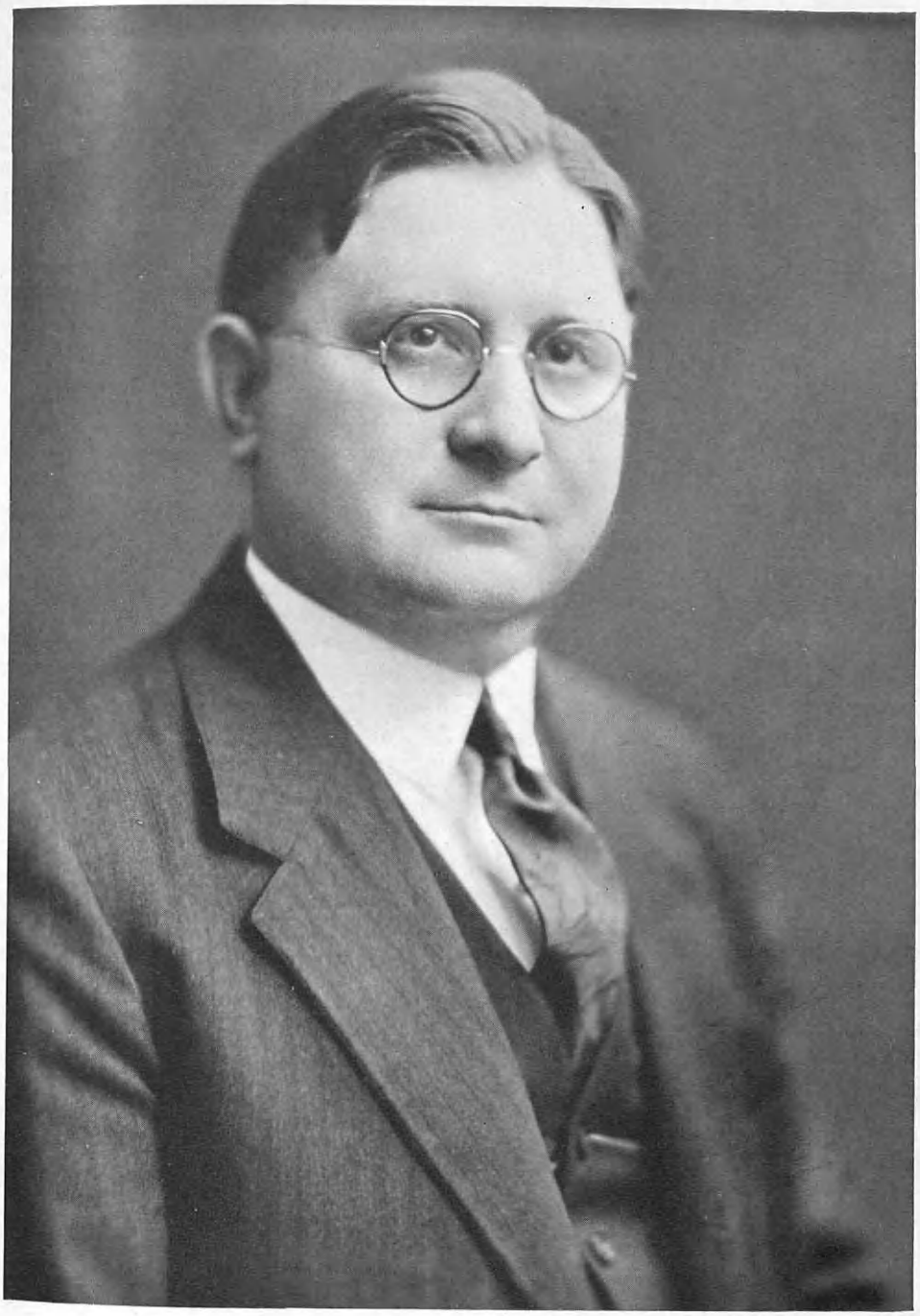
No student of economics and the labor problem should overlook this book. Mr. Hoopingarner handles the subject sympathetically. He sees the human element in the worker. He is not the efficiency man only. His approach to the whole field is that of liberal impartiality. His study gives to the workers' side its place in the sun. The employers' side and the public's side find their place in the study too. . . . Mr. Hoopingarner did a good job, and we have no hesitancy in recommending his work to those who want to know more about the labor and industrial problems of our day.—"The Advance" (New York City), December 3, 1926.

"Labor Relations in Industry" has already had quite an influence on the movement toward progressive reforms, and it is cause for mutual gratification that the public anticipates another such delectable morsel from Mr. Hoopingarner's gifted pen.

HOOPINGARNER, Professor Newman Leander,

Business Psychologist.

America with its vast financial, com-



Newman L. Hoopingarner

mercial and industrial network, has progressed further than any contemporary nation in the mechanisms of business. With the turn of the century came greater stability than had been known to our people erstwhile. Prosperity—not then the key word of national economic condition as it is now—had begun, unheralded, to assist in the mighty industrial program which has erected the modern commercial skyscraper, which is as uniquely American as is the skyscraper in fact. Where young men had gone to college purely for the classics, letters, general culture, or training in one of the professions, they began to seek instruction to fit them for a niche in the world of business. There grew up almost overnight a popular demand for such instruction; the demand, first from students' thoughtful fathers; second, from executives requiring men of able footing. Business colleges of a sudden became make-shift solutions of the problem. But their excellence was, because of low standards for entrance, etc., on an humble plane. Recognized colleges, however, began to install elementary courses in bookkeeping, and these gave worthy if limited instruction. But the demand increased in volume. Colleges installed more comprehensive courses, courses of theory and practice, and it came about that even the most conservative and substantial institutions in the United States took a leading part in developing a science of business administration. For example, Harvard, seat of the classics and professions, became noted for its business training, its graduates in commerce justifying the curriculum. In the very center of America's huge business, New York University's School of Commerce, situated in New York City, at Washington Square, began training men rather quietly for business posts; and these men, in due course, assumed important positions in Wall Street and elsewhere. The prestige of the school grew, has continued to grow, and it is today unexcelled, perhaps, by any similar institution. New York University's School of Commerce is today known throughout the length and breadth of the country. Its professors are authorities, original discoverers. One who has contributed materially and in distinguished manner and degree to its plane of excellence, as well as to the general commercial advancement of the nation, is Professor Newman Leander Hoopingarner, writer, lecturer, original thinker. Professor Hoopingarner's chief work in the School of Commerce has been in the development of business psychology—training designed to prepare the student for more effective dealing with people as contrasted with the mechanisms of business *per se*. In addition to business psychology, he deals with personality development and management. He is director of the Bureau of Business Guidance, specialist in the development of sales organizations, and formerly held the post of field representative, Bureau of Personnel Research, Carnegie Institute of Technology. Herewith is presented a curtailed record of his career, taking up, first, his birth and training; second, his teaching and business experience; third, consideration of his principal work in applied psychology and reasoning, and variously, allied phases entering into a replete and useful life.

Native of Nebraska, Professor Hoopingarner was born in the beautiful little community of University Place, not far from Lincoln, capital of the State. The date of birth was May 1, 1891; his father,

a minister (University Place is a strong Methodist center, the seat of Wesleyan University), is Noah Leander Hoopingarner, who was born at Dayton, Ohio, August 21, 1859, and his mother's maiden name was Dora Emma Stallsmith. The environment of his childhood and youth was one of active intellectual interest, and he early gave evidence of a mind more gifted than is the average. At Port Lavaca, Calhoun County, Texas, he attended high school, completing the four years' course in two, and taking scholastic honors, with diploma in 1909. In the fall of that year he matriculated in the University of Texas, and in 1913 took the degree of Bachelor of Arts. While in college, although working his way through, his activities were many; he was president of the senior class; junior class orator; member of the students' council and students' assembly; member of the board of trustees of the University Co-operative Society; for three years assisted in the office of the registrar, and one year assistant to the director of the extension department. As graduate student he attended the University of Texas from 1913 until 1915. He was awarded the teacher's life diploma in 1914, honored with the secretaryship of Phi Delta Kappa, and awarded the degree of Master of Arts in 1915, at the age of twenty-four years. In his work for the advanced degree, Professor Hoopingarner specialized in education, psychology and economics, doing also extensive work in zoölogy and further work toward the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Business Administration was likewise then, as since, a forte. His master's thesis is entitled: "An Interpretation of Group Activity in Relation to Education, With Special Reference to the School." During the summer of 1917 he studied at Columbia University, New York City, and, further, studied in the Carnegie Institute of Technology, 1917-18, specializing in psychology, personnel and business administration. His connection with New York University began in June, 1922, and has continued since.

Professor Hoopingarner had his initial experience as teacher at Texas University, 1913-15, when he served as tutor in psychology of education and assistant in the child welfare division of the extension department. In the summer of 1914, at Southwest Texas State Normal School, he served as instructor in psychology, history of education and school management. From April, 1915, to June, 1917, he was manager of educational exhibits and lecturer on school improvement, in the University of Texas Extension Department. Professor Hoopingarner spent five years connected with the Department of Extension, University of Texas, and during that period his activities included: Visiting banks and farmers for the collection of data for a survey conducted by the Rural Credit Commission of the United States Department of Agriculture, in 1914 and 1915; serving as a member of a psychological investigation committee to the State Juvenile Training School of Texas, making a social survey of the institution; promoting farmers' institutes; lecturing to teachers' institutes; assisting in the organization of interscholastic leagues; inspecting and testing school heating and ventilating plants; making educational, social and economic surveys; developing visual instruction through lantern slides and motion pictures; visiting the World's Fair, in San Francisco, California, and San Diego, 1915, to study educational exhibit methods, etc.; and preparing and conducting educational and

health exhibits throughout the State of Texas. His earlier experiences included diverse occupations, such as that of rural mail carrier for one summer, special Texas examiner of the State Board of Examiners, farmer in operation of a two-hundred-and-forty-acre tract prior to entering secondary school, real estate, and insurance.

Thus did Professor Hoopingarner acquire a broad first experience as teacher and an understanding of human problems, leading up to June, 1917, when he first came to New York City to become more closely identified with business problems. Since that time he has specialized in the application of psychology to business. He spent two months making studies of methods of employment and training used in and about New York City, as major research assistant, Bureau of Salesmanship Research, Carnegie Institute of Technology. In thirty firms of national scope he studied methods of employee-selection, placement, training and promotion. The work of the Bureau of Salesmanship Research, it may be noted, largely resulted in the development of the personnel work carried on in the United States Army. Professor Hoopingarner was commissioned in the Ordnance Department of the army in February, 1918, during the World War, to develop a personnel organization in that branch of the service. In June, 1918, he was made made personnel adjutant of the Ordnance Training Camp, Camp Hancock, Georgia. In this position, having a staff of one hundred and twenty enlisted men and six officers, he classified and assigned approximately thirty thousand men to training schools, and to technical units for overseas service. He filled ordnance requirements for divisions, and in performance of the work organized and developed a trade test station, supervising also the psychological testing. He received special mention for this work in the "History of Army Personnel Work in the War," published by the Adjutant-General. Professor Hoopingarner is still a member of the Officers' Reserve Corps and holds the rank of Captain, Adjutant-General's Department. Upon leaving the army service proper at the end of the war, he spent four months with the Federal Board of Vocational Education as supervisor of placement for disabled soldiers, New York, New Jersey and Connecticut. He organized placement facilities in these three States, having under him a staff of twelve field men and fifteen clerks. In June, 1919, he resigned from the board to return to the staff of Carnegie Institute of Technology, as field representative, Bureau of Personnel Research. Herein his chief duties were to carry on research and devise methods of selection, placement, training, supervision and promotion, of executives, salesmen and others employed by some thirty firms; and further, to adapt and install in these firms the methods devised. The firms included those dealing in life insurance, department stores, office appliance manufacturers, chain stores, public utilities, steel manufacturers, automobile manufacturers, etc. His duties involved instruction and supervision of graduate students in the Division of Applied Psychology. Special phases had to do with the development of tests, job analyses, setting of sales quotas, etc. In September, 1920, Professor Hoopingarner became director of Service Methods, Business Training Corporation, of New York City. Here his duties were to conduct training courses for executives and foremen in industrial

plants throughout the United States and Canada. He acted as contact officer with client firms, studying the special needs of each applicant corporation or organization, and adapting training to its particular needs. He collaborated in the preparation of six texts on modern production methods, which have been used in some fifteen hundred plants by forty thousand executives and foremen. After study of various business publications and organizations he prepared one volume in a course on business publishing.

Professor Hoopingarner became identified with New York University, School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance, in 1922, and has been identified with it through the years succeeding. From 1922 to 1926, he lectured in the University on business psychology; also from 1922 to 1925, he lectured on that subject, in the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. In 1923, he organized the Bureau of Business Guidance, a consulting service for individual guidance and sales and executive organization, and has been director of the bureau since that year. In 1926 he was made assistant professor of business psychology, New York University, School of Commerce, and in 1927 associate professor of business psychology. Professor Hoopingarner has had a wide experience in the selection, training, and supervision of salesmen. In 1922-23, he conducted a course in the psychology of selling life insurance, New York University, Life Insurance Training Course. From time to time he speaks over the radio in the University of the Air.

As an outstanding achievement, Professor Hoopingarner developed in New York University the first credit course in personal management and personality development offered in any college or university. On the basis of seven years' study, involving approximately fifty thousand individuals in diversified occupations, he developed a method of analyzing and cultivating personality for application in education and in business. And he has been greatly instrumental in bringing about a growing recognition of the college's responsibility to develop in the student the ability to make use of his knowledge effectively, in addition to giving facts, *per se*. His written works include the following: "Visual Instruction Through Lantern Slides and Motion Pictures," published in the University of Texas Bulletin, 1917; "Visual Instruction," in School and Society, November 17, 1917; "Research in Sales Personnel," done in collaboration, Report C, published by the Bureau of Personnel Research, Carnegie Institute of Technology, 1919-20; "Methods of Measuring Sales Possibilities," collaboration, Bureau of Personnel Research, 1920; "Questions and Answers on Supervision of Salesmen," Report F, Bureau of Personnel Research, 1920; "Modern Production Methods," collaboration (before referred to, comprising a training course for foremen, in six units), Business Training Corporation, New York City, 1921; "Psychological Tests Must Be Based on Fact," Electric Railway Journal, April 29, 1922; "Self Measurement Tests for Executive and Business Ability," Bureau of Business Guidance, New York City, 1923, and "Business Personality and Its Development," Personality and Business Ability Analysis, Volume 1, A. W. Shaw Company, 1927.

Professor Hoopingarner has become widely known for his accomplishments and theories in business psychology. His basic philosophy treated comprehensively

in "Personality and Business Ability Analysis," is given in part as follows:

The individual human being is the "vehicle" through which knowledge becomes effective and human qualities and abilities are the determining factors in success or failure. Studies made a few years ago under the auspices of the Carnegie Foundation brought out the fact, later confirmed by studies at the Carnegie Institute of Technology, that success, even in such technical lines as engineering, was due approximately 15 per cent to the technical knowledge of the particular field and about 85 per cent to those human qualities necessary to successful performance—primarily those qualities which have to do with successfully dealing with people. Schools and colleges were training in only about 15 per cent of the essentials of the job—that is in knowledge and facts—leaving the larger part of the requisites practically untouched as to any definite training. The point of view was that, having the facts, the technique, the student would make good if he had it in him. It was up to him!

The facts brought out by these and similar investigations made apparent such a glaring gap between training and performance on the job that colleges and universities began to put into the curriculum courses which would train in this 85 per cent— courses designed to give the student a broader perspective and understanding of how to deal with people—courses which would help develop his personal qualities and his ability to make use of his knowledge. . . .

Let us think for a moment, then, of personality in terms of business ability. We find that the greatest business art, the highest paid ability, is the ability to deal successfully with people. All other aspects of ability in the larger sense, technical or otherwise, are secondary to and dependent upon those qualities which make for favorable results from people. If a man has in addition to the specific knowledge of his work the ability to deal with people, his earning capacity and opportunities for advancement are almost limitless.

In order to get at the factors of business personality—the parts which if focused upon will give the desired performance—after years of research and practical application I have determined upon twelve traits. My experience shows that these traits may be analyzed and improved, and if analyzed and improved, personality will be improved.

1. Impressiveness.
2. Initiative.
3. Thoroughness.
4. Observation.
5. Concentration.
6. Constructive Imagination.
7. Decision.
8. Adaptability.
9. Leadership.
10. Organizing Ability.
11. Expression.
12. Knowledge.

This statement was widely reprinted in the daily press. Editorials were written pointing out a new conception in education. In an interview printed in "The New York Times," Professor Hoopingarner said: "A man's worth above $30 or $40 a week is dependent on his ability to get favorable results from people. A man who has only technical knowledge to offer can be hired for a very modest figure. But if a man has, in addition to the specific knowledge of his work, the ability to deal with people, his . . . opportunities are almost limitless." In April, 1927, a full page feature article further amplifying Professor Hoopingarner's views was released through the Philadelphia "Public Ledger," and about forty large daily journals carried it, including the "Japan Times," Tokyo, Japan. All this is simply an indication of the widespread interest on the part of the public, business, schools, and colleges, in what New York University School of Commerce is accomplishing through Professor Hoopingarner in training in personality development and business psychology.

The above, accomplished by Professor Hoopingarner, has transpired within a span of but thirty-seven years. He is to-

day a foremost exponent of business psychology, and as such owns to national and even to international reputation. In conclusion it may be mentioned that he is a member of the American Legion, Phi Delta Kappa, Pi Gamma Mu, Free and Accepted Masons, American Management Association, Personnel Research Federation, Association for Personality Training, the City Club of New York, and the Methodist Church. His offices are at No. 32 Waverly Place, New York City, and his residence at No. 14 Dartmouth Street, Rockville Centre, Long Island, New York.

Professor Hoopingarner married, at Austin, Texas, June 24, 1917, Ethel Barron, daughter of William Graham Barron, architect and builder, of Texas. Of this union was born a son, Newman Avery Hoopingarner.

MOORE, Clinton,

Petroleum Magnate.

A giant among the stalwarts in the mid-continent oil region was the late Clinton Moore of Oklahoma whose remarkable capacity for translating his operations in the industry into great financial success, and incidentally proving untold benefit to that vigorous young commonwealth, is one of the epics of the Tulsa field.

For half a century the interests of Mr. Moore were identified with one of the greatest developments in American civilization. This outstanding citizen of Tulsa was so intimately associated with the introductory chapters of the historic petroleum boom in Indian Territory, and later in the State of Oklahoma, that to think of his name and the influence of his personality was tantamount almost to thinking in terms of the industry that he so wonderfully dignified.

Clinton Moore was a leader of pronounced capabilities. He started on the lowest rung of the ladder which he climbed to the height of success. He followed in the footsteps of the pioneers, and he himself was looked upon as a pioneer, since he was among the first in building up the oil industry in the theater of his operations, which also bore fruit in the foundation and growth of townships. To the civic life of the various communities that his activities touched his was an influence that widened into a very large share in the development of cities and a State. He was an American in the best sense of the word, having to his credit an estimable record as a soldier of the Union in the Civil War.

The patriotic and martial spirit was a birthright of Clinton Moore, and his ancestry traces through generations in which were representative members of the family in various worthy walks of life. His great-grandfather, Roger Moore, was a brave and efficient soldier in the Revolutionary War, in which he served as captain of a company in the command of the celebrated General Ethan Allen. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Fort Ticonderoga.

Linus Moore, grandfather of Clinton Moore, was a citizen of prominence and influence in his community, and served as justice of the peace in Monroe County, New York, for many years.

His son, Thomas Moore, born in Yates County, New York, in 1800, died in Rochester, New York, aged eighty-three years. In his early years he was a popu-

Elihu Moore.

lar and successful teacher in schools of New York, but the greater part of his active career was identified with agriculture and stock-raising, in which departments he attained considerable prominence in Monroe County. He married Jane Doremus, a member of an estimable family, whose wifehood and motherhood furnished that fine balance of domestic influence and environment that were so essential in character formation in the five sons and five daughters who arrived to bless their union. She died in 1868 in Venango County, Pennsylvania, at the age of sixty years.

Born on his father's farm, situated near Rochester, New York, February, 28, 1848, Clinton Moore was the ninth child of Thomas and Jane (Doremus) Moore. The first twelve years of his life were passed on the parental acres, and for half of that period he attended the local public schools. For nearly the three following years he lived in the city of Rochester, where he added to his education by attending a school there.

The ardent and patriotic youth lacked six months of attaining his sixteenth birthday when, on August 1, 1863, he attempted to enlist for service with the Union Army in the Civil War. He was, however, denied the right of enlistment because of his youth. But he was not to be daunted by this refusal of his offer, and it was significant of his determination and persistency that he later succeeded in being accepted for service as a drummer boy in the 22d New York Volunteer Cavalry. He developed, even at his tender age, into a seasoned veteran of his regiment, which was a part of General Grant's command in the Wilderness campaign. He participated in the battle of Cold Harbor and in Wilson's raid from City Point to Washington. Thereafter his heroic regiment served under Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, and the soldier boy Moore took part in the battle of Winchester, Virginia, September 19, 1864. On the 22d of that month, in the same year, he was shot from his horse during an attack made by Moseby's guerrillas, near Front Royal, and was confined to a hospital in Winchester, from which he was transferred to a hospital in Frederick City, Maryland. When he was recuperated, he was ordered to rejoin his regiment and was assigned to provost duty until the close of the war, having seen two years of service when he was mustered out, August 1, 1865, after receipt of an honorable discharge. His record was that of a brave and efficient soldier.

From the pursuit of the art of war, the young veteran Moore readily transferred his activities to the peaceful walks of life. Returning to the city of Rochester, he completed his education by taking a course at the Bryant & Stratton Business College, and on its completion he was equipped to wrest from the earth that epoch-making and revolutionizing product known as petroleum. In 1866, joining the popular movement to the oil interests at Oil Creek, Pennsylvania, he first gave his attention to those activities that were to become conspicuous in his career. He gave himself sedulously to learning the details and processes of the oil industry, first establishing headquarters at Titusville. His days as a novitiate were passed in the employ of the operator of a small refinery on the famous Schaffer farm. Subsequently he joined the force in the pipeline department of the

Standard Oil Company, which connection he maintained for twenty-two years, during which he was assigned to stations in the Pennsylvania and West Virginia fields.

In 1904, when the Indian Territory oil boom was attracting its crowds of operators and adventurers, Mr. Moore transferred his labors to Bartlesville, where he was fortunate in the selection of a highly productive lease. His prosperity led to his becoming one of the early participants in the rich revenue-producing Burbank Pool, which then was the center of operations. From Bartlesville he went to Tulsa, March 1, 1916, and from that city he ever afterward directed his widely ramifying interests which he had developed to some of the best paying properties in oil and gas in the new State of Oklahoma. As in Bartlesville, so in Tulsa, he became one of the foremost leaders in their civic activities, and while a resident of the former city he was elected a Washington County representative in the Oklahoma Legislature, where he rendered service distinguished for its intelligence, faithfulness and constructive contribution to the public good. He was also a director of the Union National Bank of Bartlesville. In Tulsa, the virility of his leadership extended into the financial field also, and he was a member of the boards of directors of the Exchange National Bank and the Exchange Trust Company.

In his politics, Mr. Moore was a lifelong Republican, and with his vote and influence he made excellent use of his suffrage. He was ever alert to the interests of the veterans of the Civil War and a prominent member of the local post of the Grand Army of the Republic. He had also affiliation with the Masonic Order, being a member of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite and the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was one of the leading Oklahomans in Masonry who assisted in establishing the Scottish Rite Cathedral in Guthrie, and his name with others appears on the cornerstone. He was a vestryman of the Protestant Episcopal church at Bartlesville.

Mr. Moore married (first), May 1, 1875, Sarah Keenan, of Meadville, Pennsylvania, who died in 1889 at Coleville, McKean County, Pennsylvania. Of that marriage there were six children: 1. Mrs. Pearl Kiskaddon. 2. Mabel, died at the age of eighteen years. 3. Frank L., lives in Tulsa, Oklahoma. 4. Harold C., who resides in Tulsa also. 5. Edith, married Clyde Fowler. 6. Hazel, married Grover Burch, of Bartlesville, Oklahoma. Mr. Moore married (second), September 16, 1915, Cora Bliss Leech, who survives her husband.

The death of Clinton Moore occurred January 7, 1925, at his residence in Tulsa. His passing created a vacancy in all those many and important interests which he had builded or aided in rearing that never has been filled, and those who were his contemporaries freely state that it never can be. An appreciation of the life and work of Clinton Moore appeared editorially in a Tulsa newspaper, giving expression to the general popular feeling regarding this pioneer and widely known operator in oil:

> The outstanding pioneers of the mid-continent age are passing, one by one. In the last few years many have gone to that other reward. The latest to journey on is Clint Moore, respected for his ability and beloved for his

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Lilah D Lindsey

human qualities, in Tulsa, and in many a distant land where Tulsa oil men have followed the thud of the diamond drill. Like the others, he will never be forgotten. The memory of some men is perpetuated in marble. The memory of Clint Moore and his kind will live in the creak of derricks on wind-swept hills, the thud of pumps on lonesome leases, and the towering outlines of Tulsa on the western sky, so long as the mid-continent field endures.

LINDSEY, Mrs. Lilah D.,

Philanthropist.

To no one woman does the State of Oklahoma owe more of its advancement and progress than to Mrs. Lilah D. Lindsey, of Tulsa. Mrs. Lindsey has been an active factor in all the feminine organizations of the State for many years, and her work for charity has been on a very extensive scale. She was the organizer of the Humane Society and has been one of the foremost figures in the State Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of which she was president and is now vice-president. In fact, there is no organization in Oklahoma which has for its object the betterment and uplifting of her sex and of the people in general that does not carry on its rolls with honorable mention that name of Mrs. Lilah D. Lindsey.

Mrs. Lindsey is of Cherokee-Creek descent, born in the Creek Nation, the daughter of John and Susan (McKellop) Denton, both of whom were born in Alabama of Scotch ancestry, and who, in the early '30s, came to the Creek Nation of Indian Territory. The mother of Mrs. Lindsey was of a missionary family, and as a physician she practiced all over the Creek Nation in the early days. Mrs. Lindsey obtained her early education in the old Tullahassee Mission School of the Creek Nation, where she acquired her knowledge under the tuition of Miss Eliza J. Baldwin, who encouraged her interest in the broad field of philanthropy which she has since made her life-work. Her parents died when she was but sixteen years of age, and she went to Hillsboro, Ohio, where she entered the Highland Institute, graduating with honors in the class of 1883, being the first Creek Indian girl to graduate from that institution. A few months before her graduation from the Highland Institute she was appointed by the Home Mission Board of the Presbyterian Church at New York to teach at the Wealaka Mission Indian Boarding School in Indian Territory, to which point the old Tullahassee Mission had been transferred. She accepted the post and her natural ability and love for teaching quickly gave her an exceptionally high standing as one of the most able educators in Indian Territory. She spent about ten years in the mission schools, after which she accepted the position of teacher in the national schools of the State, the State Board of Education conferring this post upon her without the examination which was otherwise obligatory upon all teachers.

For many years Mrs. Lindsey has been one of the most active workers in the Women's Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions of the Southwest, and her work in this and other organizations of a similar nature has made her name known throughout the country. The Florence Crittenden Home for Fallen Girls at Tulsa was one of her many large and far-reaching philanthropies, the outgrowth of which is the Frances Willard Home for girls, located on a forty-acre tract in Tulsa County on which Board she is at present serving. She was chairman of an Executive Board that purchased the original building at that time, within the

city limits. Also, her individual charity work has been on a large scale. Governor Haskell appointed her as the Oklahoma delegate to the International Tuberculosis Conference held at Washington, District of Columbia, and she has been appointed delegate and representative to numerous State charity organizations and associations. She is the oldest in membership in the First Presbyterian Church at Tulsa. In addition to the offices mentioned in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, she is president of the Tulsa Council and the local union and for a year edited the official organ of the union in Indian Territory. At the World's Convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, held in Boston early in the 1900's, Mrs. Lindsey was introduced to the assemblage of women from all nations of the world as a "real native of America." She organized the Maccabees and the Woman's Relief Corps at Tulsa, of which latter organization she is a member of the executive committee, one year editing the books of the National Society at Atlantic City. She has attended a number of Grand Army of the Republic assemblies as a representative of the women of her State.

For over a score of years Mrs. Lindsey has been an active member of the Tulsa Woman's Club, of which she was one of the organizers. She served as a parliamentarian continuously for seven years, since which time she has served a number of separate terms. She gave to Tulsa and to Oklahoma the first police matron to serve in the State. For a time she was vice-president of the Woman's National Rivers and Harbors Congress and she was effective in developing the Drama League from a small membership to an important factor in community affairs. In June, 1926, she organized the Longdon Parliamentary Study Club, named in honor of Mrs. Emma L. Longdon of Kansas City, of which club she is now president. She is a member of the State Legislative Committee of the General Federation of Clubs, appointed by Mrs. Reihl, and has a deep interest in the preservation of the old Indian landmarks. Altogether, Mrs. Lindsey has practically devoted her life to the work of upbuilding and assisting in every philanthropic, communal and local project, to all of which she has freely and ungrudgingly given of herself, her time and her money. She is now serving her second year as chairman of "Better Homes in America" for Tulsa County, under appointment by Herbert Hoover, president of the National movement. She has also received appointments as a delegate to various National conventions from every Governor of Oklahoma since Statehood, save three. She was appointed, recently, by Governor Henry S. Johnson, to attend the Alcoholic Congress in Minneapolis, Minnesota, and had a second appointment from Governor Johnson to attend as delegate from Oklahoma, the National Convention of the Anti-Saloon League of America which convened in Washington, District of Columbia, on December 5, 6, 7 and 8, 1927.

In 1884, at the Wealaka Mission, she was married to Colonel Lee W. Lindsey. Colonel Lindsey was born in Ohio in 1845, served in an Ohio regiment of cavalry during the Civil War, and after peace was restored went South and lived for several years in Alabama, where he superintended the quarrying of stone for the building of the first machine shops to be erected in Birmingham. He became a building contractor, and moved out to

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C. D. Ball

the Creek Nation in Indian Territory in the '70s. He completed the walls and enclosure of the old council house of the Creek Nation at Okmulgee. He located at Tulsa, establishing his home there in 1886, and for many years has been one of the leading figures and influential personalities of Northeastern Oklahoma.

BALL, Charles Dexter, M. D.,

Physician.

For many years Charles Dexter Ball, M. D., has been prominent in the life of Santa Ana, and of Orange County, California. Highly skilled in his profession, he has won wide recognition, and has become one of the most successful physicians in his section of the State. Dr. Ball is ready at all times to devote himself tirelessly to the care of the sick and injured of the community, and in his support of the movements which promote civic growth and welfare, he has proven himself a citizen of the utmost public spirit. The owner of valuable realty holdings from time to time, he has seen Santa Ana grow from a small village into one of the leading small cities of the State, and every step in its progress has been a matter of personal pride to him. Dr. Ball is active in social and fraternal affairs and is a prominent member of the various associations of the men of his profession, among whom he enjoys an enviable reputation.

He is descended from an old English family, tracing his lineage back to Wiltshire, England, and it was from that place that six Ball brothers came to America in 1635 on the ship "Planter." A grandson of one of these brothers, Benjamin Ball, settled in Framingham, Massachusetts, in 1703, and his grandson, Dr. Silas Ball, was a surgeon in the American Army during the Revolutionary War. Seth F. Ball, grandson of the Revolutionary surgeon and the father of Dr. Charles D. Ball, was born in Leverett, Massachusetts, in 1822, and died in Santa Ana in 1900. He was twice married (first), to Arvilla Field, who died in 1884, a descendant of Zachariah Field, one of the grantees of the State of Connecticut, and of Benjamin Waite, preacher, guide and Indian fighter, who was killed in the Deerfield massacre in 1704. The French and Indian wars of New England presented no more daring and picturesque character than Benjamin Waite. Of this first marriage two children were born, Charles Dexter Ball, and a daughter who died in infancy. Seth F. Ball came to California in 1854, where he remained for four years, after which he removed to Canada, living there until 1894. During this period he married (second) Mary E. Rogers, who survives him; and in 1894 he returned to California and settled in Santa Ana, where his last years were spent.

Charles Dexter Ball was born on October 5, 1859, at Stanstead, Province of Quebec, Canada. He attended Stanstead Academy and the Wesleyan College of Stanstead, and later began the study of medicine at Bishops College in Montreal, where he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1884. He also took medical work at McGill University, receiving the same degree there in 1912. He began the practice of his profession at Stanstead in 1887, but it became necessary for him to seek a milder climate, and accordingly he came to Southern California and settled in Santa Ana in September, 1887,

while the Orange County territory still formed a part of Los Angeles County. Here he quickly won the confidence and respect of the community, and has continued the practice of his profession since that time, being now the oldest practitioner in point of residence in Santa Ana.

Dr. Ball assisted in organizing the Orange County Medical Association in 1889, serving for two and one-half years as its secretary, and in 1893 as president. He is also a charter member of the Southern California Medical Society, organized in 1888, of which he served as president in 1911, a member of the Medical Society of the State of California, and a Fellow of the American Medical Association. During the period of the World War, Dr. Ball acted as a member of Southern California Exemption Board No. 1, and for twenty-one years he was a member of the United States Pension Examining Board. He served for two terms as a member of the Santa Ana Board of Education, and he has been a member for the past twenty-nine years, and is now president of the Santa Ana Public Library Board. He also acted for seven years as County Physician of Orange County. Politically, he supports the principles and candidates of the Republican party, and he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago in 1920. During 1923 and 1924 he was State Assemblyman for the Seventy-sixth California district, and in 1927 he was reëlected to the position, which he occupies at this time. He is affiliated, fraternally, with the Free and Accepted Masons and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, holding membership in the various bodies of the former in Santa Ana, and the Shrine in Los Angeles, and is also a member of the Sons of the Revolution, California Chapter, the Medical Veterans of the World War, and is president of the Orange County Historical Association. He has been president of the Abstract Title Guaranty Company for thirty-five years, and is a director of the First National Bank of Santa Ana. In 1926, Dr. Ball edited and published the "Orange County Medical History," an illustrated volume presenting sketches of the pioneer and present medical men of Orange County. Dr. Ball and his family attend the Methodist Episcopal church.

In May, 1883, at Stanstead, Province of Quebec, Dr. Ball married Lizzie S. Bates, who died in June, 1888. On October 24, 1889, in San Leandro, California, he married (second) Emma Louise Rankin, who was born in Richmond, Canada, on June 3, 1861, the daughter of Zera Rankin, a prominent business man of Richmond, and of Scottish descent. Mrs. Ball, whose mother died when she was only two months old, and whose father died when she was eight months old, came to California in 1886; she graduated from the Oakland High School. Dr. and Mrs. Ball are the parents of four children: 1. Charles F. Ball, now chief engineer of the Chain Belt Company, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, who married, April 26, 1917, Margaret G. Weeks, and has one son and two daughters. 2. Dexter R. Ball, M. D., associated with his father in medical work at Santa Ana, who married Edna May Taber on June 15, 1921, and has two sons. 3. John D. Ball, M. D., also associated with his father at Santa Ana, who married Isabel May Jayne on June 28, 1919, and has one son. 4. Emma Arvilla, who married Paul B. Witmer of Santa Ana on June 24, 1923, and has two

sons. All these children are graduates of the University of California at Berkeley.

GARY, Hampson,

Lawyer and Diplomat.

Hampson Gary, one of the prominent lawyers of the National Capital, and a diplomat who rendered his country important service during the World War, was born April 23, 1873, in Tyler, Texas. He is fifth in descent from Charles Gary who settled in Newberry, South Carolina, in 1767, became a large landowner and planter, and was a soldier under General Francis Marion in the Revolutionary Army. The Gary family has given a number of notable men to South Carolina and other States of the Union.

His father, Franklin Newman Gary, born in Newberry, November 26, 1828, removed to Texas in 1852 and settled in Tyler where he made his home until his death in 1886; he was captain the Southern army during the Civil War, district attorney for the East Texas circuit, and for a quarter of a century one of the distinguished lawyers of the Lone Star State. The city of Tyler has named a high school in his honor. His mother, Martha Isabella Boren, was the daughter of Colonel Samuel Hampson Boren, a grandson of Nicholas (who was wounded at the battle of Brandywine) and wife, Mary (Hampson) Boren. She was also fifth in descent from General Joseph Dickson, one of the founders of the University of North Carolina, and member of the Sixth Congress.

The subject of this sketch was educated at Bingham School, North Carolina, and the University of Virginia; was admitted to the bar in 1894, and began the practice of law in his native town, early winning recognition. He was referee in bankruptcy for four years and a number of his opinions are published in the reports and several are cited in textbooks. He was standing master in chancery for the United States Court for two years and there were few appeals from his decisions. In 1914 he became special counsel for the Department of State to assist in the consideration of matters arising out of the war situation in Europe, and the following year was advanced to the regular service and made a solicitor of the State Department. His next promotion came in 1917 when President Wilson made him diplomatic agent and consul-general to Egypt with rank of minister resident.

His service in Egypt fell during a dramatic time comprehending as it did events of the World War, the campaigns in Palestine, Syria and Arabia, and the Egyptian Revolution and its attendant troubles in the Soudan. It was one of the most difficult and dangerous periods in the modern history of these historic lands, and it is not too much to say that Mr. Gary's career here was marked with great success and that his achievements constitute a creditable page of American diplomacy. He was at the front beyond Jerusalem with Field Marshal Allenby for a while in 1918, and was called to Paris in 1919 for work with the American Commission to Negotiate Peace.

Switzerland was the next field of Mr. Gary's service. His years of training at the State Department in Washington, practical experience as our diplomatic representative at Cairo, and the added insight gained of questions of world-wide

significance at the Paris Peace Conference caused the President to nominate him, early in 1920, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Switzerland, and the Senate promptly confirmed him. For several reasons this post is ranked as one of the most important in the whole foreign field. The aftermath of war brought to Berne and Geneva problems touching nearly every nation of the world. They raised difficult questions of international law and diplomatic procedure. By his good sense, industry and tact Mr. Gary was able to take care of every interest of the United States, for which he received the warm commendation of his Government. Retiring from the service in 1921 he returned to Washington and resumed the practice of law, to which he now devotes his undivided time.

The story of Mr. Gary's public service is not complete without mention of his activities in other fields. He was captain of United States Volunteers in the Spanish-American War, and later was colonel of the Third Infantry Regiment of Texas. He was a member of the Texas House of Representatives in 1901-02, serving on important committees, and his speech on the constitutional amendments proposed by the governor brought him into wide notice. He was nominated presidential elector for the State-at-large in 1908, but declined the honor. He was made a regent of the University of Texas in 1909 and his excellent work in this post is still remembered.

Mr. Gary has traveled extensively. With his wife and children he has visited nearly every State in the Union and various countries of the western hemisphere, and has made one tour around the world. He is a member of the American Bar Association, American Society of International Law, Sons of the Revolution, Archæological Society of Washington, New York Southern Society, and the National Geographic Society. He is also a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Chapter of the University of Virginia, and Alpha Tau Omega. His clubs include the Metropolitan, Cosmos, Chevy Chase, Army and Navy, Riding and Hunt, and Lawyers'.

Mr. Gary married, December 18, 1901, at Palestine, Texas, Bessie Royall, daughter of Nathaniel Royster Royall, one of the leading bankers and financiers of Texas. She is eighth in descent from Joseph and Katharine (Banks) Royall, who came from England to Virginia in 1622, and is seventh in descent from Captain Joseph Royall who married Mary, daughter of Colonel Francis Eppes, member of the House of Burgesses of Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Gary are communicants of the Episcopal church. They have two children: Franklin, a student at Princeton University, and Helen, a student at Miss Porter's School in Farmington, Connecticut. Their home in Washington is on Massachusetts Avenue near Dupont Circle. They find their chief recreation in out-of-doors life, and with their children are frequently seen on the golf links and on the bridle paths.

SMITH, T. Yorke,

Capitalist, Public Official.

As a public official of unusual efficiency and devotion to the general welfare, T. Yorke Smith, of Camden, New Jersey, is an outstanding figure in his community and State. He is a member

Morke Smith

of the Port and Harbor Commission of New Jersey and a member of the City Commission of Camden, with the title of Director of Finance. His success is the culmination of a continuously progressive career since the early age of seventeen, when he was business and editorial manager of a live newspaper, and at eighteen, half-owner of a well-known local publication. For several years he has been a successful realtor and insurance representative and secretary of four building and loan associations, as well as an associate executive in many corporations.

T. Yorke Smith, son of Charles C. and Ida A. (Hall) Smith, was born in Elmer, Salem County, New Jersey, July 30, 1873. The father, also a native of Elmer, where he was born in 1848, died in 1874. He mastered telegraphy and was in the employ of the West Jersey Railroad, now part of the Pennsylvania System. His wife, born in Salem, New Jersey, in 1854, now lives in Florida. Their son, T. Yorke Smith, was educated in the local public schools. His schooling over, he learned the printer's trade in the office of the "Elmer Gazette," now known as the "Elmer Times." At seventeen he became business manager and editor of the "Five-Mile Beach Journal," of Wildwood, New Jersey, and a year later purchased a half interest in the "Glassboro Enterprise." His connection with these publications was highly successful. Able, versatile, and energetic, he worked hard and saved his earnings. By the time he was twenty-one, he became identified with the late John J. Burleigh, who was interested in various utility corporations, and Mr. Smith has since maintained his connection with these, serving as an official and executive manager of several. Early in his career he became active in the real estate and insurance business, and conducts a large enterprise in that field. Mr. Smith is a member of the board of directors of the Broadway Merchants' Trust Company of Camden, and is secretary of the Broadway Building & Loan Association, the Economy Building & Loan Association, the Excelsior Building & Loan Association, and the North Camden Building & Loan Association. It was in September, 1926, that Governor Moore appointed him, as an unusually able and experienced man, a member of the Port and Harbor Commission. This honor was followed by one from his fellow-citizens in May, 1927, when Mr. Smith was elected on the Republican ticket as a member of the City Commission, with the special function of the director of finance. He is a member of the Camden Real Estate Board and past president and member of the board of governors of the New Jersey League of Building and Loan Associations.

The fraternal associations of Mr. Smith are with Camden Lodge, No. 15, Free and Accepted Masons; Siloam Chapter, No. 19, Royal Arch Masons; Van Hook Council, Royal and Select Masters, of Camden; St. John's Commandery, No. 4, Knights Templar, of Philadelphia; Excelsior Consistory, Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret, of Camden; Lulu Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Philadelphia; and Koran Grotto, Mystic Order Veiled Prophets of the Enchanted Realm of Philadelphia. He is also active in club affairs and holds membership in the Kiwanis Club of Camden, the Camden Club, the Tavistock Club, the Manufacturers' Yacht Club of Philadelphia,

and the Lulu Temple Yacht Club of Atlantic City. He is a communicant of the Methodist church. Mr. Smith has traveled extensively in the United States, has visited practically every State in the Union, and has toured in South America, in the West Indies, the Bermudas, and a considerable part of Europe. Traveling is his chief form of recreation.

On October 25, 1900, T. Yorke Smith married Harriet F. Albertson.

LEJEUNE, Major-General John Archer,

Commandant, United States Marine Corps.

It does not always fall to the lot of members of the military establishment to enjoy close and intimate relations with the civilian population. Many years ago the theory of a proper fighting machine was that its personnel must be kept apart from the layman, for its duty was to engage in battle and it must not be tied with the various strings which guide the layman's course. This was particularly true of European officers, and more true of American officers than it is today. While the American officer realizes that the recognition of rank and the maintenance of a certain amount of reserve are necessary to discipline, the unwritten law of his book of regulations holds that he must cultivate the civilian, that he must be patient and tolerant, and never exceed his authority. The civilian, on the other hand, realizes that the officer is one of his number in a uniform, and that in times of war all are the same. The ideal Marine Corps officer, in the opinion of many who have observed such things in Washington, is Major-General John A. Lejeune, commandant of the United States Marine Corps, who for more than seven years has not only discharged his duties with unusual ability but has made himself popular with all persons of his acquaintance. A veteran of two wars and many informal campaigns and fights, General Lejeune rises to his highest powers in action, but in his headquarters an entirely different individual is presented—one who is the soul of hospitality and kindliness and patience. Doubtless no officer who ever held this position has so well combined the qualities of efficiency and likeability, and in Washington officialdom the hope is often expressed that General Lejeune will be kept here until he retires.

John Archer Lejeune was born January 10, 1867, in Point Coupee Parish, Louisiana, son of Ovide Lejeune and Laura Archer (Turpin) Lejeune, both of whom represented families of standing and accomplishment in their communities. Ovide Lejeune, born at Point Coupee, August 31, 1820, died in December, 1889, at the same place; engaged successfully in sugar planting, later in cotton raising, and became a captain in the First Regiment of Louisiana Cavalry, Confederate States of America, during the Civil War. After the Civil War Captain Lejeune returned to his wasted plantation, worked hard to support his family under the changed conditions, and died honored and beloved at the age of sixty-nine. Lejeune is a French name, and the family in the United States proceeded from Jean Baptiste Lejeune, of Nantes, Brittany, France, who with two or three brothers settled in Canada early in the eighteenth century, removed to Illinois and finally settled in Louisiana (then a great expanse of territory) about 1760.

General Lejeune was taught by his

mother until he was thirteen years of age, then attended private school under the tutelage of Professor James Archer near Natchez, Mississippi. For three years he pursued his studies at Louisiana State University, at Baton Rouge, from which institution he transferred to the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, having fully determined to offer his services to his country. After four years here, in 1888, he graduated from this famous school of the Navy, and soon was sent to sea for a cruise of two years, which in March, 1889, resulted in the shipwreck of the United States Ship "Vandalia" at Apia, Samoa, in a hurricane. At this time he was a naval cadet, and his conduct on this occasion was a forerunner of his subsequent career; the hurricane raged for two days in the Apia Harbor; four officers and thirty-nine men were lost on the "Vandalia" and her commanding officer officially commended Naval Cadet Lejeune to Admiral Kimberly for cool and gallant conduct. At the expiration of this cruise he was commissioned second lieutenant, July 1, 1890, in the United States Marine Corps. He passed through the various grades to brigadier-general, which title was conferred upon him August 29, 1916, and on July 1, 1918, he was commissioned major-general, soon after his arrival in France in the World War. He commanded the detachment of Marines on board the "Cincinnati" during the Spanish-American War in 1898. The "Cincinnati" engaged the Spanish batteries ashore at Matanzas, Cuba, and a landing party commanded by General Lejeune rescued the force beleaguered by the enemy in the Lighthouse at San Juan Point, Porto Rico; in both of these operations he was officially commended to the Navy Department. As intelligence officer of the South Atlantic Squadron he also won honorable mention for the clever performance of his duties.

The revolt of Panama against Colombia in 1903 proved so serious a disturber of Central American peace that General Lejeune was dispatched with a battalion to Panama in the fall of that year, and remained on duty there until December, 1904. Three years later he returned to the Isthmus of Panama, and in 1907 was assigned to duty in command of Marines at Cavite Barracks in the Philippine Islands, later assuming command of the entire brigade in the archipelago. In 1910, on his return from the Far East, he graduated from the Army War College with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and was the second Marine Corps Officer to graduate from this institution. In April, 1914, when President Wilson ordered Marines to Mexico, he commanded a brigade of Marines in the capture of Vera Cruz, and from April to December of that year commanded a regiment as part of the force that occupied the city. From 1915 to 1917 he acted as assistant to the Commandant of the Marine Corps at Washington.

Unsettled conditions in Cuba in 1912 and 1913 found him engaged in operations there with the expeditionary force of "naval troopers." Always a front line fighter, General Lejeune was at the head of the column when his command landed there April 22, 1914, at Vera Cruz, in the closing days of the rule of the unfortunate General Huerta. He served with his usual efficiency and courage in the engagements that wrested the city from the hands of the Mexicans.

This field action qualified him for the position of assistant Commandant of the

Marine Corps, and he served with great ability in this post for three years. On September 27, 1917, he was appointed commander of the Marine Barracks at the important post at Quantico, Virginia. He arrived at Brest, France, June 8, 1918, and was assigned to duty with the Thirty-fifth Division in Wesserling, Alsace, Vosges, Mountain Sector, from June 19 to July 4, 1918. Then he commanded the Sixty-fourth Brigade of the Thirty-second Division, then in the Suarce Sector on the Swiss border, from July 5 to 25, and his other World War commands were the Fourth Marine Brigade, July 25-28, and the Second Division of the American Expeditionary Forces, July 28, 1918, to August 8, 1919.

At the time General Lejeune assumed command of the Marine Brigade of the famous Second Division under General J. G. Harbord, the Second had just launched its brilliant attack in the great Soissons offensive. Three days later he was in command of the division and remained at the helm through the operations in August in the Marbache Sector, the St. Mihiel Drive, the savage attack of the division under the command of the one-armed French General Gouraud when the Second stormed Mont Blanc Ridge in the Champagne, and finally in the Meuse-Argonne offensive, which, next to the Verdun drives, was probably the hottest fighting of the war. On November 17, six days after the Armistice had been signed, he marched at the head of his now famous combat division to the Rhine to join the Allied Army of Occupation of Germany.

General Lejeune's mastery of French and the brilliance of his planned attack in the Champagne won him the affection and admiration of the French high command, and he and General Gouraud became intimate friends. The French Government recognized his ability as a tactician and leader by conferring upon him the decorations of Commander of the Legion of Honor and the Croix de Guerre with palms. From General John J. Pershing, commander-in-chief of the American forces, he received the Distinguished Service Medal; and the Navy Distinguished Service Medal was conferred upon him on the occasion of his return to the United States. On December 13, 1918, he reached the bridgehead at Coblenz, Germany, and remained there till July 15, 1919; in the next month he returned to the United States in command of the Second Division. On October 23 of that year, he assumed command of the Marine Corps post at Quantico, a place he held until June 30, 1920.

General Lejeune's varied services at sea and on land have developed within him great stamina; he has achieved marked administrative ability, deep scholarship in modern warfare, and success in keeping the Marine Corps keen in morale and at a high pitch of efficiency. He is of medium stature but powerful build, with a strong face that is full of kindly humor. Despite his forty-four years of arduous service in all climes and under every conceivable condition his hair is black and his figure as erect as it was in the old Annapolis days. While his men in the Fourth Brigade clung to his title of "Old Man Gabe," the Second Division re-christened him "Old Indian." When the divisions of the American Expeditionary Forces adopted distinctive divisional insignia to be worn on the left sleeve, the Second chose the head of an

Indian on a five-pointed star. General Lejeune's black thatch of hair, black and deep-set eyes and bushy eyebrows showed a striking resemblance to the Indian type, despite his French ancestry. Things going wrong in the Second Division, or an officer or man proved derelict in duty, it was said the General's hair stood on end and his piercing eyes flashed his displeasure; yet he has always been a kindly officer of great modesty, ready and anxious to listen to helpful suggestions or to receive complaints, despite the heavy work thrown upon him by his official duties.

When General Lejeune was made Marine Commandant in 1920 by President Harding he succeeded Major-General George Barnett. This was a recess appointment and was made in recognition of his conspicuous service overseas. When President Harding assumed office, he submitted the appointment to the Senate for confirmation, and as evidencing its satisfaction, the Senate confirmed it immediately without waiting for the lapse of the customary executive session, and his new commission was the first military or naval commission to receive the signature of President Harding, being affixed at a session of the Cabinet. President Coolidge reappointed him for four more years March 5, 1925, hence his commission in this post is due to expire March 5, 1929.

Now and then General Lejeune becomes reminiscent of the days "Over There." He describes October, 1918, as a period of unusually hot fighting, but the night of November 10, 1918, half a day before the Armistice, as more resembling Hell than any other. On this occasion the two leading battalions of five which crossed the Meuse were Marines. The Germans rested in close formation beyond the River Meuse, and the Americans had orders to press forward day and night and to keep firing up to the very hour of the Armistice. Scouts crossed the river on rafts and secured the hastily constructed bridges to the banks. The Germans shot away one of the bridges, and the other was badly damaged. The Marines and soldiers swarmed on to the floats like bees and made their way to the opposite bank under an extremely heavy fire. They gained a foothold, not without heavy losses, and their comrades, coming up, in reinforcement, made their ground secure as the Germans retreated. Major Hamilton and Captain Dunbeck of the Marine contingent, distinguished themselves in this engagement; the former was killed in 1922 in an airplane crash at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.

He joined Overseas Lodge, No. 1, of the Free and Accepted Masons, at Coblenz, Germany, an organization maintained exclusively for soldiers and Marines; this was under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island, and met in the old German Masonic Temple built in the days of Napoleon Bonaparte. The Lodge number has been changed to 46 and its meetings are now held at Providence. In Masonry General Lejeune has taken thirty-two degrees.

General Lejeune is Junior Warden in the Epiphany Protestant Episcopal Church at Washington, and is a member of the Army and Navy Club and the National Press Club, the Veterans of the Spanish-American War, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the American Legion, the Military Order of the World War, the Second Division Association, and the Marine Corps League. His favorite di-

versions are horseback riding and fishing.

General Lejeune married, October 23, 1895, at Portsmouth, Virginia, Ellie Harrison Murdaugh, daughter of Judge Claudius Walke Murdaugh, lawyer and judge who died in 1898, and they have three children: 1. Ellie Murdaugh, married James B. Glennon, Lieutenant-Commander, United States Navy. 2. Laura Turpin. 3. Eugenia Dickson.

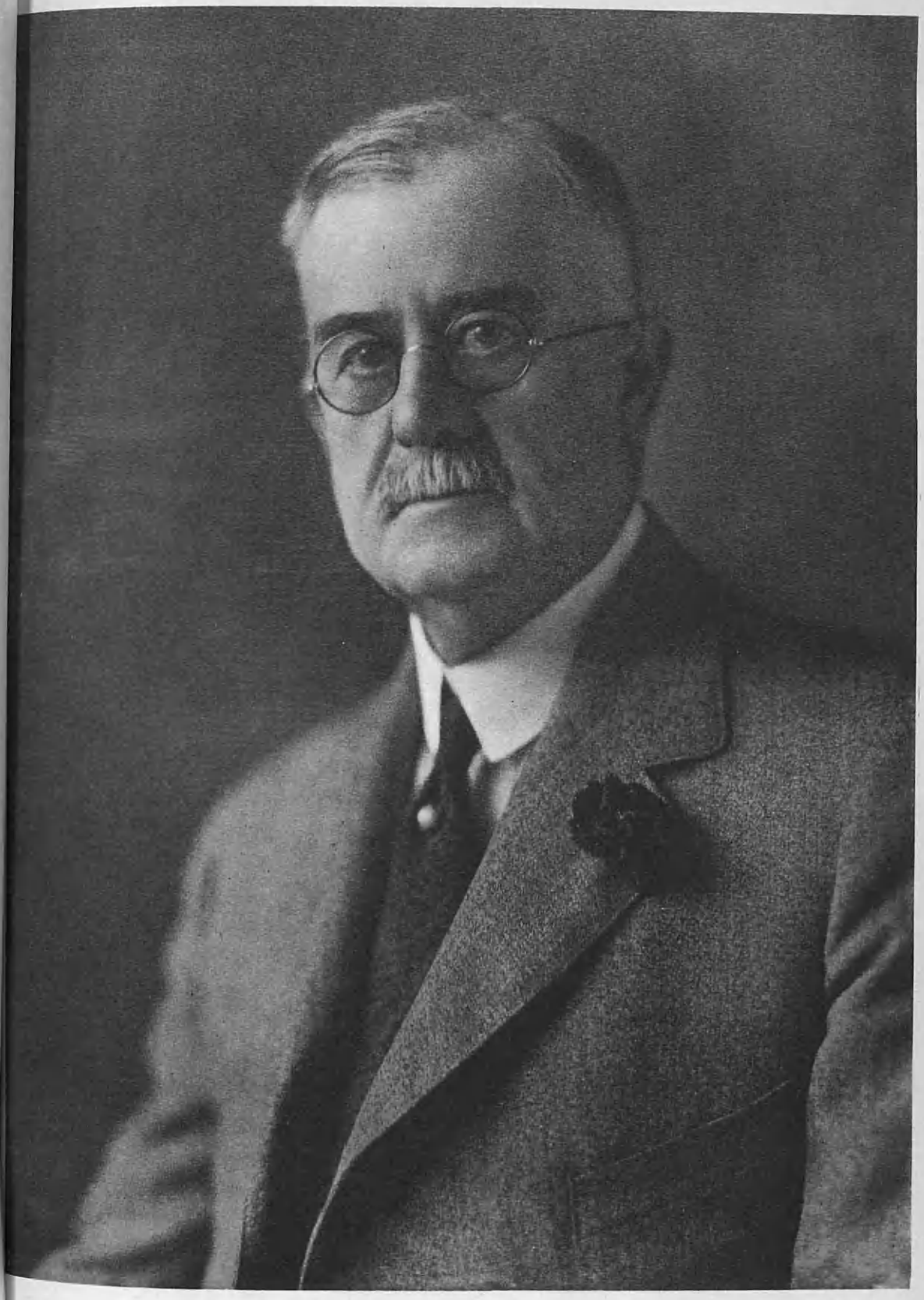
WERNIGK, Reinhardt, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon.

One of the most successful and widely known of the Pacific coast physicians, the late Dr. Wernigk was engaged in the practice of his profession at Los Angeles, California, for four decades. Both as a specialist in internal diseases and in connection with original research work, he ranked very high in professional circles. In this respect he closely followed a tradition established by a long line of ancestors—some member of his family in successive generations since 1520 having devoted himself not only successfully to the practice of medicine, but to the advancement of medical knowledge.

Dr. Reinhardt Wernigk was born at Monee, Illinois, January 19, 1861, a son of the late Dr. Theodore and Louisa (Pletch) Wernigk. His father, who also was a prominent physician, was born in Bavaria, Germany, whence he came to this country about 1847. For many generations his ancestors were residents of Southern Bavaria. The old Dr. Wernigk at one time practiced his profession in New York City, where he performed heroic service during the terrible cholera epidemic, which occurred there about the middle of the nineteenth century. During this period he worked untiringly and with remarkable success among the stricken people, without fear, and without apparently giving any thought to his own personal safety. His wife, the mother of the subject of this article, too, counted physicians among her ancestors, her grandfather having been a surgeon in Napoleon's Army.

Dr. Reinhardt Wernigk was educated in the public grammar and high schools of his native town, Monee, Illinois, and after graduating from high school went abroad to study for some years at a school in Speyer, Bavaria, at which his father had been educated. Graduating there with the degree of Master of Arts in 1880, he returned to the United States to take up the study of medicine at Rush Medical College, Chicago, Illinois, from which he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1882. He then established himself in the practice of his profession at Marshall, Texas, where he remained until May, 1887. Removing at that time to Los Angeles, California, he made that city his home and the center of his professional work until his death in 1927. There he built up a large and very successful practice, specializing in kidney and other internal diseases. Though the exacting duties of his very extensive private practice made heavy demands on his time and energy, Dr. Wernigk, throughout his professional career, devoted considerable time to original research, and many of his discoveries resulted in important papers, which were published from time to time in the leading medical journals of this country. In this respect he followed the well-established tradition of his family, many of his ancestors, including his father, hav-



ing undertaken similar work. In order to keep step with the wonderful advance made in the medical sciences, he did a large amount of reading and study, closely followed the work of the leading medical investigators in this and other countries, and continuously kept in contact with the latest developments by extensive travel. He was a member of the American Medical Association, the California State Medical Society, the Los Angeles County Medical Society, and several other medical organizations. Throughout his life he was a great lover of outdoor sports, especially of hunting and fishing. It was in this manner that he spent his vacations, thus gaining renewed strength for his work. He was a member of the Jonathan Club of Los Angeles, several shooting and fishing clubs, and of other social organizations.

Dr. Wernigk was married at Montgomery, New York, to Helen Hill, a daughter of Augustus and Julia (Knapp) Hill, this event taking place June 17, 1902. Dr. and Mrs. Wernigk had no children. Mrs. Wernigk, a lady of rare charm and culture, shared to a remarkable degree her husband's interests and proved herself throughout their married life an understanding and inspiring helpmate. Shortly before Dr. Wernigk's death he and his wife were able to enjoy the celebration of their silver wedding anniversary.

Dr. Wernigk died at his home in Los Angeles, California, August 24, 1927. By his death his wife lost a loving and devoted husband, his many friends a genial and loyal associate, his very large number of patients an unusually considerate and helpful physician, his profession one of its notable leaders, and his country an upright and useful citizen.

PYLE, David Hunter McAlpin,

Attorney.

David Hunter McAlpin Pyle was born in New York City on March 19, 1886, the son of James Tolman and Frances Adelaide (McAlpin) Pyle. His grandfather was the founder of the manufacturing business of Pearline, the earliest soap powder manufactured in the United States, of which business his father was, for many years, the head until his death in 1911. Mr. Pyle, however, did not enter the family business. On his mother's side he is a grandson of David H. McAlpin, who, for many years, was one of New York's leading business men and real estate holders.

Mr. Pyle prepared for college at the Browning School of New York, and at the Adirondack-Florida School, entering Princeton University, and graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Arts with the class of 1908. Following his graduation, he studied at Magdalen College, Oxford University, England, for a year's post-graduate work, and then entered Harvard Law School, receiving from that institution the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1922. He commenced his law practice with the firm of Davies, Auerbach, Cornell & Barry, and later with the firms of Barry, Wainwright, Thacher & Symuels, and Herrick, Smith, Donald & Farley, and is now a member of the legal firm of Pratt & McAlpin, in New York City.

Immediately at the outbreak of the World War he joined Mr. Hoover in the United States Food Administration, working with him in conjunction with the organization of the control of the cotton

seed industry as a volunteer worker. Resigning from the Food Administration, he joined the army, being commissioned as a lieutenant in the Chemical Warfare Service, and after training in the United States, proceeded to France. He was promoted to captain and served as assistant gas officer in the Twenty-ninth Division, being with that Division in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive. After the Armistice, he was transferred to the Eighth Army Corps as assistant gas officer, and from there was assigned by the army to the European Relief Administration, serving throughout the Near East in organizing and assisting in the distribution of the food supplies and the other activities of the European Relief Administration. As a result of the experience gained with the European Administration, he has specialized, since resigning from the army, in international legal matters, and has traveled extensively throughout the world in connection with such legal activities.

Mr. Pyle is a member of the board of trustees of the United Hospital Fund, and a member of the board of governors of The Arbitration Society of America. The clubs to which Mr. Pyle belongs are: the Princeton and the Bankers' of New York; Chevy Chase, of Washington; the Whippany River Polo Club; Essex Fox Hounds; and the Somerset Hills Country Club, as well as the American Geographical Society. His favorite diversions are fox hunting and tennis.

On June 26, 1911, in New York City, Mr. Pyle married Dorothy Merle-Smith, a daughter of Dr. Wilton Merle-Smith. They have two sons: Tolman, born November 8, 1913; and David McAlpin, born December 20, 1914. Mr. Pyle's residence is at Peapack, New Jersey.

CRAFT, Henry Grey,

Milling Executive.

Veteran of the Civil War and prominently identified with the milling industry in St. Louis, Missouri, for over half a century, Henry Grey Craft had the distinction of being the best-known miller in the Latin-American flour trade. He traveled extensively for his firm in the West Indies and in Central and South America and did much to establish trade relations with those countries. When the news of his death was published which sad event took place on May 25, 1925, cables of sincere sympathy were received from all places mentioned, where Mr. Craft had secured many steadfast friends, through his tactful manner and his strong sense of probity.

Mr. Craft was born in Hackensack, Bergen County, New Jersey, March 25, 1845. He was the son of Charles and Ann (Suffern) Craft, the former a Baptist missionary, of a family which had for generations been connected with the church. His maternal great-grandfather fought in the Revolution, and on both sides of his family Mr. Craft was of historic and ancient lineage. Mr. Craft's early education was obtained in the public schools of the community in which he lived with his parents, followed by a short course at one of the local academies. Then the Civil War blazed out and Mr. Craft was one of the first to volunteer, although then only in his "teens." He joined the New York Battery of Artillery, and was so slight and youthful at the time that his mother was obliged to cut down and refit his uniform before he could wear it. He was too young and light of weight to do the heavy work of a gunner or a bombardier, so he was

H. G. Craft

made bugler of his company. As he attained his growth he received more responsible posts and before he obtained his discharge at the close of the war, he had been promoted to second lieutenant of artillery. On account of ill health, Mr. Craft was forced to resign his commission before the declaration of peace, but he recovered sufficiently in a few months to rejoin once more and take part in several important engagements.

In 1873, Mr. Craft located in St. Louis where, for a short time, he was employed as a clerk in one of the banks. It was in 1887 that he formed a partnership with Christian Bernet, under the name of Bernet & Craft, and operated a mill at Mount Carmel, Illinois, and a blending plant in East St. Louis. This firm later became the Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Company, and very rapidly established an extensive export trade with England and Ireland, and later developed a large business with Latin-America, Cuba, and the West Indies, including Porto Rico. Mr. Craft made many trips to these countries and formed a number of enduring friendships. A great deal of the business of the Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Company of late years was with the countries of South and Central America, most of which was largely due to the personality of Mr. Craft. He was a charter member of the St. Louis Millers' Club, serving two terms as president of that organization and was also a charter member of the Merchants' Exchange. He was a member of fifty years' standing of Tuscan Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and he was also affiliated with the Scottish Rite Masons. Other organizations of which he was a member included the Sunset and the North Hill Country clubs, the Missouri Athletic Association, and the St. Louis Millers' Club, which presented him with a loving cup on his eightieth birthday. In politics he was a staunch Republican and was a member of the Delmar Baptist Church, of which he was for a long period a deacon.

On March 11, 1868, Henry Grey Craft was married, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, to Ann Normecutt, daughter of Enoch and Catherine Normecutt, a prominent family of English descent. Mr. and Mrs. Craft had two children: 1. Henry Marvin, died at the age of eighteen. 2. Gertrude Suffern; married James Morgan Fuller, of St. Louis, and they have two children: Anna Louise, married to Charles Frederick Gauen, of St. Louis, and Frances Craft Fuller. Mrs. Craft survived her husband but seven months, her death taking place December 6, 1925.

GORDON, Solomon J.,

Patent Lawyer.

The late Solomon J. Gordon, of Springfield, Massachusetts, was known as one of the most eminent patent lawyers and distinguished citizens New England has produced. He threw into the practice of his profession a wealth of experiences gathered during a very busy life spent in contacts with all kinds of men. His native resourcefulness was tempered with a broad sympathy and a kindly nature which constituted sunshine for all who came into his presence. His memory retained a million things; it was a veritable storehouse for the gems he plucked from omnivorous reading and which he brought forth on occasion to delight his auditors. Above all, however, must be mentioned his passionate love of coun-

try, whose virtues he extolled each Fourth of July by reading to friends gathered at his handsome home the Declaration of Independence. A man of such character and ideals always carves a niche for himself in any community, and his death is a matter of genuine and widespread regret.

Solomon J. Gordon was born at Weymouth, Massachusetts, September 24, 1826, the only son of Dr. Timothy Gordon and Jane (Binney-Jones) Gordon. His father was a well-known physician and his mother the gracious chatelaine of a happy household; and on both sides of the family he was descended from honored ancestors who in their day did their part toward making the America of the present time. In his early childhood his parents removed to Plymouth, where he received his preliminary education. Having made a good preparation, he entered Harvard University at Cambridge, graduating with a creditable record in 1847. He then studied law in the office of his uncle, Jacob Loud, in Boston, and there began the practice of his profession.

After six years of successful civil law practice in Boston, during which he gained a gratifying recognition, he began a new phase of development. Meantime, his natural gift for oratory and his talents in public affairs caused him to be elected to the State Legislature, where he ably served one term. In search of a wider field of activities, Mr. Gordon then opened law offices in New York City, although he maintained his residence during a part of each year at the paternal home of his wife, Ames Hill, in Springfield. Ordinarily, Mr. Gordon spent his winters in New York and his summers on Ames Hill, which commands a wonderful view of the Connecticut River. He drove often about the streets of Springfield and became a familiar figure in the parks. He was a Democrat in political affiliation, and in religion he was a Unitarian and an attendant on worship at Dr. Bellows' church in New York. He was a very charitable man and did a great deal of good among the poor and the needy. Though a man of culture and learning, he was very simple in his ways and tractable in his demeanor towards others. His days spent at Springfield some time before his death constituted retirement from active affairs, and to those who shared his friendship he proved a brilliant and compensating companion. He took great personal interest in beautifying his lovely home, to which visitors from miles around were attracted.

December 30, 1851, Solomon J. Gordon married Rebecca Ames, daughter of David Ames, and granddaughter of David Ames, the pioneer paper maker of Springfield and Massachusetts in general, owner of mills at various places. David Ames was the first superintendent of the Springfield Armory, an office to which he was appointed by George Washington. It was David Ames also who selected the homestead site on Ames Hill which was later the home of his daughter and her husband. Mr. and Mrs. Gordon were the parents of a daughter, Jeannie Gordon, who married Oscar Brown Ireland (see a following biography), actuary and second vice-president of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, whose death occurred in 1914.

Mr. Gordon died April 19, 1891, at Ames Hill, when he was in his sixty-fifth year. As a lawyer during his active years, he had been an expert in working up the details of his cases, in handling witnesses, and in court pleading. His

practice was extensive, and his identification with large business interests brought him an ample income. His wit, his grace, his charm, and his civic spirit made his loss keenly felt, not only by his friends, but by the entire city.

IRELAND, Oscar Brown,

Insurance Official.

In every neighborhood there is at least one man whose life passion is efficiency, so his services are eagerly sought and when his life's chapter is written, he is given an honored place among the scientists and thinkers to whom the clumsy actions of the human family are a cause of constant concern. Springfield, Massachusetts, had such a man in the person of the late Oscar Brown Ireland, actuary and second vice-president of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Mr. Ireland approximated perfection in everything he did: his figures were always correct, he invariably kept appointments and promises to the letter, and his words were carefully measured to insure that no careless or inaccurate statement escaped his lips. Naturally he regretted the sight of a great deal of speculation and gossip in the daily press or by individuals, and so he was ideally suited to the work of handling figures and preparing statistics for an insurance concern whose efficiency was the source of its revenue and confidence as expressed by the public. But such a bent did not keep Mr. Ireland from developing an intensely warm and human touch. Gifted with an artistic, appreciative nature, he made many close friends; for many years he was a leader in the social affairs of the Church of the Unity and the Orpheus Club, and outside of the office he presented an entirely different side. So here was afforded a rare combination in a man—a scientific mind, which searched assiduously for fact and truth, and a big heart, which loved humanity despite the mistakes it made.

Oscar Brown Ireland was born on Greenwich Street, New York City, October 26, 1840, the son of George and Mary Ann (Brown) Ireland, who came from old English stock. The first paternal American ancestor was Samuel Ireland, who settled in Connecticut in 1645. George Ireland was a leading New York lawyer; Mary Ann Brown was the daughter of General Aaron Brown, of Somers, Westchester County; they had a family of ten children, of whom Oscar Brown Ireland was the second.

Mr. Ireland attended the public schools of New York City, also certain private schools and the free academy, which is now the College of the City of New York, where he graduated in 1859. He early turned to figures, for in 1859 he became a clerk in a commercial concern, and served four years. In 1863 he enlisted in the Federal Signal Corps, Civil War duty, having been commissioned a second lieutenant by President Lincoln. For two years, until the close of the war, he continued this service, and it took him into the department of the South, to the Shenandoah Valley and to duty with the army of the James. For a time he was signal officer on board the "Vermont," a Federal warship. On completing his service he was brevetted first lieutenant and captain, rank which entitled him to membership in the Loyal Legion. Returning to civil life, he took up his duties as clerk at New York, and served until 1867, when he accepted a position with a

concern engaged in exporting hardwoods and rubber. For two years he was stationed on the Sinu about seventy-five miles inland from the Colombian port of Cartagena, which many years before had been a convenient refuge for the buccaneers of the Spanish Main. He then returned to New York and accepted a position in the office of D. P. Fackler, consulting actuary, and remained with him from 1870 to 1872. Mr. Ireland's experience had by this time become so broad that he was drafted for service in a larger field. He accepted the place of actuary of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company at Springfield, the date of his accession having been June 1, 1872. His proficiency in this position was such that in 1909 he was elected second vice-president, and he continued to hold both offices with great credit to himself and the company to the time of his death. During this long period he became a familiar figure in the life insurance field, and was honored by his associates with the position of president of the Actuarial Society of America. He was also a prominent member of the International Society of Actuaries, and attended a meeting of that body held at Amsterdam, Holland, in 1912.

Mr. Ireland had many interests in Springfield. In politics he was a Republican. At one time he was vice-president of the Huguenot Society of America. He was a member of the Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity; member and director of the Hampden County Musical Association; member of the Nayasset Club, the Springfield Economic Club, the E. K. Wallace Post, Grand Army of the Republic; the Springfield Canoe Association and Yacht Club, the Literary Club, of which he was secretary, and the Springfield Music Festival Association, of which he was once a director.

Oscar Brown Ireland was married December 11, 1877, to Jeannie Gordon, daughter of Solomon J. (see a preceding biography), and Rebecca (Ames) Gordon, and she and a son, Gordon Ireland, of Havana, Cuba, survived him when he died at Springfield, April 30, 1914.

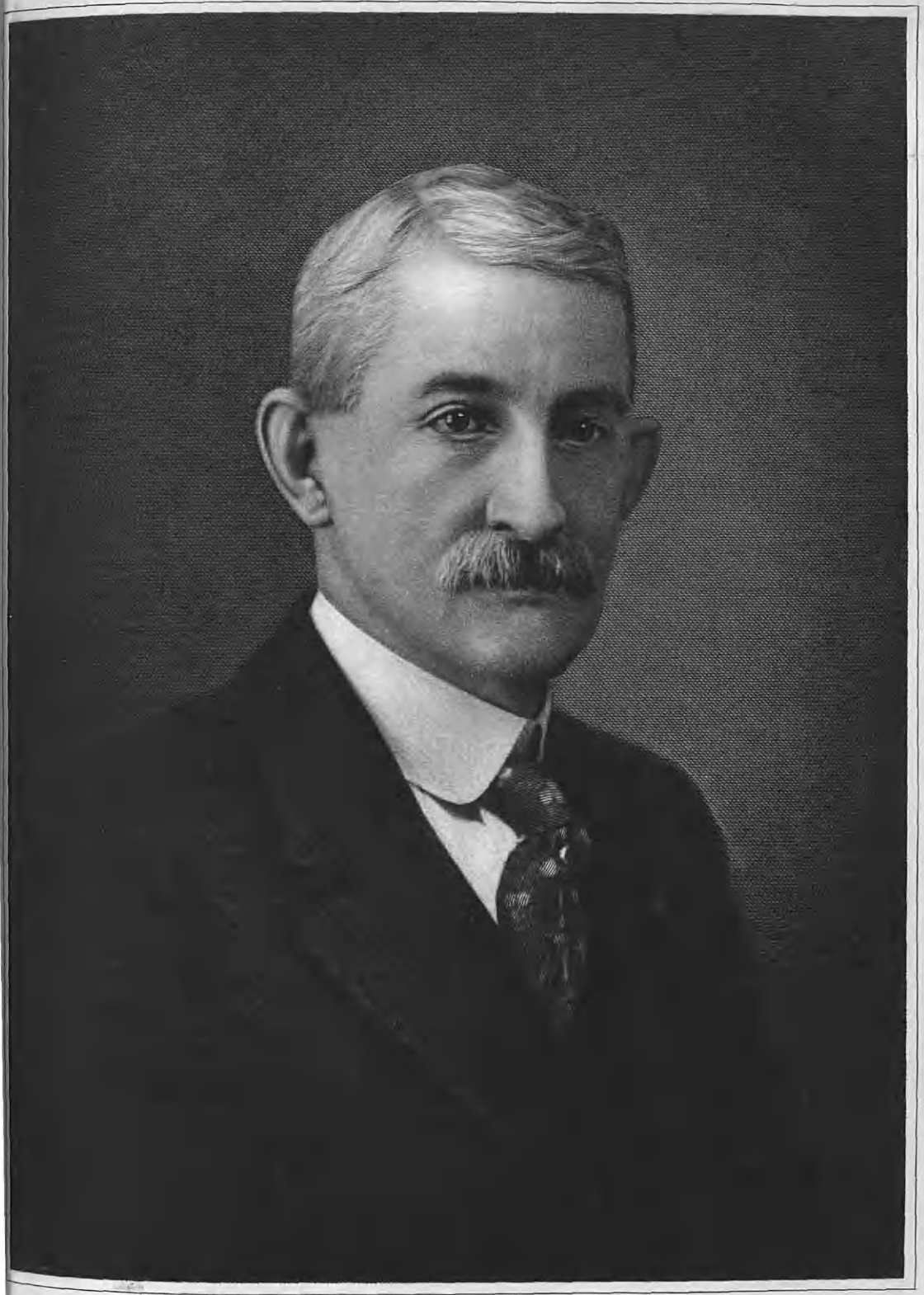
Mr. Ireland was a man to whom the old expression "salt of the earth" applied with peculiar appropriateness. He was a gentle, quiet, refined, earnest, well-balanced man who enjoyed intercourse with his fellows, but his distinguishing trait was reliability. And surely this reputation must have been ample compensation for his strenuous labors, for it has been remarked by philosophers of the present age that more such "balance wheels" are needed in a world which is becoming top-heavy with genius that disregards practical things.

CADWALLADER, George S.,

Electrical Superintendent.

George S. Cadwallader is one of the most active and generous citizens of Camden, New Jersey, and since his location in this city has done much for its prosperity. He comes of an old Welsh family, celebrated in the legends of Wales, and prominent in the affairs of Pennsylvania ever since the first Cadwallader set foot on American shores. Thomas Cadwallader was a Provincial Councillor in Pennsylvania in 1756, and other members of the family have been prominent in the political life of the State and nation.

Cadwallader Arms—Gules, a lion rampant argent, armed and langued azure.



Geo. S. Cadwallader

Cadwallader

George Cadwallader, father of George S. Cadwallader, was born in Pennsylvania, near Dolington, Bucks County, and spent his life there as a shoe dealer. He married Mary Ann Anderson, and they were the parents of the following children: 1. Charles G., deceased. 2. Watson W., deceased. 3. Elizabeth, now deceased, who married Armitage Temple. 4. Mary F. 5. Joseph E., deceased. 6. Rebecca T., died at the age of eighteen. 7. George S., of whom further. 8. Martha D., died at the age of ten.

George S. Cadwallader, son of George and Mary Ann (Anderson) Cadwallader, was born at Dolington, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, October 23, 1859. After being educated in the public schools of Bucks County, he went to work as a clerk in a grocery store, in Yardley, Pennsylvania, when he was less than seventeen years of age. After several years of this employment the young man, desiring wider opportunities, left his position and worked at telegraph line building, and after a few years he became a foreman in charge of field work. He held similar positions with several companies, until he reached the age of twenty-eight, when he gave up the actual construction to enter the office of the General Electric Company. His ability in electrical work was so marked that the Camden Light & Heating Company requested him to take a position with them as general foreman of distribution, which he did in February, 1889. He continued at this business for some years, and in 1912 was made superintendent in charge of distribution of power by the Public Service Corporation, when that concern leased the Camden Lighting & Heating Company.

Mr. Cadwallader has always been associated with the job of supplying light and heat to the city of Camden, since his removal to that city, and those who have profited by his efficient labors attest that he has done his job well. He has been active in other municipal enterprises, such as the East End Trust Company of Camden, of which he is a director, and the Fairview Building & Loan Association, of which he is president. He was freeholder of the city of Camden from 1918 to 1923.

In the social as well as in the commercial life of the city Mr. Cadwallader has never been slow to take part, and he has proved himself a good citizen in every sphere of activity. He is a member of Camden Lodge, No. 15, Free and Accepted Masons; a member of Siloam Chapter, of Excelsior Consistory, of Cyrene Commandery, of Crescent Temple, and has attained the thirty-second degree of Masonry. He also belongs to Lodge, No. 293, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; the Improved Order of Red Men, Lodge No. 211; and the Loyal Order of Moose, Lodge No. 111. His clubs are the Lions, the Eastern Square, the Public Service Square, and the Eleventh Ward Republican of Camden. Mr. Cadwallader was brought up a member of the Society of Friends, and has continued to adhere to the Quaker faith.

George S. Calwallader married, at Ewing Church, Mercer County, October 27, 1886, Ella B. Wisner, a native of New Jersey, daughter of John C. and and Fannie (Baldwin) Wisner. John C. Wisner was a successful practical farmer in Ewing, Mercer County, New Jersey. Mrs. Cadwallader's maternal grandfather, Josiah Baldwin, was a popular and prosperous citizen of Pennington, Mercer County, New Jersey, and

her grandmother, Sarah Sheppard (whom he married), was a descendant of an old English family. Mrs. Cadwallader is a member of Crescent Chapter, No. 55, Order of the Eastern Star.

McRAE, Hon. Thomas C.,

Ex-Governor.

A political career covering half a century culminated in the election of November, 1920, when Thomas Chipman McRae was chosen Governor of the State of Arkansas, an office to which he was re-elected two years later. His greatest achievements as Governor were the restoration of the credit of the State and its maintenance on a cash basis and without any deficiency proclamations during his terms; the increase of the State School fund by the Severance and Cigar and Cigarette taxes and the substitution of the Haraldson Highway Act for the Improvement District laws, providing for motor, vehicle, and gasoline taxes under which laws the public schools are being improved and good State roads are being constructed. But his peculiar distinction lay in the fact that despite his uniform and enthusiastic support of the Democratic party, in whose principles he is a firm believer, and which always delighted to honor him, when, after four years in the limelight of publicity which every chief magistrate in this country must endure, he returned to the private practice of the law, he found himself even more popular than before. He is, indeed, a man without enemies. Charles T. Davis, the poet laureate of Arkansas, wrote of him on his retirement from public life:

No glitter turned his steady eyes aside
From the fixed stars that burned above the goal.
He laid his course and held it through the years
As changeless as the needle to the pole.
Fearlessly, unbeguiled, he rode alone;
And no man shared dominion of his soul.

He made no truce with wrong; no compromise
With fear or favor, comradeship, or hate.
As his own honor he has held aloft
The golden honor of a golden State.
As his own honor, he gives back again
The trust he guarded—clean, inviolate.

Back to the scabbard rings the shining blade
That flickered through the conflict's clanging van.
Yet down the Halls of Time the record runs
In living light from span to columned span
That here, steadfast and single-hearted, wrought
In faith and flaming fearlessness—a Man!

Born at Mt. Holly, Union County, Arkansas, December 21, 1851, he was the son of Duncan L. and Mary Ann (Chipman) McRae, who were respectively, natives of North Carolina and of Georgia. On the paternal side the family is of Scottish ancestry. Duncan L. McRae was among the pioneer planters of Arkansas, and contributed to its progress by his influence and his efforts. He survived until July 30, 1863, and his widow until April 19, 1897, their home in later years being in Columbia County.

Educated in the private schools of Mt. Holly, Shady Grove and Falcon, Arkansas, Thomas C. McRae then spent a year in Shreveport, Louisiana, as clerk in a general store, passing next to New Orleans, where he took a course in the Soule Business College, and was graduated in the class of 1869. Following this he was employed for three months as a clerk in a store in Camden, and then for a year in

Thomas C. McRae

Falcon, Arkansas. This brief experience in business proved of great value subsequently in the profession of the law, to which he had determined to devote himself. He entered the law department of the Washington and Lee University, at Lexington, Virginia, where he was graduated in 1872 with the degree of Doctor of Laws, and in January, 1873, was admitted to the bar in Rosston, then the county seat of Nevada County. In January, 1876, he was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the State, in January, 1886, to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States; and in 1917, he was elected president of the Arkansas Bar Association.

In 1874 he was appointed supervisor of elections for Nevada County, and two years later was elected from that county to the Lower House of the Arkansas Legislature. In July, 1877, the county seat of Nevada County having been removed from Rosston to Prescott, Mr. McRae took up his residence in Prescott, where he was elected to the city council, and in 1879 was both recorder and city attorney there. He was also identified with the extensive and varied business interests which center in Prescott, and has been president of the Bank of Prescott for many years. He was president of the Arkansas Bankers' Association in 1909. In 1880 he was the presidential elector on the Democratic ticket, four years later was chairman of the Democratic State Convention; and in 1884 was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention. In 1892 he was again chairman of the Democratic State Convention, and from 1896 to 1900, he was the Democratic national committeeman from Arkansas. From 1890 to 1893, he was school director, and for several terms was special judge for Lafayette and Pike counties, and also served as special Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court in 1925. In 1885, at a special election, he was sent to the Lower House of Congress as Representative of the Third Arkansas District, and by successive reëlections, remained in this office eighteen consecutive years, until his voluntary retirement in 1903. In 1909 he was appointed a member of the State board of charities, and was elected a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1917. His outstanding achievements effected during his terms as Representative in Congress were the restoration to the public domain of millions of acres of land which had been granted to railroad companies, and the compromise settlement between the State of Arkansas and the United States by which vast territory was thrown open to homestead entry, and the bonds of the State honorably paid.

A believer in the usefulness of fraternal organizations, Mr. McRae has become a leader in the Free and Accepted Masons. He is a member of the Albert Pike Consistory, Little Rock, Past Grand Orator of the Arkansas Grand Lodge of Masonry, Past Grand Master of Prescott Lodge, No. 80; Past High Priest of Royal Arch Chapter, No. 38; Thrice Illustrious Master of Ezra Council of Select Masters, No. 45; a member of Sahara Temple of the Mystic Shrine, Pine Bluff; of Chapter No. 53, Order of the Eastern Star; Nevada Lodge, No. 253, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Dixie Lodge, No. 87, Knights of Pythias; and Crescent Camp, No. 33, Woodmen of the World. He is a Presbyterian, and an elder in the church which his family attends.

December 17, 1874, Mr. McRae married Amelia Ann White, daughter of Captain

William R. and Mary Jane (Clarke) White, of Rosston, Arkansas, at which time Mr. White was county clerk of Nevada County. Nine children were born of this union, six daughters and three sons: 1. Ethel, who is the widow of Horace Bemis, of Prescott. 2. Mary, who is the widow of Dr. F. H. Montgomery, of Prescott. 3. Alice, twin sister of Mary, who died in infancy. 4. Thomas C., Jr., who is cashier of the Bank of Prescott. 5. Norvelle, who died at the age of eleven. 6. Duncan L., an attorney of Prescott, and member of his father's firm of McRae and Tompkins. 7. Mildred, wife of John D. Barlow, of Hope, Arkansas. 8. Herbert. 9. Corrie, deceased. Mr. and Mrs. McRae have fourteen grandchildren and three great-grandchildren.

In its comment upon a career so full of incident, and yet both useful and felicitous throughout, the "Centennial History of Arkansas" quotes, as appropriate, these lines of Pope's:

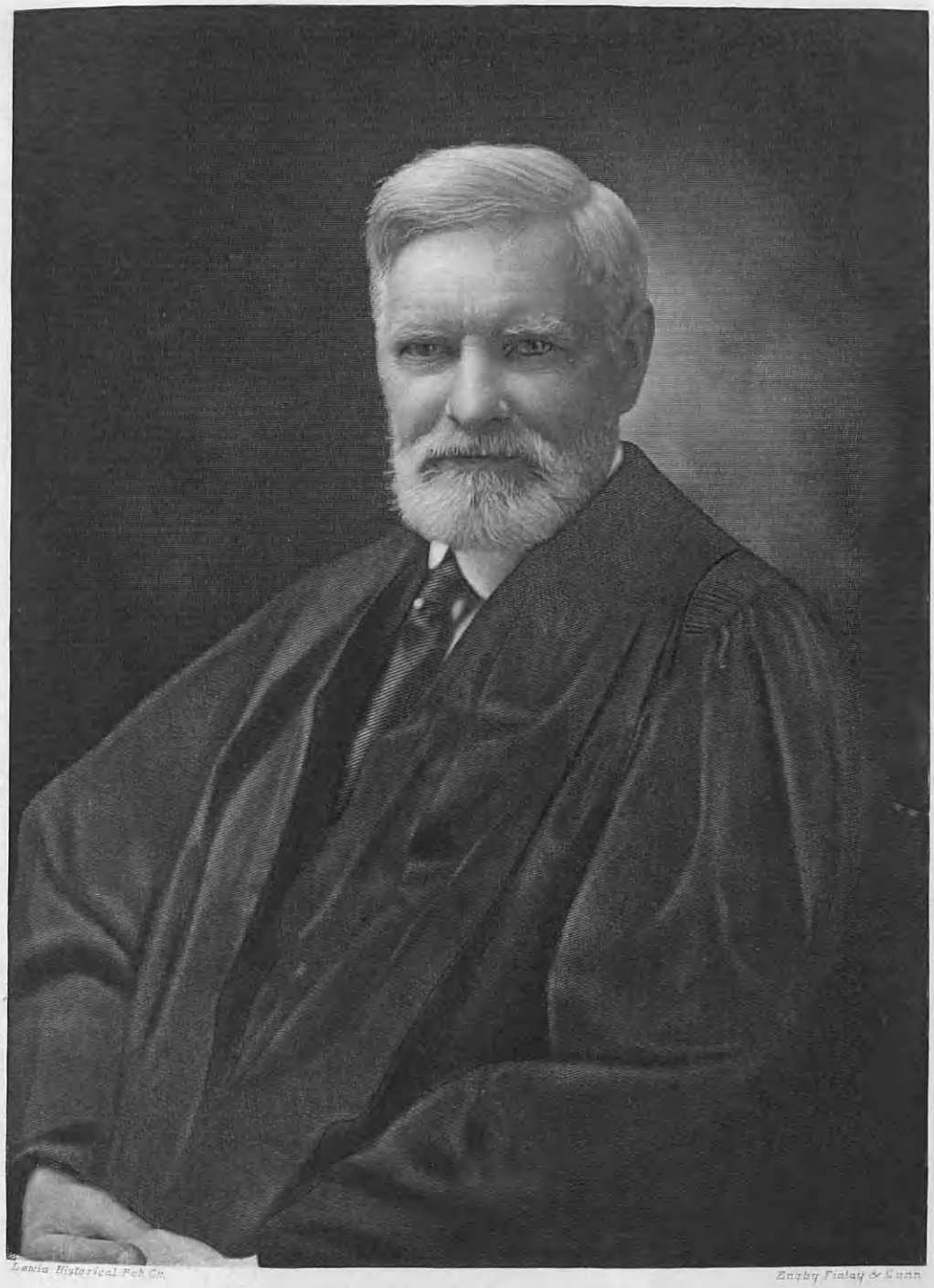
> Statesman, yet friend to Truth, of soul sincere,
> In action faithful, and in honor clear;
> Who broke no promise, served no private end,
> Who gained no title and who lost no friend.

CUTLER, Willard Walker,

Jurist.

Willard Walker Cutler, Judge of the Circuit Court of New Jersey, and a citizen of Morristown and of the State, of whose widely appreciated worth and prominence this brief biographical sketch is but one recognition, was born at Morristown on November 3, 1856. The place of his birth was the Cutler homestead, still standing at No. 15 Cutler Street. His father was the Hon. Augustus W. Cutler, and his mother was Julia R. (Walker) Cutler, a native of Albany, New York. Back of this immediate parentage ran, respectively, direct lines of descent as far as John and Priscilla Alden of the "Mayflower," and Peregrine White, the first child of the Pilgrims born in New England. With such a background, maintained in character by intervening generations of good and patriotic citizens, he began his life and career, through it all keeping the family faith and tradition. Advantages of birth may indeed be but an accident, but to confirm one's heritages by a distinguished career is an achievement. Judge Cutler handed along the family torch undimmed.

Boyhood in Morristown in the atmosphere of refinement and religion has been, and probably is today, a life of happy privilege. The opportunity to enjoy youthful sport, to fish, to hunt, to drive, and intimately to know in social and church life his generation and his fellow-citizens, were some of his early advantages. To these were added home life with cultured parents and his two brothers, Condict Walker and Frederick Walker, and all that comparative wealth could justly afford for his protection and education. The town itself was a part of those early advantages; the village green with its memories of Revolutionary War days, and its many stirring scenes of all the past. Here had been from early times the center of Morris County, with its historic jail, its courthouse and its far-famed Arnold's Tavern. The Ford mansion, once the headquarters of General Washington, in the preservation of which as a historical shrine he afterward was to have a commanding part, was also a force in his early impressions. Such atmosphere played its part in forming the



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Willard H. Cutler

character of this thoughtful and impressionable boy.

Then came schooldays, and Willard Cutler was an attendant at the Morristown "Academy." For him it was the only logical place to go. It was a school of age and distinction. With few breaks in its chain of continuity it had existed since 1792, and had given elementary training to many afterward distinguished men. The ancient edifice, erected in 1792, and known as the Morris Academy, still stood in his boyhood, and was not torn down until he was twenty years of age. Its last preceptor was J. Henry Johnson, under whom Willard and his brothers studied. Among widely known educators who previously had been preceptors were Caleb Russell, the Morristown publisher, and Rev. Samuel Whelpley, author of the popular book, "Historical Compend."

Recognition of the manly and thoughtful character of the lad who was to be a judge was early given. Among the many letters of sympathy written at his death were many allusions to his boyhood character. "I have known him since he was a boy," said one, "before he had grown to manhood, and I remember hearing Mr. Haven speak of him then as so conscientious and faithful in all his duties and so dependable always.'"

After the Morris Academy followed a period of years in the Morristown High School. Regarding this period light is shed through a letter recently received from Mrs. M. A. J. Bassett of Maryville, Tennessee. In it the writer says: "It is fifty years since for less than a school year I was Willard's teacher in high school. He, his brothers and his parents, showed me unvarying kindness, and I assure you it was appreciated. A better boy could not be found. He was always dependable to the last degree. I treasure his memory." Coming from persons widely separated geographically this repeated characterization, "dependable," is not only significant but is typical. It indicates the general impression.

College days came on. At Rutgers, matriculation took place in 1872. He remained until the Christmas holidays of his junior year and then began the study of law in the office of his father at Morristown. Haste did not bring him to this abbreviation of his course. He was greatly needed by his father, who, then entering upon his wider political career, was that year, 1874, elected to Congress. He knew his duty lay at Morristown to take charge of the business of the law office. He always kept up his interest in the class of 1876, and often met at the reunions in New Brunswick. He was there at the fiftieth anniversary in 1926. One of his classmates subsequently wrote this appreciation: "At our class re-union last June (1926) he seemed among the most vigorous of us all. Although his career in college was cut short, it was a true foreshadowing of the career he was to carve out for himself in the larger world, for we all recognized his solid ability and his equally substantial character." Still another wrote: "As you well know, I have known him for over fifty years, and my appreciation of him and his character has grown steadily as the years have passed. It was only at our recent reunion at Rutgers last June that he seemed in such fine health and spirits and entered into the occasion with so much vim that it is, indeed, hard to realize that the end has come."

Studying law under favorable circumstances, with his father's office a legal center of Morris County, and his father

distinguishing himself locally and in Congress, he prepared for his admission to the bar. At the November, 1878, term of the Supreme Court of New Jersey he was admitted attorney, and at the November term, 1883, he was made counsellor. So well had he approved himself that upon the resignation of George W. Forsyth, he was appointed, in December, 1882, at the age of twenty-six, Prosecutor of the Court of Common Pleas of Morris County, the honor coming from Governor George C. Ludlow. The following January the Governor reappointed him for the full term of five years. Successively he received appointments for five-year terms by Governor Robert S. Green in 1888 and Governor George T. Werts in 1893. He resigned in 1893 to accept appointment by Governor Werts as President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, which office he held until 1898. Then at the close of his term he resumed at Morristown the practice of law. During this period of his judicial life he was a delegate in 1896 to the Democratic Convention at Denver, which nominated William J. Bryan for President of the United States.

Honoring are the tributes by many of his profession who knew him intimately in these early judicial years. His unfailing courtesy and tireless patience, his accessibility to those seeking advice, and his uniform kindness to all associated with him, stand out in memory. When prosecutor he presented the case of James Treglown, indicted for murder, which trial was reported far and wide, and brought a just recognition of his talents. An old friend recalls also "the days when Willard was prosecutor and tried a case with Bob Ingersoll which was so wondrously reported in the 'World'."

Of his public service as prosecutor, Justice Samuel Kalisch of the Supreme Court of New Jersey eloquently writes:

"I first came in contact with him when he was Prosecutor of the Pleas for Morris County, in which important office he not only distinguished himself by his native ability, perspicacity, legal acumen and strict devotion to the duties of his office, but also by the just and humane manner in which he performed those arduous and oftentimes unpleasant duties. These admirable qualities of head and heart never deserted him but remained firmly ingrained in him, in the successive judicial offices, which it was his lot to fill in the service of the State, and until death put an end to his useful career."

Then intervened eighteen years of a life devoted to private, social and public affairs, in which his reputation as a lawyer, his prominence as a public-spirited citizen and his leadership in religious and patriotic service, won for him increased appreciation. Years in which he watched the education of his children and guided them toward their early careers and life-work; and as a citizen conscious of his civic and social responsibilities he bore his part in local affairs.

His civic and other interests included active service and trusteeship in the Morristown Library, and the Morristown Green Association. He was a Free Mason, and reached distinguished degrees in the Craft, successively having been received into the historic Cincinnati Lodge, No. 3, of Morristown; Madison Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and the Odo de St. Amand Chapter, Knights Templar. He was one of the founders of the Morristown Trust Company, long its counsel, and was during some twenty years its vice-president. He was a life-member of

the New Jersey Historical Society, of the Woman's Branch of which organization Mrs. Cutler, who survives him, has been for many years the president. For some years Judge Cutler was counsel for Morris County. He was special counsel for Morristown during the litigation incident to the Costa sewer contract, handling the case for that town successfully. Among other interests he was director and counsel of the Children's Home, a trustee of the Morristown Neighborhood House Association, and long a member of the Democratic State Committee.

Among his activities was his membership and long official life in the Young Men's Christian Association of Morristown, a relationship covering some fifty years and ending only at death. Writing of this relationship, Henry C. Pitney, Jr., a friend of his boyhood, has this to say: "When, in 1909, I undertook the office of treasurer of the active fund, he was president of the directors and was the directing head of the active work of the association. He rendered this important service during the critical years 1910-1913, in which the headquarters of the association moved from the old home on South Street to the new home on the hill. After this settlement was decided Willard turned over the duties of active president to Dr. McAlpin, and through the remainder of his life he served in the board of directors. His fine feeling, his instinct for practical service, and his truly Christian spirit made him an unfailing and conservative trustee; he has given the highest service to the association, and all his associates of these memorable years will cherish his memory as that of a benefactor and friend." Is it to be wondered at that the general secretary, Charles H. Nuttle, could write that compared with this outstanding leader: "Few men have devoted such ability with such unwearying faithfulness"?

Judge Cutler's relationship to the Washington Association of New Jersey makes a brilliant chapter in his life. This organization was formed in 1874 for the purpose of preserving as a historic site the Ford Mansion of Morristown, which Washington occupied as his headquarters for more than six months during the Revolutionary War. Judge Cutler's father, Augustus W. Cutler, was a charter member of the association, and at his death in 1897, his son inherited his stock and membership. The atmosphere, however, of the organization was not new and strange, for all his life he had been keenly aware of the historical associations of the town, and through his father had been closely related to the Washington Association itself, attending its functions and interested in its progress. He was, in 1904, appointed a member of the executive committee, and in 1906 elected to the board of trustees. He was elected second vice-president in 1911, and first vice-president in 1913, which latter position he held until his death. It frequently became his duty and privilege to preside at the annual celebrations of Washington's Birthday, and these honors he did with rare grace, courtesy and geniality. He truly brought to his offices and activities in the association all that was demanded to conserve what was unique and of proved worth in its traditions. His good judgment, his executive ability, his interest in history, and his dignified and genial address eminently fitted him for counsel and for public functions.

He read at the annual gathering of February 22, 1900, a paper on "Morris

County During the Revolution," a sketch showing an intimate acquaintance with local history and great carefulness in preparation. It makes a real and lasting contribution to the accumulated material of the Association.

Perhaps nothing better than a set of dignified and warmly appreciative resolutions, signed by his colleagues at his death, could reveal what he meant to the Washington Association. It follows:

The Trustees of the Washington Association of New Jersey record with sorrow the death on December 13, 1926, of Willard Walker Cutler.

Mr. Cutler became a member of the Washington Association as successor to his father, the Honorable Augustus W. Cutler; and was elected by the Trustees on November 5, 1897.

His eminent character and his lively interest in the welfare and progress of the Association caused him to be selected and elected to the position of Trustee in June, 1906, as successor to Francis M. Tichenor.

Mr. Cutler met the other trustees regularly and performed all the duties of his office with zeal and efficiency. He was an intimate friend and faithful supporter of the Honorable Jonathan William Roberts, who during the twenty-six years from 1887 to 1913 was the President of this Association and of the Trustees, and Chairman of the Executive Committee, and by his strong and practical character gave a powerful impetus to the life of the Association and multiplied its membership and set a permanent stamp upon its historic house and land.

Under the lead of Mr. Roberts, Mr. Cutler was so active that in 1911, after the death of Doctor Stephen Pierson, he was chosen to be Second Vice-President; and when in 1913 Mr. Alfred Elmer Mills became the President, Mr. Cutler succeeded him in the position of First Vice-President.

Until judicial duties compelled Mr. Cutler's absence, he regularly attended the quarterly meetings of the Trustees and the monthly meetings of the Executive Committee; and he took an active part in all the business of the Association.

During recent years, in the absence of President Mills, Mr. Cutler as Vice-President has presided in the Annual Celebrations of the Birth-Day of General Washington; has welcomed the members and their guests and introduced the orator of the occasion. His performance of this function has been gracious and happy.

Willard W. Cutler had a strong and active figure and personality, tall and lithe, straight, erect and alert, always ready for thought and action. He put extraordinary courage, vigor and industry into all his labors and undertakings. He was youthful, genial and cheerful in his manners and intercourse; and thus he gave inspiration to all young and aspiring men.

He has been a courteous and attentive associate, a wise counselor, a prompt and successful executive and a faithful friend.

We shall miss him sorely in our councils and our formal meetings, and our social gatherings and celebrations.

He leaves in the Washington Association a name without reproach, a memory of the highest honor and a feeling of deep affection and regret in his associates.

We tender to his wife and children our cordial sympathy. December 29, 1926.

ALFRED ELMER MILLS
HENRY C. PITNEY, JR.
JAMES M. HOWARD
PHILANDER B. PIERSON
CHARLES M. LUM
FRANK BERGEN
WYNANT D. VANDERPOOL

What Froude said of Gladstone, that "he lived a third life, the secret life of the soul," applies equally as well to Judge Cutler. The spiritual heritage of some ten generations since "Mayflower" days was not dissipated. Uniting in his youth with the First Presbyterian Congregation, he removed from that relation with his parents to the South Street Presbyterian Church in 1876. In this church he long was an active worker, as a member of the official boards and as a teacher in the Bible school. When to most of the members of the South Street Church it was thought best to merge with the First Church, he cordially favored the project.

This merger was formally consummated by action of the Morris and Orange Presbytery on June 16, 1925. Judge Cutler, who had been both an elder, and the president of the board of trustees of the South Street Church, was elected president of the board of the combined congregations, thenceforth to worship in the handsome building of the First Church, again to be called the "Presbyterian Church in Morristown," its ancient and original name.

His work as a Bible school teacher, and his active support of the young people's organizations of the church, endeared him to a wide circle. Many tributes expressive of the regard the younger people held for him have come in letters of sympathy. "His unfailing courtesy and kindness will be sadly missed everywhere in our community, and I know that especially among the young people of our church the loss of his always ready help and coöperation will be keenly felt," is one comment; and another writes: "I know that the young people, of whom he seemed to have thought so much, will not soon forget him." Before and since the merging of the churches, Judge Cutler had been the teacher of a men's Bible class, known as "Class Forty-Five." The following resolution in its own way adds its chapter to his biography:

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God, his Maker, to remove from us our teacher and friend, we, whose privilege it has been to sit under his teaching these several years past, are desirous of expressing our sympathy to his widow and family in their affliction. We also wish to express our appreciation of his devotion to our Class and what this consecrated and untiring service to his Master has meant to us.

Therefore, Be it resolved that in his death we have sustained a great loss that is deeply felt and truly mourned.

Resolved, that we feel that the Church will miss his wise counsel and support and that the community-at-large will continue to miss him, more and more, realizing that it has lost an honorable, upright, all-round citizen.

Resolved, that this tribute to so good a man, so devoted to his Church and fellow-men, so often in his philanthropy doing the good deed and then apparently forgetting about it, so anxious to fulfill his life's mission that in his devotion to it he forgot himself, be spread upon the minutes of the Class and a copy be sent to Mrs. Cutler, who, above all others, knows to what an extent he devoted himself to family, Church and friends. We commend her for consolation to Him whose devoted student and follower Judge Willard W. Cutler was. Truly it could be said of him:

"'Tis what we do, not what we say,
That makes us worthy of His Grace."

ROY P. STILLWELL,
JAMES H. BRUEN,
H. B. HOFFMAN,
Committee on Resolutions.

Then came the crowning recognition of his exemplary character and his legal ability. He was appointed, in 1916, by Governor James F. Fielder, as a Judge of the Circuit Court of the State, his hearings covering at various times the counties of Morris, Essex, Hudson, Bergen, Monmouth and Hunterdon. This judicial office he held with peculiar faithfulness and application until death. So great was his indefatigable devotion to this public service that his friends have seen in it something of sacrifice unto death, yet to emphasize too strongly, though with truth, the physical and mental exactions of his unwearied application, might lead to forgetting his broad field of interests in patriotic, social and religious life, and his happy relaxations in fireside joys and domestic relations. He found in his family, his friends and his library inspiration and courage for his heavier tasks.

A decade of high judicial service for the

State, with often the light burning until the late hours over his conscientious decisions. Those who pleaded before him best knew the uprightness of this judge. Feelingly reads a paragraph in resolution by one organization: "Whereas, we, the members of the North Hudson Lawyers' Club, have, in the course of the active practice of our profession, come into close contact with the deceased, have learned to admire his scholarly attainments, his genial manner, his humanity, his great desire to see exact justice done and his wonderful ability to dispatch business, and have learned to love the rugged manhood which he represented."

Such was the common verdict on his life and legal services. The Bar Association of Morris County, in a set of resolutions, after a résumé of his legal history finely contributes this appreciation: "Judge Cutler's knowledge of the law and grasp of legal principles was profound. He was always able to present his case to the Court and Jury in the most favorable light possible. As a jurist he was absolutely fair in all his rulings. His great physical and mental force and indefatigable energy enabled him to dispatch the business of his Court with great rapidity and caused him to become a very valuable member of the Circuit Court Bench."

Many appreciations, akin in spirit but not more feelingly expressed than the following, show how highly he was estimated by a member of his profession: "I want to tell you that his kindly smile and the twinkle of his eye as he made some quaint remark to me over the bench or in chambers, and the real fine manhood of which one was conscious in his presence, are cherished memories that will go with me always. He was a fair and equitable judge and a man whom I learned to have an almost 'son' like feeling toward. I shall miss him."

From his colleagues, judges on the Circuit Court bench, came estimates like: "I regarded Judge Cutler as one of the ablest men on the New Jersey bench," and "I know that his place cannot be filled as he filled it in his public and private activities."

With these and many other feeling exhibits, considered in a chain of evidence showing nowhere a weak link, his splendid service on the bench is abundantly proved.

Then came the final closing of his earthly court, a Higher Judge rendering the humanly inexplicable decision that his good work was done and his circuit ended. Judge Cutler, sometimes overwearied by long hours of duty, yet apparently in general good health and ever in good spirits, showed exhaustion on December 1, but his strong will to serve carried him back to his engagements. On December 6, as he entered the court room at Jersey City he became ill, and was then removed to his home at No. 2 Cutler Street, Morristown. One week later, Monday, December 13, 1926, after alternating hopes and fears of his family and friends, his courageous and ever-young heart ceased to beat.

"I realize," wrote Governor A. Harry Moore to Mrs. Cutler, "that words are of little value in lessening the burden of bereavement, but it is at least comforting to know that one's friends are standing by, when the shadows fall."

From bench and bar, from church and patriotic organizations and from many individual sources came comforting appreciations of the worth of Judge Cutler which proved that friends were standing

by. Impressive services were held on December 16, at the Presbyterian Church of Morristown, conducted by the pastor, Rev. James M. Howard, and the services were concluded with burial in Evergreen Cemetery, Morristown.

The honorary pallbearers, legal associates and friends whose recorded appreciations make a lasting alcove of sincere eulogy, were Vice-chancellor and former Governor James F. Fielder; Supreme Court Justices, James S. Minturn and Frank H. Lloyd; Circuit Judges, Worral F. Mountain, Henry E. Ackerson, Jr., Peter F. Daly, Ruliffe V. Lawrence, William A. Smith, Frank B. Jess and Newton H. Porter; County Judge C. Franklin Wilson, and Philander B. Pierson, Henry C. Pitney, Jr., Charles Bradley and Alfred Elmer Mills.

Mention has been made of the Hon. Augustus W. Cutler, the father of Judge Cutler. His prominent and useful life has been fully recorded in various histories and biographical works. His contributions to State and national welfare and progress were of unusual importance. He was one of the most outstanding figures in the politics of his day. He died January 1, 1897. The father of Augustus was Brigadier-General Joseph Cutler of New Jersey Cavalry in the War of 1812, and his grandfather was Abijah Cutler, a soldier of the Revolution. With such a distinguished and patriotic ancestry Judge Cutler began his career, and has added fresh laurels to the family name.

Judge Cutler married (first), on December 4, 1879, Mary B. Hinchman, a daughter of John J. Hinchman of Brooklyn. Mrs. Cutler died in 1917. Their children, all born in Morristown, were: 1. Genevieve Wilder, born December 18, 1880; married, April 3, 1907, Charles Mercer Marsh. 2. Julia Hinchman, born February 3, 1883; married, November 7, 1908, John Lowe Salter, Jr. 3. Willard Walker, Jr., born December 3, 1884; graduate of Princeton University and Columbia School of Mines; married, September 15, 1915, Olga Platanova. 4. Ethel Hastings, born November 25, 1886; married, December 4, 1909, Leon Samuel Freeman. 5. Gertrude Barnard, born October 17, 1888; died November 3, 1893. 6. Edith, born December 8, 1890; married, April 10, 1917, Charles Wolcott Phelps; died February 5, 1920. 7. Ralph Hinchman, born November 7, 1894; graduate of Princeton University; married, November 7, 1917, Ruth Fearn Manley. On August 7, 1919, Judge Cutler married (second) Altha E. Hatch, a niece of the late Jonathan W. Roberts. The wedding took place in her home, "Glenbrook," Morris Plains, New Jersey. Mr. Roberts, who died on November 1, 1912, had been for many years the beloved president of the Washington Association of New Jersey, and Judge Cutler was close to him as a co-worker for that organization, and as an intimate and devoted friend. Mrs. Cutler is the curator of the historic "Washington's Headquarters" at Morristown and its valuable collections, maintained by the association, and is the only living honorary member.

No better valedictory upon this truly great life can be uttered than that in the words of Governor Moore:

"In the fine service which he rendered to the State of New Jersey he has erected a memorial which shall ever be a part of its history. He has laid aside the exacting tasks of life, and has gone to receive his well earned reward."

Biographical articles on Judge Cutler and on his father, Augustus W., are to be found in the "History of Morris County," published by the Lewis Historical Publishing Company, 1914, Vol. II, pages 1-3," "Nelson's Biographical Cyclopedia, 1913," Vol. II, pages 769-773; Keasbey's "Courts and Lawyers of New Jersey," Vol. III, pages 101-105; and "The Judicial and Civil History of New Jersey," pages 259-261.

CUTTING, Dr. Fulton, A. M., M. E. E., S. D.,

Radio Engineer, Inventor.

The onward march of the radio, that twentieth-century wonder-working marvel of transmission of communication which has hastened the pace and become the handmaid of education, and has been the means of bringing cheer to millions of homes through amusement programs of various types, annihilated distance and reduced costs to a minimum, has been assisted and furthered by the imagination, inventive genius and laboratory achievements of Dr. Fulton Cutting of New York City. This nationally famed exponent of radio has achieved his remarkable results in the development and application of the electrical science and acoustics after nearly a score of years of intensive radio engineering and research, and the product of his brain and cunning of his hand is an instrument—or instruments—that is the last word in efficiency of operation, economy of maintenance, and beauty of design and finish. Incidentally, he might well be accorded rank with those other benefactors of the race which the century has produced.

Dr. Cutting has the distinction of belonging to one of the oldest and most esteemed of New York City families, and through many generations its representatives have occupied high position in business enterprise, public service, and patriotic endeavor. He was born in New York City, December 27, 1886, a son of Robert Fulton Cutting, born in New York City, in June, 1852, son of Fulton and Justine (Bayard) Cutting, and Helen (Suydam) Cutting, his wife a native of New York City. On both his parents' sides he is a descendant of worthies who helped make historic New York. Among ancestors on the paternal side were Nicholas Bayard and Peter Stuyvesant. His father is a well-known financier and corporation executive in the metropolis. He is a brother of Charles Suydam Cutting, noted explorer, of New York, who has made contributions to science through expeditions to remote parts of the earth; he was a valued member of the famous Simpson-Roosevelt Asiatic Expedition to the Himalaya Mountains, in 1925-26, being the official photographer of that adventurous undertaking, which resulted so successfully under the auspices of the Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago; he also made another expedition into Abyssinia, under the same auspices, in 1926, and was markedly successful in that quest; he has devoted himself in more recent years to the management of the extensive Cutting estate in the interests of his family.

Dr. Fulton Cutting, as became the scion of an old and distinguished house, prepared for college at the famous Groton School, Groton, Massachusetts; entered Harvard University, from which he was graduated in the class of 1909 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and he also holds the degrees from his *alma mater* of

Walter Cutting

Master of Arts, Master of Electrical Engineering, and Doctor of Science. The theory and mechanics of electricity, and its allied elements, have always held a fascination for Dr. Cutting, who in his student days, and before, perceived that his urge led him faithfully in that direction, in which he was destined to become an outstanding figure of the most cumulatively progressive epoch the world has perhaps known.

The benevolent leash of classroom and textbooks had hardly slipped by Dr. Cutting ere he buried himself in his beloved profession—radio—which he had elected with intelligent zeal and trained enthusiasm to pursue, fondly hoping to give the world something new or better along the line of the then most startling discovery of the age. All the knowledge that he had acquired in school and college, plus the results of experience, research and experimentation over a considerable period of years, he brought to bear wherever possible upon the perfection of his inventions to make a radio that would be superior, if possible, to all others that had come on the stage or were being concurrently produced. Dr. Cutting had the advantage of some of his predecessors and many of his contemporaries in that he is naturally endowed with the radio gift—that is, he thinks, acts and produces in terms or forms of radio; his genius, while versatile and ambidextrous, so to speak, is given its supreme expression in the perfection of his instrument and its accessories to the highest degrees obtainable in the field of radio engineering and manufacture. How well he has succeeded in passing beyond the goal of his praiseworthy ambition is now a matter of radio history—and he still continues to make history—this seemingly tireless designer and producer, whose spirit is fed and nourished by the desire to be of the greatest service possible within his sphere to his generation and to posterity.

Dr. Cutting came prominently to the front as a manufacturer, in addition to his already earned fame as inventor and designer, in 1924, when he launched the Colonial Radio Corporation, which began operations in its present factory in Long Island City, New York, He is the sole owner of the business and his efforts have been rewarded with an increasing and widely spread good will as his radios—most happily named the "Colonial"—have continued to make a name and a place for themselves in thousands of homes, bringing cheer, consolation and comfort to the sick, aged and shut-ins, and gleeful pleasure to young and old, while helping to add in marvelous measure to the education of the very considerable number who have been greatly blessed in this feature of radio alone.

The intensive and thoroughgoing program on which Dr. Cutting launched his Colonial Radio Corporation has been executed with businesslike precision and an eye to utility, beauty and retention of the favor of "Colonial" users. One of the doctor's most noteworthy achievements in his enterprise is the development of the "Colonial" power receiver, which has further distinguished a scientific career, which already has won recognition and acclaim in this country and abroad. This remarkable receiver provides absolute naturalness of tone, and the power used is that which comes from the ordinary electric light socket in the home or wherever the instrument is installed. There are other designs produced and equipped to meet the varying needs and tastes of the company's customers. The Long Is-

land City plant has a capacity of two hundred and fifty or more radios a day of different types; the corporation in 1926 placed seven thousand sets, and in the first quarter of that year the sales of "Colonials" had reached the gratifyingly large total of three hundred and eighty thousand dollars.

As if to make its best better even—for Dr. Cutting is always restlessly striving for an advanced mark in manufacture and turnover totals—the Colonial Radio Corporation has entered an ambitious undertaking of establishing its own factory branch stores through which only are its radios sold direct to the customers. These stores, which are installed and serviced by factory trained men, are situated at points of vantage in the metropolitan area—it now has fifteen such branches there—and it is on the program to take over the radio departments in various furniture stores all over the country.

This plan of "direct from factory to customer—factory price and service" has another important feature that is proving a big sales promoter for the "Colonial." It is the so-called "easy-term" way, by which thousands of persons of creditable standing but of comparatively small ready means may become buyers of Dr. Cutting's radios. In this way he is bringing up a mighty array of reinforcements of his steadily growing army of radio users who highly appreciate his elastic methods of doing business with and for them. With all these folk the names of Cutting and Colonial are synonymous with radio excellence and a contented clientele.

Dr. Cutting's active identification with the associated interests of radio inventors speaks louder than words; he is a Fellow of the Institute of Radio Engineers, which he has served as president. During the World War period he rendered patriotic service to the United States Government while engaged in the manufacture of seaplane receiving sets at Cambridge, 1915-19, and he was also a member of the Bureau of Aircraft Production, at Dayton, Ohio. He maintains a keen interest in organized commercial endeavor, and is a member of the Queensbridge (New York) Chamber of Commerce. The refinements of life have their attraction for him as for other men of culture and station, and he is a director of the Metropolitan Opera Company. He is socially well connected and his presence is welcome as a popular member of the Century, Racquet, Knickerbocker, Brook and Links clubs. He is a devotee of the major outdoor recreational sports, especially golf and tennis. The latter may rightly be called his forte, and he and his brother, C. Suydam Cutting, had the distinction of winning the amateur doubles championship some years since. In his politics, he is a Republican.

Dr. Fulton Cutting married Mary Josephine Amory, daughter of Francis L. Amory, a well-known Boston lawyer and trustee of estates. Children: 1. Mary Josephine (2). 2. Justine Bayard. 3. Robert Fulton (2). 4. Grace. The family's town house is No. 15 East Eighty-eighth Street, New York City, and they maintain a country place at Manhasset, Long Island.

The aims and purposes of men gifted as is Dr. Cutting are appraised quite accurately by those with whom their objectives are placed, and for his own department of service the popular verdict is given in no uncertain sound of merited acclaim, since a successfully operated radio corporation depends for continuous prosperity, first, last and all the time, on a happy radio public.

MILLIKEN, Seth Minot, M. D.,

Noted Surgeon.

The Milliken family in America, famous for its notable representatives in business and the medical profession, and of which Dr. Seth Minot Milliken of New York City is a member, is of Saxon-Norman origin, according to the conclusion reached by the family historian after exhaustive research, and whose finding is favored by James Milliken of New York and other descendants. This authority states that the original spelling of the family name was Millingas, meaning mill-manor, or manor on the hill, and evidently a place-name of very ancient date. In The Netherlands a branch of the family spelled the name, at an early date, Millinga, Milligen and Millingen, the latter being the name of a village in The Netherlands. John Mulkyn, said to have been from the Low Countries, was in Suffolk, England, as early as 1273. "British Family Names" (Barber) gives Miliken, or Milecan, as Flemish, meaning the diminutive of Miles, a personal name. But the family mentioned in this review assuredly was Scotch, and most of the American families bearing that name are descended from the Scotch settlers in the North of Ireland, or from Scotch immigrants who came direct from Scotland. The name, as has been stated, had variant spelling. There were Mullikens in Virginia who were Episcopalian and were not pure Scotch. There are many of the family in Pennsylvania, where numbers of Scotch-Irish settled, and to some extent related families are to be found in all parts of the country. A coat-of-arms that long has been in the possession of the descendants of Samuel Milliken of Scarborough, Maine, a member of the family dealt with in the following, is said to have been three castles in a blue shield, and tradition still further has it that a Sir Hugh Milliken was knighted for his valor in taking three castles, and that the castles commemorated his exploits. Then there is this coat-of-arms—to follow out the probably garbled oral history—a fesse azure with five castles in the blue. There are other armorials in Scotland borne by families spelling the name Milligan, Millikine, and Mulliken, and one other Milliken:

Arms—Argent, a fesse azure voided of the field, between three demi-lions couped gules crowned or.

Crest—A demi-lion royally crowned gules, holding a sword in dexter paw.

Motto—Regarde bien.

Relation of the Milligans and Mullikens is indicated by the fact that they had substantially the same arms.

There appeared at about the same time in Boston three families of Milliken, and it is assumed that they are related. They were all attendants of the Brattle Street Church, where the births of their children are recorded. Robert and Rebecca Milliken had children: 1. Robert, born December 9, 1688. 2. John, born July 26, 1690. 3. Mary, born September 26, 1692. Thomas and Elizabeth Milliken had a son, Thomas, born April 27, 1692, in Boston. The third immigrant was Hugh Milliken, of whom further.

(I) Hugh Milliken, the immigrant ancestor, was born probably as early as 1640, in Scotland, whence he came to America in 1650, settling in Boston, Massachusetts. His sons and grandsons were active business men in Boston, and took a prominent part in the municipal life of that period. He was a member of the Scots Charitable Society of Boston

in 1681. The date of his death is not known, and little is known of his history. His wife was Eleanor, and their children were: 1. John, of whom further. 2. Robert, born in Boston, August 9, 1681. There probably were other children who removed from Boston.

(II) John Milliken, son of Hugh Milliken, was born about 1665-70. He made his home in Boston many years and his children were born there. In December, 1717, he became interested in the estate of his father-in-law, at Dunstrant, Scarborough, Maine, and thereafter he spent much of his time there. In 1720 he and his son helped to organize the new town, and he was elected one of the selectmen. He was a large farmer for those days. He died in 1749, at the age of eighty-five. He married Elizabeth Alger, daughter of John and Mary (Wilmot) Alger, born in 1669, baptized, in 1687, at the First Church in Charlestown, where she was then living with her uncle, Nathaniel Adams. She died February 9, 1754, at the age of eighty-five. Children: 1. John (2), of whom further. 2. Thomas, born April 27, 1693. 3. James, born September 4, 1694; married, October 25, 1718, Priscilla Norton. 4. Joseph, born November 25, 1696. 5. Benjamin, born April 1, 1699. 6. Samuel, born September 21, 1701; married, April 18, 1728, Martha Fyfield. 7. Joseph, baptized February 20, 1704. 8. Edward, baptized July 6, 1706; married Abigail Norman. 9. Nathaniel, born April 24, 1709. 10. Elizabeth, baptized December 16, 1711; married Jonathan Furness.

(III) John (2) Milliken, eldest son of John (1) and Elizabeth (Alger) Milliken, was born December 27, 1691, died April 4, 1745. He lived in Boston and was a saddler by trade. He married (first), January 1, 1718, Sarah Burnett. She died and he married (second), September 3, 1728, Rebecca Thomas, who died at Scarborough, Maine, April 25, 1760. He removed to Scarborough about 1744. Children, by the first marriage: 1. Mary, born in Boston, August 11, 1719; married, November 9, 1745, Benjamin Farners; three children, all christened in Trinity Church, Boston. 2. John, born August 17, 1721, died young. 3. John, of whom further. 4. Thomas, born May 31, 1724; married Sarah Thompson, of Boston; had five children; died in 1774. Her husband was a Royalist. 5. Sarah, born April 29, 1725; married twice, and by her second husband, Joseph Hodgdon, had a son, whose descendants lived in Saco, Maine.

(IV) John (3) Milliken, second son of John (2) and Sarah (Burnett) Milliken, was born February 17, 1723, and married Eleanor (Libby) Sallis, widow of Benjamin Sallis, of Bead Point, Scarborough Maine. He died in 1766. Children: 1. John (4), born in 1760; married Christina Mitchell. He was a tanner, farmer and ship owner, and lived more than twenty years in Yarmouth. He served in the Revolutionary War from the time of his enlistment until the close of the war in 1783. He then built vessels and equipped them for the West Indies trade. He amassed considerable wealth. Three of his ships were captured by the French, and his heirs therefore had an interest in the Spoliation Claims. He removed to Belfast, Maine, and there owned the finest mansion in the town. He next lived in Montville, where he operated a farm and a tannery. He had ten children, and died in Montville, Maine, December 24, 1848; and his widow died August 8, 1854. 2. Benjamin, of whom further. 3. Josiah, born in 1766; lived in Scarborough, where

Milliken Convent was made in 1792. was afterward lost at sea.

V) Benjamin Milliken, son of John and Eleanor (Libby-Sallis) Milliken, s born in Scarborough, Maine, in 1764. married (first) Elizabeth Babbridge, l by her had ten children. She died in rth Yarmouth, Maine, in 1807. Ben- iin Milliken's second proposed mar- ge was published March 25, 1809, to dia Bean, widow of Jeremiah Bean of ntville, Maine, by whom he had two ldren. He was a farmer, tanner and rier in Buckfield, where he died Sep- iber 20, 1818. His widow married n Dillingham of North Auburn, ine. She was buried by the side of first husband in Buckfield, Maine.

VI) Josiah Milliken, third son of ijamin and Elizabeth (Babbridge) liken, was born in Scarborough, ine, January 1, 1803. He married :abeth Freeman and settled in Buck- l, Maine. He removed to Portland, ne, where he died in 1866. Children: Mary Freeman, born in Portland, ne, in 1827; married Daniel W. True, erchant of Portland; she died July 10,). 2. Weston Freeman, born Septem- 28, 1829; married (first) Martha F. kell, of New Gloucester, Maine, who in Portland, Maine, August 16,), and he married (second), Febru- 28, 1882, Mary Webster Palmer, of no, Maine; he was a merchant, bank- nd steamboat man in Portland, a rep- ntative in the Maine Legislature, -76, and collector of the Port of Port- at the time of his death November 899. 3. William H., born January 17, ; married, October 28, 1851, Julia nan of Webster, Maine; he was a ber of the firm of Deering, Milliken ompany of Portland, and died there July 25, 1890, leaving a widow and two children: Minnie M. and William H. Milliken. 4. Charles R., born December 12, 1833; married, in 1857, Elizabeth Roach Fickett, and had three children; he was a prosperous business man in Portland, and died in 1906. 5. Seth Mellen, of whom further. 6. George, born January 18, 1840; married, September 28, 1864, Henrietta A. Barber of Portland, Maine, and they were the parents of three children; he was a commission merchant in Portland, where he died August 8, 1899. 7. Addie, born in 1846 in Portland, Maine; married (first) Leonard Short, of Loring, Short & Harmon, booksellers; she married (second), September 17, 1900, John Torrance.

(VII) Seth Mellen Milliken, fourth son of Josiah and Elizabeth (Freeman) Milliken, was born in Poland, Maine, January 7, 1836. He attended the public schools of his native town, followed by two years in the academy at Hebron and two in the academy at Yarmouth. When he was seventeen years of age he obtained employment in a flour mill at Minot, Maine. He afterward taught school in Poland, and in 1856 he entered upon his great career as a merchant, opening a general country store in the village of Minot. This store he operated until 1861, in which year he removed to Portland, where he engaged in the wholesale grocery business in association with his brother-in-law, Daniel W. True, the firm being known as True & Milliken. This arrangement continued in effect until 1866, when he became an associate of William Deering in the formation of the firm of Deering, Milliken & Company, wholesale jobbers of drygoods in Portland. In 1867 he transferred his residence to New York, and became largely inter-

ested in the manufacture of cotton and woolen goods. He had large holdings in cotton and woolen mills in New England and the South.

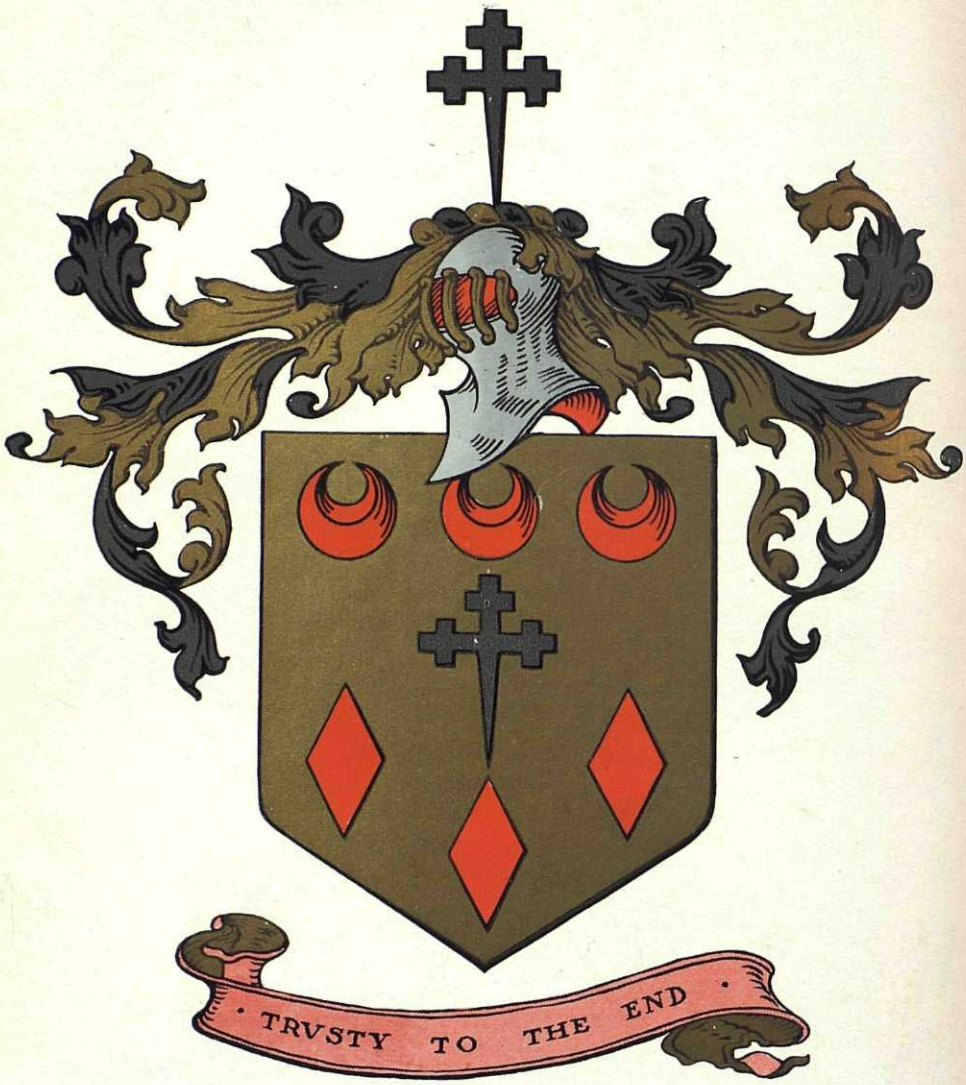
Mr. Milliken was elected president of the Mercantile National Bank of New York in October, 1907, and held that position until the bank merged with the Irving National Bank. He was president and a director of the Cowan Woolen Company, Dallas Manufacturing Company, Great Falls Woolen Company, Gainesville Cotton Company, Farnsworth Company, Pondicherry Company, and Madison Woolen Company; trustee of the Bowery Savings Bank and the Colonial Trust Company of New York; director of the New York Life Insurance Company, Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Abbeville Cotton Mills, Cascade Woolen Company, Darlington Manufacturing Company, Drayton Mills, Fidelity Bank, Forest Mills Company, Hartsville Cotton Mill, Laurens Cotton Mills, Lockhart Mills, Lockwood Company, Mills Manufacturing Company, Monarch Cotton Mills, Pecolet Manufacturing Company, Poland Paper Company, Reedy River Manufacturing Company, Saco and Pettee Machine Shop, Spartan Mills, Whiting Manufacturing Company and Warumbo Manufacturing Company.

He was a presidential elector on the Republican ticket in 1892. He was a member of the New England Society, and a patron-supporter of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. His clubs were: Union League, Riding, Republican, Merchants', Driving and Suburban, of New York; the Algonquin of Boston, and the Cumberland of Portland, Maine.

Seth Mellen Milliken married, in 1874, Margaret Leighton Hill, the youngest daughter of Dr. Levi Gerrish Hill of Dover, New Hampshire. She died in 1881, and he died March 5, 1920. They had three children: 1. Seth Minot, of whom further. 2. Gerrish Hill, born in Dover, New Hampshire, August 17, 1877; received degree of Bachelor of Philosophy at Yale University; graduated from Sheffield Scientific School, Yale, in 1898; was a commission merchant in the firm of Deering, Milliken & Company. 3. Margaret Leighton, born November 23, 1880; married, November 6, 1902, Harold Ames Hatch, and they had children: i. Harold Ames, Jr., born April 13, 1905. ii. Margaret Leighton, born June 8, 1907. iii. Barbara, born January 16, 1915. iv. Richard Lathrop, born January 8, 1918.

Mr. Milliken easily took rank as one of the foremost leaders of American business men. He possessed the genius for organization plus a remarkable capacity for construction. His powers of perception were unusually keen, and when he took the helm of a waning concern or bank it was to infuse new life and energy into its construction, and he became the driving force that put the respective concern or bank again on its feet and made of it a paying proposition.

(VIII) Seth Minot Milliken, son of Seth Mellen and Margaret Leighton (Hill) Milliken, was born in Dover, New Hampshire, July 23, 1875. His early education was obtained in the Chapin School and the Harvard School, both of New York City. He then entered Yale University, whence he was graduated in the class of 1898, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He had determined to enter the profession of medicine, and with that objective in view attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, from which he was



Lyth - Lyeth
Leith

graduated in the class of 1902 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He served his interneship at Roosevelt Hospital, New York City, 1902-05. He was attending surgeon at the Lincoln Hospital, 1905-25; assistant attending surgeon at Gouverneur Hospital, 1910-12; assistant attending surgeon, Bellevue Hospital, 1912-19; assisting attending surgeon, Roosevelt Hospital, 1917-19; attending surgeon, French Hospital, 1918; consulting surgeon, French Hospital, since 1919; consulting surgeon, St. Christopher's Home for Children, Dobbs Ferry, New York, since 1915.

Dr. Milliken gave invaluable service during the United States' participation in the World War, September, 1917, to May, 1919. He was chairman of a Medical Advisory Board, New York; assistant attending surgeon, Roosevelt Hospital, attending surgeon at the same institution, and attending surgeon at the French Hospital. To this patriotic service he brought the skill of years of training and a rich experience of practice.

He was attending surgeon of the Reconstruction Hospital and surgical director of the same institution, 1925-1927. He is a Fellow of the American Medical Association; member of the American College of Surgeons; member and treasurer, 1922-24, of the New York State Medical Society; member, and treasurer since 1918, of the New York Academy of Medicine; member of the New York Surgical Society. He is a member of the Sloane Hospital Alumni Association, which he served as treasurer from 1909 to 1921; member of Roosevelt Hospital Alumni Association, of which he was treasurer from 1918 to 1922. He served as president for 1925-26 of the Quiz Medical Society. He is a member of the committee of management of the Bowery Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association; member, and treasurer in 1912-22, of the Lenox Hill Neighborhood Association; member of the Columbia University Alumni Fund Association. His clubs are: Union League, University, Yale, Columbia, Riding, New York Yacht, Eastern Yacht, of which he was fleet surgeon, 1924-25-26, and vice-commodore, 1927-28; Larchmont Yacht, Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht, the Cumberland of Portland, Maine, and the Graduates' of New Haven, Connecticut. Dr. Milliken's political faith is of the Republican persuasion. His religious fellowship is with the Presbyterian church. He takes healthful and pleasing diversion from his professional duties in yachting.

Dr. Seth Minot Milliken married, October 5, 1907, at Plainfield, New Jersey, Alida King Leese, born at Augusta, Georgia, December 22, 1879, daughter of Wilton St. John Leese, a merchant of Augusta. Children: 1. Alida Donnell, born November 3, 1908. 2. Seth Mellen, born August 6, 1910. 3. Martha Ellingwood, born August 21, 1911. 4. Minot King, born January 1, 1916. 5. John Floyd, born July 5, 1920. Dr. Milliken has his residence at No. 951 Madison Avenue, New York City.

LYETH, John Mortimer Richardson,

Attorney-at-Law.

Arms—Or, a cross-crosslet fitchée sable, between three crescents in chief and as many fusils in base, gules.

Crest—A cross-crosslet fitchée sable.

Motto—Trusty to the end.

Of a distinguished family whose history is traceable to the thirteenth century,

John Mortimer Richardson Lyeth has brought to his life-work the character and equipment which makes for the highest and best in the legal profession. Mr. Lyeth is a member of the firm of Carter, Ledyard and Milburn of New York City. He traces his ancestry on the paternal side to Robert Lyeth of Scotland and also to the Field family, which, prior to 1200, settled in Kent County, England.

The surname Leith, variously spelled Leith, Lyth, Lyeth is of great antiquity in Scotland, and in the distant past the possessions of the family were very vast, embracing the barony of Restalrig, and others in the shire of Mid-Lothian, and the territory of Leith, the port of Edinburgh, a place of considerable importance in the middle ages. In 1333 William de Lith is included in a list of eighty Scotch noblemen and others receiving letters of protection from Edward III; and a William Leith was provost of Aberdeen to 1350. Another Lyth family took their name from Lyth near Whitby, and as early as 1450, the name was found in Whitby, Scarborough, Beverly, Cilling and other places in Yorkshire. The surname is almost entirely confined to the North and East Ridings of Yorkshire. There is reason to believe that the Lyths of Newton are of Scotch origin as they appear to have succeeded to certain lands originally in possession of the Bruces. The following is confirmed by the Pickering, Yorkshire Parish, registers, and a number of Wills in the York Diocesan office, but the first three generations are not positively confirmed.

(I) Johannes Leyth de Scardeburgh, died in 1485.

(II) Robertus Leyth.

(III) Thomas Lyth de Newton, died in 1562.

(IV) Gulielmus Lyth de Newton, died in 1597; had four sons.

(V) Thomas Lith de Newton, died in 1625; married Susannah Robinson.

(VI) Johnannes Lith, married Anna (Linskinn?).

(VII) Thomas Lith, died in 1682; married Isabel.

(VIII) Robertus Lyth, died in 1729; married Anna Nesse, and Ellen Grindale.

(IX) Robertus Lyth, died in 1723; married Elizabeth Postgate.

(X) Gulielmus Lyth, died in 1784, Stockton on the Forest.

(XI) Robert Lyth, died in 1815; married Sarah Cheeseman and Hannah Harrison.

(XII) John Lyth, died in 1853, at York; married Mary Burdsall.

(XIII) Richard Burdsall Lyth of York, died in 1887, was one of the first Methodist Missionaries to Fiji. William Robert Lyth, his brother, was a bookseller at York. Rev. John Lyth, the youngest brother more than forty years a Wesleyan minister, and was superintendent of Wesleyan Missions, in Germany, died March 13, 1886, aged sixty-five, at York.

("Patronymica Britannica." Yorkshire Genealogist, Vol. I, pp. 54, 55, 201, 202.)

(The Family in America)

(I) Robert Lyth (now spelled Lyeth), from Scotland, landed, probably, at Annapolis, Maryland, about 1725. He married Sarah Purdon (Purden, Purdum), probably a relative of John Purdum, who was a witness August 28, 1726, to the will of John Cash of Prince George's County, a descendant of the Purdons of County Cumberland, England. We have only the Bible record of their children, as Lyth or Lyeth is not found in the Archives of Maryland, nor in its collective

biographies, Calendar of Wills, nor Census of 1790, nor in Genealogy of Baltimore families. John Lyth, surgeon of the Thirteenth Virginia Regiment, October 1, 1777, died January 13, 1778, also John Leath of Charles County, Maryland, in Maryland Archives, Volume VIII, Muster Rolls, 1776, are recorded in Heitmans Register of Officers of the Continental Army, 1775-1783. Children of Robert and Sarah (Purdon) Lyeth: 1. Sarah. 2. Mary, born August 7, 1744. 3. Samuel, of whom further.

(II) Samuel Lyeth, son of Robert and Sarah (Purdon) Lyeth, was born October 4, 1745. He was a carpenter in Maryland. He married Sarah Hook, perhaps granddaughter of William and Sarah Hook of Prince George's County. William's will was proved August 29, 1733, with bequest to "daughter-in-law." They had sons: Samuel; John Simpson, of whom further; and eight other children.

(III) John Simpson Lyeth, son of Samuel and Sarah (Hook) Lyeth, was born in 1772, and died in 1845. He was a carpenter of Baltimore. He married Martha Thrasher, who was born in 1779, and died in 1865, daughter of Benjamin and Martha (Ridgely) Thrasher, of Frederick County, Maryland. Children: 1. Robert. 2. Sarah Rice. 3. Keziah. 4. Martha. 5. Eliza. 6. Mary D. 7. Jemima. 8. Benjamin Samuel, of whom further. 9. Keziah.

(IV) Benjamin Samuel Lyeth, son of John S. and Martha (Thrasher) Lyeth, was born at Baltimore, Maryland, June 14, 1821, and died at Martinsburg, Virginia, in 1892. He married, at Martinsburg, in 1849, Harriet Sweet Hardon, daughter of Comfort and Anna Hall (Field) Hardon, descendant of Hon. John Field who settled in Providence, Rhode Island, in 1686. (Field Family in America I.) Harriet Hardon was born at Taunton, Massachusetts, in 1832, and died in 1909 at Martinsburg, West Virginia. (Field VII.) The Hardons moved from Massachusetts to Martinsburg, Berkeley County, Virginia (after 1863, West Virginia), in the early 1840's. Children: 1. Lieutenant Clinton Hoffman, United States Navy, graduate of the United States Naval Academy, was born April 12, 1851. 2. Henry Burr, born May 14, 1853, died November 8, 1859. 3. Frank Benjamin, born November 23, 1855, died March 15, 1856. 4. John Chester, of whom further. 5. Henry Comfort, born September 28, 1859; married, at Manhattan, Kansas, Emily Merrifield, in May, 1887. Children: Fern, born March 20, 1888; Glen, born February 18, 1890. 6. Joseph Hardon, born July 18, 1865, died July 20, 1917; married, at Kansas City, Missouri, in September, 1892, Martha Rodgers Crocken. Children: Benjamin Samuel, born November 7, 1893; twin daughters, Harriet Hardon and Juliet Virginia, born March 8, 1897.

(V) John Chester Lyeth, son of Benjamin S. and Harriet Sweet (Hardon) Lyeth, was born in Martinsburg, Virginia, August 7, 1857. After attending private and public schools, he entered the Bridgewater (Massachusetts) State Normal School, 1875-1878. After graduation he taught school for a short time, and was principal of North Village Grammar School, Newton, Massachusetts. He then associated himself with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad; with which he was connected in various capacities for forty-six years, retiring from the agent's office in New York City, April 30, 1925. He is a member of Stella Lodge, No. 440, Free and Accepted

Masons, of Fort Madison, Iowa; Fairview Chapter, No. 161, Royal Arch Masons, of Chicago; and Palestine Commandery, No. 18, Knights Templar, of New York City. He is also a member of Riverdale Garden Club, and of the Traffic Club of New York City. He married, at Carthage, Missouri, June 24, 1885, Dollie Malinda Richardson. (See Richardson IV.)

(VI) John Mortimer Richardson Lyeth, son of John Chester and Dollie Malinda (Richardson) Lyeth, was born April 13, 1886, at Strong City, Kansas. He received his early education in local schools, and was graduated from the South Side Academy, Chicago, in June, 1903. He entered Harvard College in the fall of 1903 and received his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1907, and the Master of Arts in 1908. In 1910, he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws, *cum laude*, from the Harvard Law School, where he was one of the editors of the Harvard Law Review. After the completion of his law course he entered the employ of Carter, Ledyard and Milburn at No. 54 Wall Street, New York City, and became a member of that firm in 1922. Mr. Lyeth is also president of the Universal Button Fastening and Button Company of Detroit, Michigan, and executor and trustee of the estate of John Munro Longyear of Boston and Marquette, Michigan. He is a member of the Bar Association of the City of New York, New York State Bar Association, and American Bar Association.

During the World War Mr. Lyeth enlisted as coxswain, United States Naval Reserve, April, 1918, commissioned ensign, October, 1918. He was the first president and founder of the Riverdale Tennis Club, a member of the University Club of New York; the Harvard Club of New York; the St. Andrews Golf Club of Mt. Hope, and the Huron Mountain Club of Huron Mountain, Michigan.

John Mortimer Richardson Lyeth married, at Brookline, Massachusetts, February 14, 1911, Judith Folger Longyear, daughter of John Munro and Mary (Beecher) Longyear, of Marquette, Michigan, and Brookline, Massachusetts. Mrs. Judith F. (Longyear) Lyeth was educated at Francis Parker School, Chicago, National Cathedral School at Washington and various schools in France and Germany. She was the possessor of a beautiful lyric soprano voice of exceptional range and sweetness, and studied intensively both in Europe and this country to prepare herself for the concert stage and became an accomplished musician. She made her début in Boston and this event was met with favorable criticism and success. Had Mrs. Lyeth chosen the professional field of music, brilliant success would doubtless have resulted. She did not, however, care to follow a professional career and devoted her time to her children and her home. A young woman of charming personality, a popular social leader, she performed a great amount of charitable work, and was much loved by a wide circle of friends. During the World War she gave much time and strength in various activities to Red Cross work and knitted many garments for overseas use. She maintained "open house" for the Navy and entertained weekly her husband and many friends who were stationed at Pelham Bay and also her brother who was on transport service. Mrs. Lyeth was a lover of the woods and spent almost every summer at the Huron Mountain Club in the forests of Northern Michigan where in later

Richardson

years she and her husband owned a cabin. Her death occurred September 29, 1925, and beside her husband, two sons survived her. Children: John Mortimer Richardson Lyeth, Jr., born August 5, 1913; Munro Longyear Lyeth, born October 28, 1915. The family residence is "Windy Top," at Riverdale-on-Hudson, New York; while Mr. Lyeth's business address is No. 54 Wall Street, New York City.

(The Richardson Line).

Arms—Sable, on a chief argent three lions' heads erased of the first.

(Burke—"General Armory.")

The patronymic Richardson is derived from the christen name Richard, and means son of Richard. Although the families spread to other counties, it was originally characteristic of the north of England as Richards was of the northern counties.

Nicholas Richardson of the County of Furham, settled in County York in 1561, and purchased the North Brierly Estate. He died in 1616. The last direct male heir of the line was the Rev. Henry Richardson, who died in 1784, leaving an only daughter, Frances Mary. The Richardsons of Anne Arundel County, Maryland, have similar armorial bearings, but these are also used by the Surrey and Sussex branches of the family to which they may belong. William Richardson came to Virginia in 1634, from London, and settled in West River, Anne Arundel County, in 1666. George Richardson received a grant at Annapolis in 1661, and about the same time, a Lawrence Richardson received a grant on the Severn. His will, 1666, names a daughter Sarah, and sons, John and Lawrence.

(Bardsley—"Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." Foster—"Pedigrees of County Families of Yorkshire," Vol. II. Warfield—"Founders of Anne Arundel and Howard Counties, Maryland," pp. 174-177.)

(The Family In America).

(I) John Richardson married Susannah Wynne, daughter of John, Jr., and Sarah (Roby) Wynne, of Charles County, Maryland. Both husband's and wife's family appear to be new in their residence and may have come in with Penn's colony, as their settlement is at about the same time as others from that colony. The chief Wynne family descended from Dr. Thomas Wynne of Carewys, Flintshire, North Wales, with descendants in Anne Arundel County, Maryland, and in the Welsh tract in Pennsylvania.

(Glen Merwin—"The Welsh Tract," pp. 261-75—177-180.)

(II) Joseph Richardson, son of John and Susannah (Wynne) Richardson, married Emily Susan Overfield. Children: 1. Achilles. 2. Joseph, settled in Santa Rosa, California. 3. John M., of whom further. 4. Bushrod W. W. 5. Edward R. 6. Francis Marion. 7. Elizabeth Ann.

(III) John Mortimer Richardson, son of Joseph and Emily Susan (Overfield) Richardson, was born at Leesburg, Londoun County, Virginia, September 8, 1820, and died May 1, 1889, in Tucson, Arizona, where he was spending the winter; buried in Carthage, Jasper County, Missouri. In 1837, his father with his family came to Jasper County, Missouri, and settled on a farm, then in Barry County, two miles east of Bowers' mill, on Spring River. He was educated in Virginia and at Kenyon College, Ohio. He managed his father's farm for a short time and later taught in a district school.

Deciding upon a legal career, he studied law in Judge Yancy's office at Sarcoxie, and was admitted to the bar soon after the organization of Jasper County (1841) and was elected to the Legislature as the representative of Jasper and Newton counties in the fall of 1844. He secured a transfer of Sarcoxie from Newton to Jasper County. Moving to Springfield, Missouri, he continued the practice of his profession, and while there, in the fall of 1852, was elected to the office of Secretary of State for Missouri, when he returned to Springfield continuing his legal work and for a time editing a newspaper. Being in sympathy with the anti-slavery movement, he supported Abraham Lincoln as an elector in 1860, and was a strong supporter of the Union cause. In appreciation of his service President Lincoln later offered him the post of Representative of the United States at St. Petersburg, Russia. When General Sigel came to Springfield he attached himself to his command and participated with him in the battle of Carthage. Afterwards, obtaining a commission as Colonel from the Union Governor, Gamble, John M. Richardson raised a regiment of Missouri State Militia in the Southwestern part of the State, and saw further service as its commander in several battles and in suppressing the bush-whacking bands. He also served as an agent of the Great and Little Osage Indians, from November 15, 1847, to July 23, 1849. In 1875 Mr. Richardson moved back to Jasper County and resided at Carthage for the rest of his life.

John Mortimer Richardson married, November 3, 1843, in Jasper County, Missouri, Malinda Stewart. (Stewart VII.) John Mortimer and Malinda (Stewart) Richardson were the parents of: 1. Kenyon Louisiana, born October 5, 1845; married, in 1864, John Church Wilber, died October, 1889. Children: i. Frances Marcella, ii. Anna Ruby. 2. Child, died in infancy. 3. Mary Susannah, born July 4, 1848. 4. Child, died in infancy. 5. Elizabeth Sarah Charlotte, born July 26, 1853, died January 18, 1860, at the age of seven. 6. Dollie Malinda, of whom further. 7. John M., Jr., born in Springfield, Missouri, December 7, 1864, lived in Jasper County, Missouri, now lives in Canitillo, Texas. He married Matilda Lamkin. Children: i. Dorothy, ii. John M. Richardson, iii. Lucy Lyeth.

(IV) Dollie Malinda Richardson, daughter of John Mortimer and Malinda (Stewart) Richardson, was born in Springfield, Missouri, July 30, 1858. She was a student at Drury College, Springfield, Missouri, and studied for one year at Vassar College. Deeply interested in music, she received instruction under Dr. Ritter at Vassar, and later was a student at the Conservatory of Music at Cincinnati, and also extensively interested in music, in Chicago and New York. All her life a patron of the musical art, Mrs. Lyeth has been especially interested in the conducting of choral work. Dollie Malinda Richardson married John Chester Lyeth. (Lyeth V.)

Mrs. Lyeth was a woman of rare social and true sterling worth and loyalty, to her home, her family and her friends. She died at her son's home in Riverdale-on-the-Hudson, New York, November 17, 1927.

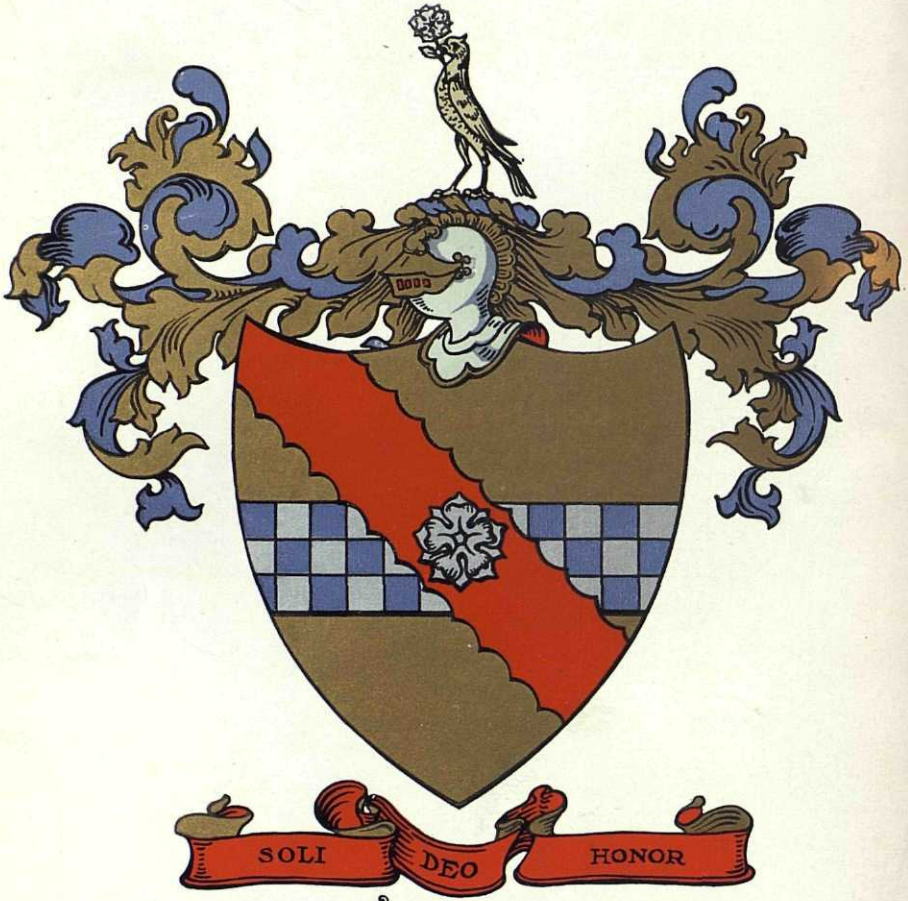
(The Field Line).

Arms—Sable, a chevron engrailed between three garbs, argent.

Crest—A dexter arm issuing out of clouds fesseways proper, habited gules, holding in the hand also proper, a sphere or.

(Burke—"General Armory.")

Field



Stewart

(I) Roger Del Feld, born about 1240 at Sowerby, England.

(II) Thomas Del Feld, son of Roger Del Feld, born at Sowerby, England, about 1278.

(III) John Del Feld, son of Thomas Del Feld, born at Sowerby in 1300.

(IV) Thomas (2) Del Feld, son of John Del Feld, born in 1330.

(V) Thomas (3) Del Feld, son of Thomas (2) Del Feld, died in 1429.

(VI) William Feld, son of Thomas (III) Del Feld.

(VII) William (2) Feld, son of William Feld.

(VIII) Richard Feld, son of William (2) Feld.

(IX) John Feld, son of Richard Feld, born about 1525 at East Ardsley.

(X) William Field, son of John Feld, born about 1570.

(The Family in America).

(I) Hon. John Field, son of William and Jane (Scotwell-Burdette) Field, was born, tradition says, at Thurnscoe, England. He came to America and settled in Providence, Rhode Island.

(II) John Field, son of the Hon. John and Hannah (Mathewson) Field, was born about 1645, died in 1698. He lived in Providence, Rhode Island, and married Elizabeth Everden, daughter of the Hon. Anthony Everden, who was a member of the town council, and deputy to the General Court.

(III) Richard Field, son of John and Elizabeth (Everden) Field, was born at Providence, Rhode Island, May 17, 1677. He married, January 17, 1704, Susanna Waldo.

(IV) Zebulon Field, son of Richard and Susanna (Waldo) Field, was born August 23, 1707. He married, November 14, 1733, Anna Williams, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Gilbert) Williams. Zebulon Field resided in Taunton, Massachusetts. He died in 1797.

(V) Zebulon Field, Jr., son of Zebulon and Anna (Williams) Field, was born about 1740. On July 28, 1784, he married Hannah Hall, daughter of Joseph and Nancy (Andrews) Hall. Zebulon Field, Jr., was a lieutenant in the Revolutionary War; he died December 4, 1829.

(VI) Anna Hall, daughter of Zebulon and Hannah (Hall) Field, was born December 26, 1797. She married, November 21, 1825, Comfort Hardon of Mansfield, Massachusetts. About 1836 they removed to Martinsburg, Virginia (later West Virginia), where they died.

(VII) Harriet Sweet Hardon, daughter of Comfort and Anna Hall (Field) Hardon, was born March 31, 1832, and died in 1909. She married Benjamin S. Lyeth. (Lyeth IV).

(F. C. Pierce—"Field Genealogy.")

(The Stewart Line).

Arms—Or, a fess chequy azure and argent, surmounted of a bend engrailed gules charged with a rose proper.

Crest—A dove with a rose in his beak proper.

Motto—*Soli Deo honor.*

Stewart, Steuart or Stuart, is the surname of a family whose descent may be traced to an old family of Brittany, holding the office of stewart or seneschal of Dol in Brittany. Walter was the son of Alan, who enjoyed the favor of King Henry I, son of the Conqueror. All of the sons of Alan received great benefits and grants of territories. To Walter was awarded the stewardship of Scotland by the Scottish King, David II, and to him was also conferred, by the same ruler, land in Renfrewshire, including Paisley,

and here he founded the Abbey in 1163. The office of Lord High Steward became hereditary in the family, and was assumed as surname by his descendants, the *d* of the name easily becoming *t*. The family has been connected with every stirring event in the history of Scotland, and finally were the inheritors of the crown of Scotland itself, and subsequently of that of England. James Stewart, elder son of Alexander, fourth steward, distinguished himself in the wars of Wallace and of Bruce and died in 1326. His son Walter, sixth steward, married Marjory, daughter of Robert the Bruce, King of Scotland, and their son Robert II ascended the throne of Scotland in 1371. This direct royal line terminated with the death of James V in 1542, whose daughter, the famous Mary, Queen of Scots, was first to use the spelling of Stuart, who because of her residence in France, assumed the French spelling. Through her son, James VI of Scotland, James I of England, came the historically well-established merging of the Royal Houses of Scotland and England.

In addition to the royal line thus traced, the descendants of the original Walter settled all over Scotland founding influential and history-making families.

("Encylopedia Britannica.")

Coming from the territory near Edinburgh, Scotland, the Stewart family, of our particular interest, arrived in North Carolina, and removed to Dorchester, South Carolina, as early as 1723-4, later again moving to Georgia.

(L. I. Library Historical Society, "South Carolina Stewarts.")

(I) John Stewart, the first of the line to come to America, was born in Scotland and came to America in 1723. He married Jerusha, who died in 1765. Among their children was John, of whom further.

(II) John (2) Stewart was born in Scotland about 1700. He married Hannah. Children: 1. Mary, born September 22, 1723. 2. John, born February 13, 1726. 3. Hannah, born February 10, 1729. 4. Elizabeth, born March, 1731. 5. Daniel, born July 22, 1734. 6. Rebecca, born October 23, 1737. 7. James, of whom further.

(III) James Stewart, son of John and Hannah Stewart, was born August 3, 1742. He married Susannah. Children: 1. John, born in 1764. 2. James, of whom further.

(IV) James (2) Stewart, son of James and Susannah Stewart, was born October 21, 1766. He removed to Kentucky. James Stewart married, in 1782, Elizabeth Jackson. Children: 1. John, of whom further. 2. James, born about 1785.

(V) John (3) Stewart, son of James (2) and Elizabeth (Jackson) Stewart, was born in Kentucky about 1783. His death also probably occurred in that State. Children: 1. John, of whom further. 2. James, born in Montgomery County, Kentucky, in 1807; married, in 1829, Dicy Wright, lived near Centerville, Iowa. First settled in Indiana in 1825. Children: Nery, Elizabeth, Amos, Melinda, Betty, Isaiah, Nancy Jane.

("History of Appanoose County, Iowa," p. 617.)

(VI) John (4) Stewart, son of John (3) Stewart, was born at Mount Sterling, Kentucky, about 1800 to 1804. He removed from Kentucky to Putnam County, Indiana, about 1835. He married Mary (?) Jennings, of the Virginia

D. C. Acosta

family of Jennings. Children: 1. Malinda, of whom further. 2. David, born in Kentucky, lived in Centreville, Iowa. He married, June 10, 1849, Eliza J. Southfield. 3. Ichabod, born in Kentucky, lived in Centerville, Iowa. 4. Mary, born in Kentucky; and others.

(VII) Malinda Stewart, daughter of John (4) and Mary (?) (Jennings) Stewart, was born in Montgomery County, Kentucky, January 6, 1821; married, November 3, 1843, John Mortimer Richardson. (Richardson III).

ACOSTA, Domingo Charles,

Oil Producer.

For the last ten years of his life, from 1916 until 1926, Domingo Charles Acosta was an independent oil producer of Tulsa, Oklahoma; and, because of his careful work and his activity in civic and social affairs, was regarded as one of the prominent and useful citizens of his community and his State. For many years before he became interested in the oil industry, he was engaged in the insurance business, in which he was thoroughly conversant with all branches and met with considerable success. In all his dealings he was noted for his fairness and his willingness to do what was right; and his sound business judgment and executive ability were highly regarded by his associates.

He was a son of Eustaquio and Catherine (McGehee) Acosta, and was descended from old Spanish families. The earliest American settler on the Acosta side of his house was Domingo Acosta, a native of Castile, Spain, whose family received as a grant from the Spanish government, Fernandina, Florida, Amelia Island, and thousands of acres in Florida, with the provision that the Florida land never should be taxed as long as it was in the possession of his family. Eustaquio Acosta was a merchant in Centrevillage, Florida; was in the civil service of the Confederate Army in the American Civil War, having been too old at that time to serve actively in the fighting ranks; and later was a merchant in Blackshear, Georgia, where he died in 1892.

As a boy, Domingo Charles Acosta attended the public schools in Georgia; and when he finished his schooling, became associated with his brother in a general merchandising business in Savannah, Georgia, and later in Ocala, Florida, of which city he was elected mayor. After he had remained for many years a merchant, he at length took up the insurance business, handling life insurance in Savannah, Georgia. In those days, he was a close friend of George W. Perkins, who became president of the New York Life Insurance Company, and the two men did considerable work together. He had met Mr. Perkins in Chattanooga, Tennessee, where he had been engaged previously for a short time in the real estate business, and also had been a mine operator. In Chattanooga, he also met William Gibbs McAdoo, a son-in-law of the late President Wilson and erstwhile Secretary of the Treasury of the United States. In 1906, Mr. Acosta left Gulfport, Mississippi, where he had conducted the largest fire and marine insurance business between New York City and New Orleans, and settled in Tulsa, Oklahoma, where he continued to reside after that year. In Tulsa, he acted as manager for the Mississippi Oil & Gas Company. Subsequently, he obtained a lease from Ed Yoder on a property in Oakhurst, and in that ter-

ritory introduced the first gas well. Next, he was manager of the Lee Oil Company, an English syndicate. During his connection with this company, he met two Englishmen, Frank Morris and Dr. Fischer, and the three of them formed the Acmor Oil Company. Then he became an independent oil producer, and remained as such until his death. Mr. Acosta always took an interest in public affairs, especially in political matters, in which his alignment was with the Democratic party. When he could take time from his other activities, he indulged extensively in hunting and fishing, his favorite diversions. He was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, in which order he was affiliated with Tulsa Lodge, No. 71; Akdar Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and held the thirty-second degree; while his religious faith was that of the Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, in Tulsa, of which he was a vestryman.

On June 30, 1897, in Macon, Georgia, Mr. Acosta married Clara Jossey, a daughter of John Thomas and Clara (Johnson) Jossey, the former of whom was a merchant in Georgia. Mrs. Acosta and six daughters survive Mr. Acosta. The daughters are: 1. Catherine, who is now Mrs. Vernon Hobart. 2. Margaret, who is Mrs. James Green Dwen. 3. Marian. 4. Naomi. 5. Dominga. 6. Marcia.

Mr. Acosta died in Tulsa, July 26, 1926, and the loss caused profound sorrow in the community, where he was known as a pioneer oil man and a citizen whose accomplishments has been more than the ordinary. He was keenly interested in the public life of the city, whose welfare he constantly sought. A man of influence, his advice was heard and readily accepted, especially on matters relating to the oil industry, with which he was so thoroughly familiar.

DAMROSCH, Frank Heino,

Musician.

Throughout America the name of Damrosch connotes musical progress. With it are associated not only first rate performances of such a violinist as Leopold Damrosch, the father, but a varied and colorful program of concert and oratorio directing on the part of the sons, Frank Heino and Walter Johannes Damrosch, of New York City, which has been one of the most effective forces in the country in the promotion of general musical education. Besides following such a concert plan in various cities, Frank Heino Damrosch, since 1905, has been director of one of the finest schools of music in the country, the Institute of Musical Art.

Frank H. Damrosch was born in Breslau, Germany, June 22, 1859, son of Leopold and Helene (von Heimburg) Damrosch. The father, born October 22, 1832, was a violin virtuoso of international reputation, conductor of the Breslau Symphony Society, founder and conductor of the New York Oratorio Society, in 1873, and of the New York Symphony Society, which became a permanent orchestra under the direction of his son, Walter Damrosch, in 1903. The father was director of the Metropolitan Opera House in 1884 and 1885, and he found time for the composition of songs and oratorios, violin pieces, and symphonic works. The son, subject of this record, attended Public School No. 40, in New York City, and the College of the City of New York. Yale University bestowed on him the honorary degree of Doctor

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Jas Shewan

of Music, in 1904. He studied music with Pruckner, Jean Vogt and von Inten.

Mr. Damrosch began on his long and unselfish career of devotion to the cause of public education in music in Denver, Colorado, in 1882, as conductor of the Denver Chorus Club. Still in that city in 1884, he served as supervisor of music in the public schools in that year. From 1885 to 1891, after the death of his father, he was chorus master of the Metropolitan Opera House in New York City, at the same time conducting, for two years, the Harmonic Society of Newark, New Jersey. In 1892 he founded the People's Singing Classes and Choral Union, which he directed until 1912, and in 1893 began his association with the Musical Art Society in New York, as founder and director. In 1898 a popular new departure testified to Mr. Damrosch's enthusiasm and foresight, for his symphony concerts for young people met with tremendous success. From 1897 to 1905 Mr. Damrosch was director of music in the public schools of New York City. Other choral societies in New York and Philadelphia which prospered under his management as conductor were the Oratorio, the Musurgia, the Mendelssohn Glee Club, the Philadelphia Orpheus and the Eurydice Club. In 1905, with the establishment of the Institute of Musical Art in New York, he permanently engraved his name on the honor roll of those who best serve the interests of the people of America, and since that date he has directed a school of music which is firmly fixed in the national conscience as the source of excellent training.

In spite of the exacting demands made on his time and energies by this varied program of activities, Mr. Damrosch has entered into other places of national life. He entered as a private in the First Colorado Regiment, Company B, in 1880, and served until 1885, when he was mustered out with the rank of second lieutenant. Sailing, riding and mountain-climbing afford him keen pleasure and relaxation from his heavy program of work. He is a member of the Century Association, former director of the Explorers' Club, treasurer of the Beethoven Association, and member of the Faculty Club of Columbia University.

In New York, on January 10, 1888, Frank H. Damrosch married Hetty Mosenthal, daughter of Herman Mosenthal, an insurance broker, now deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Damrosch were born two children: Frank Damrosch, Jr., and Helen Therese, now Mrs. John Tee Van.

SHEWAN, James,

Shipbuilder.

A marvel of industrial labor, and impressing his genius and individuality upon the time in which he lived, in the shipbuilding industry, which has attracted the leading business men of the country to its circles, James Shewan, as president of James Shewan & Sons, for nearly two-score years carried on the business with substantial and distinguished success. His life was typical of the possibilities of American institutions. It was dominated by rare fortitude, courage and perseverance, and his ability commanded human sympathy and the highest personal reverence. With skillful and keen business acumen he conducted the affairs and policies of the James Shewan & Sons Drydocks & Shipbuilding Corporation with continued expansion and increased volume. During the World War, Mr. She-

wan offered his services to the Government and was advised that the most valuable work that he could do was to remain as the active head of his organization and supervise the production of boats for the use of the Government in the conduct of the war. At the Shewan shipyard, which during the war employed thousands of men, many of the transports for both the Navy and the Army were outfitted, repaired and reconditioned—just as they had been for the Government during the Spanish-American War. The forty-seven acres occupied by the shipyard, and under the patriotic policy of Mr. Shewan and his brother, Edwin O. Shewan, vice-president of the corporation, was the scene of great activities. They earned for their company, with the American Government, the reputation of delivering every boat "one hour ahead of the time promised." So engrossed was the Shewan shipyard in the successful outcome of the World War for our own and the allied governments, that they gave up almost entirely their private business for that of national and international interests, which at the close of the war necessitated their rebuilding their own business again. Mr. Shewan and his brother were both so loyal in their patriotism that they imbued every man in the yard with the same spirit, and the result was an organization that worked as one man for the winning of the war.

Mr. Shewan was the son of James and Ellen Shewan. His father, the founder of the business, was born in Scotland, and came to America at the age of thirteen. James Shewan (2) was born in New York City, July 11, 1871. When he was seventeen years of age his father was taken ill and sent to Carlsbad by his doctors; at this early age young James left school and took charge of the shipyard. Thereafter until his untimely death, he was intimately and closely identified with the shipbuilding industry of the United States, and was a potent and integral factor in the promotion of American interests on water. He completed his education at home, and was a serious student and indefatigable worker. Apart from his business, his home, music and literature were the prime interests of his life. As well as being the head of the shipyard, he was the principal owner of the National Ice & Cold Storage Company, of California — an organization as big in the West as the Shewan Company in the East.

He was a connoisseur of art and at the age of twenty-three graduated from the Scharwinka Conservatory of Music. He owned his own home, a remarkable library, his collection of books representing years of search for bindings and editions. He was well informed and kept pace with the march of events and change of times; thrown constantly with other brilliant minds from all parts of the world in the carrying on of his great business, he developed a cosmopolitan outlook, which is the true foundation of culture, and this reflected in his opinions and attitude toward life. He was a man whose "word was his bond," and while unostentatious in his loyalty, it was probably the keynote to his character. He was simple and unpretentious, his deeds of charity and kindness were many and continual, but went entirely unheralded by himself. Above all things, he disliked publicity and consistently refused to be interviewed by any publication. Mr. Shewan was Republican in politics, but at no time would accept public office. He was a Presbyterian by faith.

He was a life-member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the New York Zoölogical Gardens, and of the National Geographic Society; and a member of the Sulgrave Institute of New York. His clubs in New York were: New York Yacht, the Metropolitan, the National Golf, and the Shinnecock Golf. His country home was at Southampton, Long Island.

James Shewan married, October 13, 1914, Jessica Browne Hale, and they had two children: James Shewan (3), and Patricia Shewan. He was a most devoted husband and father, and the atmosphere of his home was that rare one of entire happiness and contentment.

James Shewan died December 12, 1926, and is survived by his wife, his two children, and his brother, Edwin Shewan, who succeeds him as a most admirable and capable head to the business. James Shewan truly belonged to that class of citizens who, although undemonstrative and unassuming in their natures, nevertheless form the character and help mold the society of the community in which they live. He was a well-rounded man, realizing fully all his obligations to himself, his family, his friends, his neighbors, his community, his country and to his Creator, and he was true to them all. He will long be remembered as one, who, having made the most of his opportunities, left the world better for having lived therein.

CALDWELL, Winford Newman,

Banker and Manufacturer.

The highly useful and dramatically successful career of Winford Newman Caldwell, of Springfield, Massachusetts, illustrates the romance of American business most dear to American hearts. He rose from office boy to president of the Springfield Institution for Savings. His genius for building up a business and steering it to prosperity also found vent in executive positions in other important enterprises to which the many-sided man was elected. His life might be regarded as the flowering of three hundred years of sturdy and intelligent New England ancestry.

The first of the Caldwell line, John Caldwell, was born in England in 1624, and made his way to the New World as a very young man, for he is mentioned as living in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1643. He married Sarah Dillingham, and they had a son, John Caldwell (2), who married Sarah Foster, May 1, 1689. Their son, Jacob Caldwell, married Rebekah Lull, October 18, 1718. Their son, Jacob Caldwell (2), married Anna Hastings, and they too had a son to carry on the name, Jacob Caldwell (3), who married Patience Sanderson, June 5, 1777. Their son, John Caldwell, baptized June 9, 1782, married (first) Mary Abigail Fuller, September 26, 1826; and (second) Abigail C. Garland. The son of the second union was Charles Edmund Caldwell, born July 9, 1835, who died December 31, 1903. He married Melissa Samantha Morgan, September 28, 1856, who was born in Putney, Vermont, July 30, 1834. She was a descendant of Miles Morgan, one of the earliest settlers of Springfield, who was associated with Governor Pynchon in the development of that town in its pioneer days. The son of this last-named couple is the subject of this record.

Winford Newman Caldwell, eighth generation of his family in America, son of Charles Edmund and Melissa Saman-

tha (Morgan) Caldwell, was born at Springfield, Massachusetts, July 26, 1857. He attended the local schools, public and high, until he was fifteen years old. In that year, in May, 1873, he began his business career with the Springfield Institution for Savings. He started as office boy. He proved dependable, alert, loyal, and won steady advancement over a period of some nine years, first to the position of clerk, then to that of teller. In July, 1882, came the larger opportunity which led ultimately to his greatest achievements and his most distinctive success. He became bookkeeper for the Riverside Paper Company, of Holyoke, Massachusetts. Thus was he launched in the paper-making industry, taking the first step toward the goal he ultimately reached of primacy as president of the American Writing Paper Company.

After six months as bookkeeper, Mr. Caldwell began to represent his company on the road as a salesman. He proved so skillful at this, so invaluable an asset to the company that when, in 1892, the corporation was able to increase its capital stock and build a new mill, the salesman who had done so much to make this growth possible was elected treasurer and director of the company. Seven years later came a much greater promotion. When a merger brought the Riverside Company in 1899 under the control of the American Writing Paper Company, Mr. Caldwell, whose activities had helped effect this union, was chosen general manager of the new combination. In 1907 he was advanced to the chief executive position and remained president until ill health necessitated his resignation from so arduous a program in 1914. Then Mr. Caldwell became chairman of the board of directors until continuing ill health forced him to give up that place as well. During his active years, also, he was elected president of the Springfield Institution for Savings and filled that office for twenty-one years, until the day of his death. He was also a member of the board of directors of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company and the Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

Though his business activities constituted his main interests, Mr. Caldwell followed eagerly political progress, both local and national. He was a member of the common council from the old First Ward in 1893, and a delegate from the Second District to the Republican National Convention in 1908. He was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, in which he held the thirty-second degree, and of several clubs, including the Colony, the Nayasset, the Winthrop, and the Springfield Country. Golf was a game and an opportunity for relaxation from arduous business pursuits which gave him a great deal of pleasure.

On May 22, 1883, Winford Newman Caldwell married Fannie Louise Houston, of Springfield, who survives him. Two children were born of the union: Ruth Houston, now Mrs. Ruth C. Naylor, of Springfield, Massachusetts. 2. Charles Morgan, of Boston.

Mr. Caldwell died at his home at Ridgewood Place, Springfield, January 3, 1927, where simple funeral rites were held, preceding his interment in Springfield cemetery. He was one of the leading citizens of Springfield, a great factor in advancing its prosperity, and a potent influence toward civic betterment. As a paper manufacturer, he was nationally known, the more so because the American Writing Paper Company controlled about eighty per cent of the writing pa-

Chas R. Miller

per mills in existence in 1899. His purse was open to every deserving cause, his aid and sympathy to all who sought them. His versatile talents included a keen business mind, together with social ease and intellectual interests. As a banker he was honorable and just. As a friend and the head of a family, he preserved all that is finest and truest in American ideals.

MILLER, Charles Robert,

Former Governor of Delaware.

In that fine array of sons of Pennsylvania who have reflected honor upon the community of their birth was the late Charles R. Miller, former Governor of Delaware, and actively associated for many years with many industrial, financial and philanthropic enterprises.

Born in West Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania, September 30, 1857, Charles Robert Miller was the son of Robert H. and Margaretta (Black) Miller. After ample preparatory courses, he entered Swarthmore College, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Letters in the class of 1879. Next he enrolled in the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania, where he pursued a full course until his graduation in 1881 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. In 1917, Delaware College conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. On June 18, 1881, Mr. Miller was admitted to the bar of Philadelphia, but the following thirty years were spent as an officer and director of railway, mining, gas, electric light, and water power corporations in various parts of the United States. His connection with most of these enterprises he concluded during 1910 and 1911. He was, however, a director in many corporations for the rest of his life, and within a few years of his death served as president of the Farmers' Bank of Delaware in Wilmington.

Mr. Miller's ascendency in Delaware politics began in 1910 with his election on the Republican ticket as State Senator for four years. Delaware had been his adopted home State since 1883, and during the intervening period he had come to be regarded as one of the commonwealth's very own, although Pennsylvania never actually relinquished her right to claim him as one of her distinguished offspring.

Mr. Miller had been water commissioner of the city of Wilmington under an appointment dated July 1, 1911, but he resigned that office and also from the State Senate in August, 1912, to be free to run for election as Governor. Mr. Miller was chosen Governor of Delaware in the November, 1912, election by a majority of 1,285, and he was the only Republican on the State ticket to escape defeat. He was inaugurated into office January 1, 1913, and served the term of four years. He then resumed active business associations, with headquarters in Philadelphia, where he was identified with many leading enterprises.

Mr. Miller had many important connections of various and valued character, attesting the confidence in his ability and integrity held by his colleagues. He was a member of the Republican Congressional Committee and of its executive committee; affiliated with the American Bankers' Association, a member of its executive and Federal legislative committees; president of Delaware Hospital, Wilmington; a trustee and president of the finance committee of Delaware Col-

lege, Newark, Delaware; president of the State Board of Charities, of Delaware; president of the Delaware Building and Loan Association; a member of the Pennsylvania Society of New York; and affiliated with the following clubs: The Union League, Art, Racquet, Bachelors' Barge, and Downtown, all of Philadelphia; Automobile Club, of Germantown, Keystone Automobile Association; Wilmington Country Club, Wilmington Club, and Delaware Automobile Club, all of Wilmington. He was a generous supporter and faithful attendant of Immanuel Protestant Episcopal Church, Wilmington, of which he was the senior warden.

Governor Miller was a man of many-sided nature, strongly civic-spirited and animated by an intensely earnest zeal for the welfare and advancement of his fellowmen. The dignity of his appearance and manner was combined with an almost youthful alertness and enthusiasm, and with an attractiveness which caused the respect that he inspired to be tinged with a very cordial liking for the man. In all the relations of life he was whole-hearted and loyal, true to the finest and best traditions.

Governor Miller married, December 11, 1884, Abigail Morgan Woodnutt, daughter of Thomas and Hannah (Morgan) Woodnutt, of Richmond, Indiana. Mrs. Miller was a graduate of Swarthmore College, class of 1879. She was active in many philanthropic and charitable organizations, holding office in a number of charitable institutions, and secretary for eight years of the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America. To Governor and Mrs. Miller were born the following children: 1. Colonel Thomas W. Miller. 2. Margaretta, married Dr. DeForest P. Willard. 3. Clement W., died December 24, 1924. Mrs. Miller died January 22, 1926.

The death of Charles Robert Miller, which occurred September 18, 1927, deprived Philadelphia and Pennsylvania of one of her leading citizens, whose influence was always exerted in behalf of right and justice, and who had ever, in the various relations of his life, set an example in all respects worthy of emulation.

PATIGIAN, Haig,

Sculptor.

Some lives there are which are so harmonious and colorful, each event and achievement fitting into a beautiful pattern unfolding rhythmically, that the reader is reminded of a piece of fine old mosaic. Fortunate is the individual who from his youth has so controlled circumstances that his past, present and future are molded and blended into one great unfolding scheme. As a boy Haig Patigian dreamed in his native Armenia of the future when he would become an artist; then having decided definitely concerning his aim, pursued it consistently until he joined the ranks of the "immortals" in Art.

Mr. Patigian was born January 22, 1876, in the city of Van, Armenia, the son of Avedis and Marine (Hovepian) Patigian. Themselves people of culture, his parents personally directed the early education of their son, in addition to which, he attended the American Mission Schools of his native city. The three "R's" disposed of, Mr. Patigian then turned his attention toward an art career and he decided to lay the foundation for such a career in America, where so many other boys from his, and other native lands, have turned for the fulfillment

of their ambitions. Here ways and means often put obstacles in the path of genius but genius and determination finally won over all obstacles. At the age of sixteen years in Fresno, California, he entered upon a practical apprenticeship to the trade of sign painting, and from this modest beginning he developed skill in pen and charcoal drawing and some knowledge in oil and water colors. It is a matter of record that he eventually gained a monopoly of the sign-painting business in Fresno. However, this was not sufficient to satisfy his ambitions and he removed to San Francisco, which, a recognized American art center, afforded him the opportunity to study drawing and anatomy. In 1901 he obtained a position as illustrator for the "San Francisco Bulletin," where he remained four years, gaining experience, and where he achieved a reputation for the artistic excellence of his illustrations for the Sunday editions. Another milestone reached, still, he was not satisfied; the ambition of his youth had been to become a sculptor. He rented an old studio on Clay Street, and there, like a hermit away from the maddening throngs, he worked in silence. In 1904 he completed and cast his first serious piece of sculpture. To this he gave the title of "The Unquiet Soul," and when it was exhibited at the local Press Club created consternation when it was found out that it was the work of the young newspaper illustrator. One of the local papers devoted two and one-half columns to the description of the work and the young artist with his spectacular rise to fame.

Encouraged by the acclaim of his first contribution to sculpture, Mr. Patigian branched out into a larger studio which had been previously an old art gallery, and there he worked assiduously, completing a number of small pieces and some busts. About eight months later he received his first important commission. A German capitalist and admirer of the late President McKinley was referred to Mr. Patigian, and after investigation, gave the commission to the young artist who made the McKinley statue which was then presented to the city of Arcata, California. His retaining fee for this work was $2,500, the fee for the commission being $15,000. The McKinley statue was of bronze, of heroic size—more than eight feet in height, and by good fortune it was saved at the time of the great fire in 1906. The successful completion of this commission placed Mr. Patigian firmly on the road to success and his reputation as a sculptor of first rank was established.

Relieved now of financial limitations, he sought the inspiration and advantages offered abroad, and there he modeled the work entitled "Histoire Ancienne" (Ancient History) which was accepted at the one hundred and twenty-fifth exhibition of the Salon des Artistes Francais in Paris, in 1907. While in that city he came in contact with all of the great masters of sculpture and other fine arts, including the great Rodin. In 1908 he returned to San Francisco and on Polk Street established his famous studio which he occupied for the next fourteen years. He then personally designed and had built his present studio on Webster Street.

Mr. Patigian was one of the artists appointed by the committee for San Francisco to execute certain commissions in connection with the Panama-Pacific Exposition. In 1912 he made another trip to Europe for the purpose of develop-

ing ideas for the work assigned him, and for recreation. His work for the exposition included all the sculpture for the Palace of Machinery. For this building he executed the allegorical figures of "Invention," "Imagination," "Steam Power," and "Electricity," each sixteen feet in height. The other works for this palace were spandrels for the exterior and interior arches, also allegorical genii and disciples of machinery supporting the great columns. He was appointed a member of the International Jury of Awards (Hors Concours), in the department of sculpture at the exposition, and exhibited in the Palace of Fine Arts his "Vanity," "Diana," "Apollo," and two busts. In the period between 1916 and 1919 Mr. Patigian produced several large works, including the Colonel Blethen memorial for the Seattle Times Building at Seattle; "Bucephalus," and an heroic bust of General Funston, this being unveiled in the City Hall of San Francisco. In 1920-22 Mr. Patagian was president of the Bohemian Club for three terms, being created an honorary life-member by the club at the expiration of his terms of office. In 1921 he executed an heroic statue of General Pershing, which was unveiled in Golden Gate Park on Armistice Day in 1922. He created a bronze shaft entitled "An Allegory of Achievement," which in 1921 was presented to Mr. Charles M. Schwab by the Pacific Coast Shipbuilders. One of his greatest works, so considered, is his statue of Abraham Lincoln which belongs to the city of San Francisco. A most appreciative account of the work of Mr. Patigian was written by Kineton Parkes and appears in his two volumes entitled "Sculptures of Today," in which is also reproduced a full page engraving of his well-known statue "At Play." He is among sixteen American sculptors to whom Mr. Parkes has given particular prominence in his book. Among other works of Mr. Patigian may be mentioned the "Guardian Angel" for the Dolbeer Mausoleum, San Francisco; the Rowell Monument, Fresno; Statue of Lieutenant-Governor J. M. Eshleman, at the University of California; the pediment of the Metropolitan Life Building, San Francisco; Tympanum group and figures of arts, sciences, etc., for the M. H. Young Memorial Museum, San Francisco; an heroic idealistic head of Abraham Lincoln owned by the Bohemian Club; a half statue of William Greer Harrison in the loge of the Olympic Club; "Friendship," an allegoric group; and numerous other pieces, including portrait busts, bas reliefs, statuettes, etc. He is a member of the National Sculpture Society, the American Federation of Arts and the Société des Artistes Français. In addition to his membership in the Bohemian Club his other San Francisco Clubs are; the Press Club, Family Club, and Olympic Club. He was for five years actively affiliated with the California National Guard.

January 1, 1908, Mr. Patigian was married to Blanche Hollister, her father having been of prominence and influence in California where he served as a member of the State Legislature. Mr. and Mrs. Patigian are the parents of two children, Hollis, a daughter, and Haig, Jr.

California, and especially San Francisco, owe much to Mr. Patigian for his contributions to this, his adopted city. While geniuses of finance and organization were having their day in its development, in no less a way have her artists been responsible for the prestige she now

James R. Meppiner.

enjoys. But art is universal and ageless; it endures.

SHEFFIELD, James Rockwell,

Lawyer and Diplomat.

For many years an outstanding figure amongst the leaders of the Republican party, Mr. Sheffield has always distinguished himself by a strictly objective point of view which he has assumed toward public affairs. His counsel has often been of great value, not only to his party, but also to the country-at-large, and he has enjoyed the friendship and confidence of Presidents Roosevelt, Taft and Coolidge, as well as of many other prominent men. Only occasionally he has been persuaded to accept public office, but whenever he has done so, he has considered his office a public trust and has filled it with that intelligence, integrity, ability and efficiency, which are such notable qualities of his character. This has been especially true during his service in the difficult and important post of United States Ambassador to Mexico, which he held for three years and in which he rendered great services to both countries in the face of many difficulties and obstacles. By profession a lawyer, Mr. Sheffield has been a distinguished member of the New York bar for almost four decades, being especially known for his ability in connection with the practice of corporation law. Though his large practice and his active participation in public affairs have naturally made heavy demands on his time and energy, he has always found it possible to give much attention to other phases of life. He has traveled widely and has a keen appreciation of literature, being the owner of a very fine private library. He is a member of numerous clubs and takes a sincere pleasure in social intercourse. Throughout his busy life he has given freely and in many directions of his time, means and experience to many benevolent enterprises, and, though his career has brought him material success, he will always be known chiefly for his readiness to render unselfish service to his country and to his fellowmen.

James Rockwell Sheffield was born at Dubuque, Iowa, August 13, 1864, the son of Frederick W. H. and Sarah (Kellog) Sheffield. His forebears were of Scotch and English descent and were amongst the pioneer settlers of Connecticut. One of his early ancestors was John Hart, who has the distinction of having been, in 1703, the second youth to graduate from Yale College, then still known as the Collegiate School of Connecticut and being located at Saybrook. This gentleman's son, Rev. William Hart, was graduated from Yale College in 1738, and was for forty-eight years pastor of the First Church of Christ, Saybrook, Connecticut. He was succeeded by his son-in-law, Rev. Frederick William Hotchkiss, the great-grandfather of Mr. Sheffield, who graduated from Yale College in 1778 and held his pastorate for sixty years. Mr. Sheffield's father was a native of Connecticut, from where he went first to Utica, New York, then to Dubuque, Iowa. There he became a successful banker, the president of the Iowa Central Railroad and an intimate friend of William B. Allison, then one of the Senators from Iowa. The older Mr. Sheffield eventually, in 1876, returned to Utica, New York, and being a man of great activity and energy, entered the manufacturing business and became president of a large electrical manufacturing enterprise. Until his death at the age of eighty-seven

years, he continued to maintain an office and to be actively interested in the management of his extensive business affairs.

Mr. Sheffield received his preliminary education at Utica Academy and at Williston Seminary, from where he went to Yale University. In choosing that college, he continued the well-established family tradition. For not only were his ancestors amongst the early graduates of this institution, but a near relative, a cousin of his father, Joseph Earl Sheffield, was the munificent founder of Yale's famous scientific department, Sheffield School. Mr. Sheffield graduated from Yale with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1887, being the class orator. He then took up the study of law at the Harvard University Law School. While still a law student, he served, in 1888, as private secretary to United States Senator William B. Allison, of Iowa, during a period, when the latter was a candidate for the Presidential nomination which eventually went to Benjamin Harrison. At that time he also acted as assistant clerk to the Appropriations and Finance committees of the Senate. In these two capacities he gained, early in life, an invaluable insight into public affairs and was brought into close contact with many of the leading statesmen of that period. This, however, was not his first taste of life in the Federal Capital, for the friendship between Senator Allison and Mr. Sheffield's father was so intimate that young Sheffield had often spent part of his vacations in the Senator's home at Washington. One of his most treasured recollections of that period has to do with a breakfast at the old Ebbitt House in Washington, March 4, 1881, when he had the honor of being the guest of President-elect Garfield, about to be inaugurated later that day.

Mr. Sheffield was admitted to the New York bar in 1889, of which he has been an honored member ever since He set out to make for himself a name in the legal profession in New York City, and how well he succeeded is proven by the many honors which have come to him during his long career. One of his earliest cases was that of New York City's firemen, who had asked him to represent them at Albany in connection with a bill providing for an increase in their pay. The manner in which he handled this case was typical of his high ethical attitude toward all of his professional work. The firemen had collected an expense fund, but Mr. Sheffield refused to use it, made them return it to its donors, personally went to Albany and there put through a bill on a basis of equity and justice to the city, as well as to the firemen, and then declined any fee beyond an amount covering only his expenses. Later during his career as a lawyer, as his exceptional ability became more and more known, many cases of great importance came to him. He became especially noted for his success in reëstablishing on a firm footing large commercial and industrial organizations involved in financial difficulties. Many times he was called upon to act as receiver or trustee of companies with important and very large and diversified interests. Though the responsibilities of this work were always very heavy, he never declined. He is still remembered in legal and financial circles for the remarkable work which he did in connection with the financial difficulties of the Interborough Consolidated Corporation and of the Columbia Graphophone Corporation, to mention only two of the largest companies for which he acted as receiver. For more than thirty years he has been a

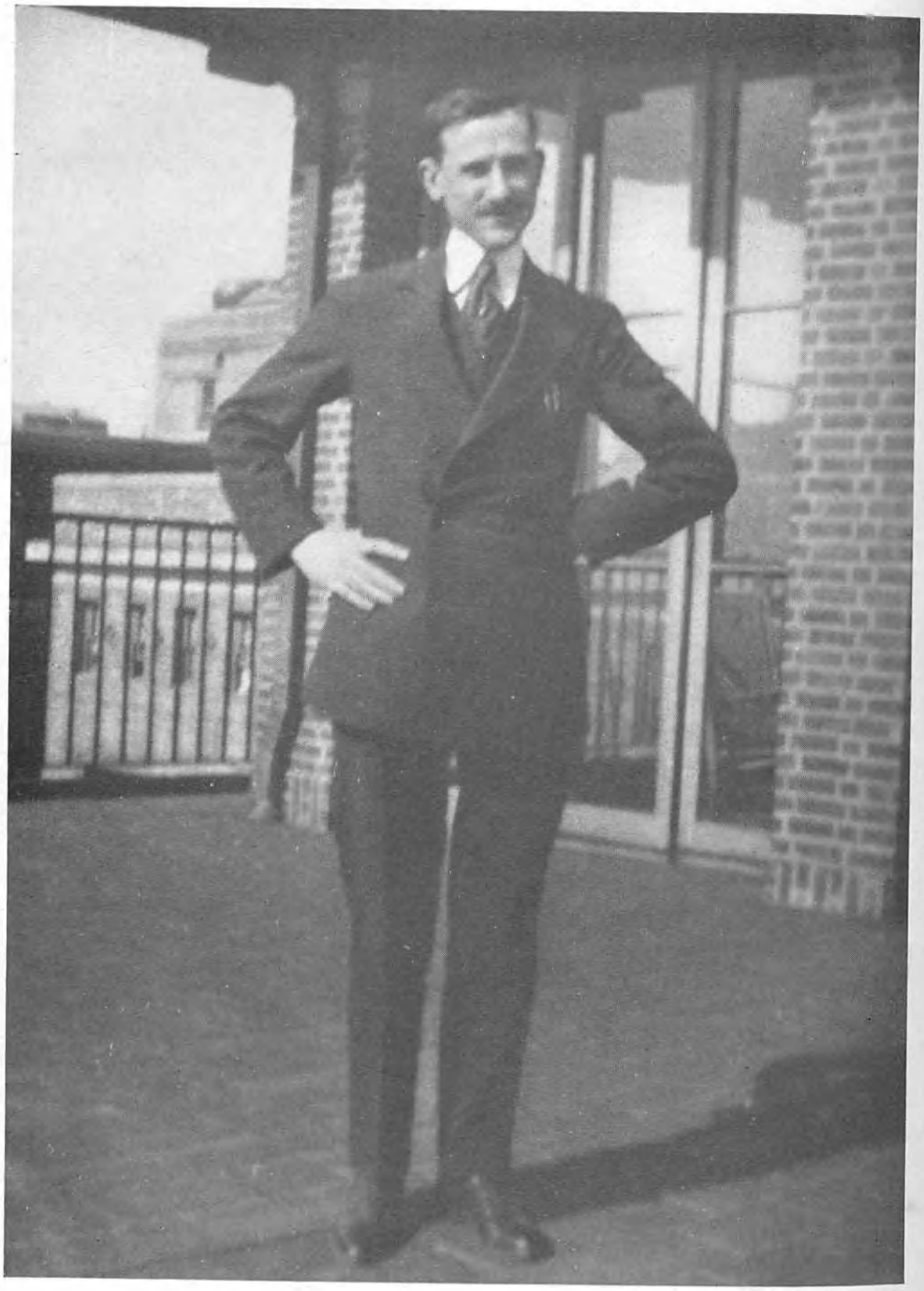
member of the law firm of Sheffield & Betts, one of the largest and most successful of New York's legal establishments, with offices at No. 27 Cedar Street. His prominence as a corporation lawyer naturally has brought him frequent calls to become associated actively with the management of large corporations, and he is a director or trustee of many such organizations, including the Radio Corporation of America.

Next in importance to his work as a lawyer, has been his participation in public affairs. As has already been mentioned, he was thrown into close contact with prominent leaders of the Republican party early in life, and it is under the banner of that party that he has marched throughout his career. In 1893, he was elected to the Lower House of the New York State Legislature, the only elective office which he ever held. There, too, he gave proof of his high ideals. Though a firm believer in the wisdom and necessity of party regularity, he could never be persuaded to support any legislation which he considered harmful or undesirable. At the very outset of his career, it is related, he incurred the hostility of the leader of the Republican party in New York State, the late Senator Platt, by refusing to vote for a bill sponsored by the latter. It was decreed that the young lawyer's political career should forthwith be ended. Though having no desire for further public office, Mr. Sheffield, as a matter of principle, decided to fight this decree. He won renomination on the regular party ticket, just to show that he would not permit anybody to punish him for an act dictated by his conscience, and then resigned, giving as his reason that he had no money, save what he could earn, and would not run the risks to independence involved in being a poor man in politics. From 1895 until 1898 he served as Fire Commissioner of New York City during the administration of Mayor Strong. It was during these years that he first formed an intimate friendship with President Roosevelt, then also a member of Mayor Strong's Cabinet, serving as police commissioner. After he had completed his term as fire commissioner, he refused again and again important State offices, offered by various Republican governors of New York, as well as an appointment to the Bench of the United States Federal Court, tendered to him by President Roosevelt. Not until 1924 could he be persuaded again to accept another office. On September 9 of that year President Coolidge appointed him Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to Mexico. As soon as he had decided to accept, Mr. Sheffield severed all of his many business connections, in order to devote himself to his diplomatic mission, without being hampered in any direction. He left for Mexico, October 4, 1924, and presented his credentials to President Obregon, October 12, 1924. He continued in his post during the balance of the latter's administration and under that of his successor, President Calles, until October 6, 1927, when he resigned. During his three years of service at the capital of Mexico Mr. Sheffield rendered notable services. Though enjoying the unwavering confidence and support of President Coolidge, his term of office involved him in many struggles with the Mexican government and authorities. That he succeeded in spite of this fact to maintain friendly relations between the two countries, must be considered, indeed, the highest proof of his ability as a diplomat,

of his courage, his wisdom and his patience.

Though Mr. Sheffield has spent less than ten years of his long career in public office, hardly a year passed by, when he was not engaged in some form of public service. The affairs of the Republican party, in city, State and Nation, always claimed much of his time and attention. He served as a delegate to the Republican National conventions of 1916, 1920 and 1924, and in a similar capacity to numerous State conventions. Time and again he campaigned throughout New York State in behalf of candidates of his party, notably during the gubernatorial campaigns of Theodore Roosevelt, Frank Higgins and Charles E. Hughes, and he was also very active during Colonel Roosevelt's campaign for vice-President in 1900. In 1912 Mr. Sheffield, like so many other staunch Republicans, was forced to choose between Roosevelt and Taft. Though ties of intimate friendship bound him to both and though he was a great admirer of President Roosevelt, he decided to adhere to his conviction of the necessity of party regularity. This resulted in a breach with President Roosevelt, a breach which was fortunately healed in later years. It was a high tribute to Mr. Sheffield, that he of all men should have been chosen to act as toastmaster at the great public dinner which formed the background for the reconciliation of the two former Presidents. Needless to say he acquitted himself of this task with the greatest tact and with the most happy results, and his own speech, which included a poem of his own composition and which was entitled "Bill and Ted," has been described as "half whimsical, half sentimental, all deftly simple and touching." During the World War Mr. Sheffield served on several district boards in connection with the Selective Service Act. He also was the very active and effective chairman of three different Red Cross teams, which together raised over a million and a half of dollars. In every possible other way he supported the various patriotic movements of that period and did everything in his power to further the cause of the Allies.

Still another direction, in which Mr. Sheffield has worked with great enthusiasm and effect, has been in the support of numerous religious, charitable and educational organizations and institutions. His interest in matters of this type dates back to the time when, as Fire Commissioner of New York City, he was brought into actual contact with social conditions as they then existed in the Metropolis. At that time he founded what was one of the earliest social settlements devoting much of his leisure time to visits among the tenements of the East Side, then in a much more appalling condition than now. For a number of years he has been a member of the Board of Trustees and of the Executive Committee of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. He is also a member of the Boards of Trustees of the Presbyterian Hospital, New York City, the Trudeau Sanitorium, Barnard College of Columbia University, and several other organizations and institutions of similar nature. His clubs include the Union League, the National Republican and the Yale clubs, of each of which he has been president, as well as the Lawyers', University, Century, Piping Rock and Midday clubs of New York City, the Meadow Brook Country Club of Southampton, the Metropolitan Club of Washington, and the



Herbert J. Wingerchester

American, British, and Country clubs of Mexico City, of which latter three he is an honorary member. He is also a member of the Merchants' Association of New York City, the Downtown Association, the American Bar Association, the New York State Bar Association, the New York County Bar Association and the Association of the Bar of the City of New York.

Mr. Sheffield's interest in literature is not restricted to the reading and collection of choice books, in which latter respect he has specialized in Americana, of which he has assembled a fine collection. He himself has done much writing, frequently contributing special articles to leading legal and other periodicals and to the daily press in connection with his professional work and his political interests. A number of his speeches have been published in pamphlet form, notably his three addresses on Lincoln, a speech delivered at the National Democratic Club, at the occasion of a dinner of bankers, and others. Next to reading, golf and travel are his chief sources of recreation. His religious affiliations are with the Presbyterian church, and he is a liberal and helpful supporter of its work in many directions. Yale conferred on Mr. Sheffield in 1925 the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

James R. Sheffield married, November 2, 1898, Edith Tod, of Cleveland, Ohio, a daughter of John and Sarah K. Tod, and a granddaughter of David Tod, who was Governor of Ohio during the Civil War, United States Minister to Brazil and who was honored by President Lincoln with an offer of the Secretaryship of the Treasury. Mr. and Mrs. Sheffield are the parents of one son, Frederick Sheffield, a graduate of Yale University, class of 1924. The family home is located at No. 45 East Sixty-Seventh Street, New York City.

MORGENTHALER, Dr. Herbert J. W.,

Physician and Gynecologist.

Though death prematurely cut short his brilliant career as a physician and surgeon, Dr. Morgenthaler had established for himself, long before that sad event occurred, an unchallenged reputation as one of the most successful of the younger generation of physicians in the city of his birth, Brooklyn, New York. During the two decades in which he had been permitted by fate to practice his profession, he devoted himself with untiring energy and unexcelled ability to the exacting duties of his large practice. He was especially well known as a gynecologist, and the maternity department of the Brooklyn Hospital owes much of its high reputation to his unselfish and incessant work. In wider circles he became favorably known as the inventor of a novel and very effective system of identification of new-born babies by means of bead necklaces, a system which now is being used by many of the leading hospitals in all parts of the country.

Herbert J. W. Morgenthaler was born in Brooklyn, New York, September 10, 1885, a son of Frederick and Anna (Frech) Morgenthaler. Both his parents have been lifelong residents of Brooklyn, where his father now enjoys well-deserved retirement from an active and successful business life. Dr. Morgenthaler was educated in the public grammar and high schools of Brooklyn and, after having attended Brooklyn Boys' High School, took up the study of medicine at the Long Island Hospital College, where he was graduated with the

degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1906. He then served as an interne at the Brooklyn Hospital, Raymond Street and De Kalb Avenue, and at the end of the usual period he established himself in the general practice of medicine at No. 911 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn. In 1920 he began to specialize in obstetrics and from then on devoted himself practically exclusively to this branch of medicine. In it he met with unusual success and during the later part of his life he was considered one of the leading gynecologists of his native city. For many years he was a member of the staff of Brooklyn Hospital and eventually he became assistant gynecologist. He was also a member of the staff of the Bethany Deaconesses' Hospital, at St. Nicholas Avenue and Bleecker Street, Brooklyn.

Outside of his regular work, which in itself was of the greatest value and importance to his very large circle of patients, Dr. Morgenthaler gave considerable of his time to the perfecting of several inventions, which have been widely recognized and which proved valuable additions to the more effective handling of new-born babies. One of these inventions was the Premator baby bed, a novel and very efficient incubator. Another, of even greater usefulness, was the so-called Nursery Name-Necklace. This was a system of identifying babies born in hospitals by means of beads. As soon as an infant was born and before it was taken from the room a string of beads was placed around its neck. Before the ends of the string are fastened together the name of the child is spelled out with tiny white beads bearing letters in black. Then the string, which is of stout fish-cord, is clamped together with a leaden bead. This necklace is not removed until the baby is taken from the hospital. Though somewhat similar methods are in use elsewhere, none has proven itself as simple, effective and sanitary as that invented by Dr. Morgenthaler. Today hospitals everywhere employ his bead system, which is also known as the Deknatel bead system, this name being derived from that of the manufacturer, J. A. Deknatel, of Queens, Long Island, New York. No hospital which uses the Nursery Name-Necklace has ever experienced any difficulty in respect to the proper and rapid identification of babies born under its roof. Considering the irreparable distress caused by even the faintest suspicion of a mix-up amongst new-born babies, notoriously difficult to identify without some special means of identification, Dr. Morgenthaler must be considered a real benefactor of mankind, and his Name-Necklace has found approval of large numbers of mothers, nurses and physicians.

Though naturally his large private practice and his very extensive hospital work continuously made heavy demands on his time and energy, Dr. Morgenthaler found it possible to give considerable attention to other interests. He was greatly devoted to his home and family and took an intelligent interest in public affairs. In politics he was a supporter of the Republican party. He found his recreation chiefly in playing tennis and he was not only a great lover of this game, but had become very proficient in it. In 1918 he ranked sixty-third in the National Tennis Tournament and, if his health had not failed, he would have become undoubtedly one of the leading tennis players of this country. He was also very active in several professional societies. He was a Fellow of the America College of Sur-

geons and a member of the American Medical Association, the New York State Medical Society, the Kings County Medical Society and the New York Gynecological Society.

Dr. Morgenthaler married, November 20, 1912, Anna Robbins of Good Hope, Illinois, a daughter of Warren and the late Anna (Hamilton) Robbins. Dr. and Mrs. Morgenthaler were the parents of two children: Harlan Robbins, born July 1, 1914, and Frederick Warren, born March 2, 1917. Dr. Morgenthaler died after a prolonged illness, which had forced him to retire from active practice during the last year of his life, at the Brooklyn Hospital, April 21, 1927.

By his death his family lost a devoted husband, father and son, his unusually large circle of friends a genial and faithful companion, his very numerous patients an able medical adviser, his native city an upright and very useful citizen, and Brooklyn Hospital one of its most devoted and efficient staff members. The last-named institution expressed its deep-felt sense of loss at his passing through a resolution presented to his widow and family by the board of directors.

FOLTZ, Clara (Shortridge),

Attorney and Counselor-at-Law.

The story of Clara (Shortridge) Foltz's professional career is that of a woman who, despite the fact that she has practiced law with more than ordinary success, has always regarded litigation as a disgrace to civilized mankind and has enjoyed most the work that she has done to propagate this idea among her fellow-citizens. With her headquarters in Los Angeles, California, she has won many important cases in the courts of that vicinity; but, more than that, she has settled a far greater number of disputes out of court by arbitrating and adjusting them over the conference table. She has found, as a general rule, that, once she was able to bring about a meeting of the disputants, it was more than likely that they would discuss their grievances with one another; and that once they discussed their grievances, they were able, with the aid of a little sobering guidance from an impartial arbitrator, to reach a settlement of their difficulties without resorting to the doubtful expedient of a fight in the courts. She also is keenly interested in public affairs of all sorts, and is especially active in a political way.

Clara (Shortridge) Foltz was born near Lafayette, Indiana, daughter of Elias Willits Shortridge, who likewise was born near Lafayette, a minister of the Christian Church, an able lawyer and orator, and an ardent admirer of Abraham Lincoln, for whom he spoke throughout the Eastern States during the campaign of 1860, and who died in 1890, in San José, California. Her mother was Talitha Cumi (Harwood) Shortridge. The earliest paternal ancestor of the Shortridge family in America was Daniel Boone.

While a girl, Clara Shortridge received her education partly from private tutors; partly from Howe's Seminary, of Mount Pleasant, Iowa; and took her professional work at the Hastings College of Law, which is affiliated with California State University. Although she studied law, one of her very earliest interests was in political developments. She was always a strong Republican, even in her college and university days, perhaps because her father was such an enthusiastic Lincoln man, having been

a delegate to the Republican National Convention in Chicago in 1860. When she completed her academic work, she became engaged in the practice of her profession in Los Angeles, and since that time has taken an important rôle in the legal activities of California, especially in office adjustments and in laws to establish arbitration as a means of settling disputes in business and industrial life. She is a member of the California State Board of Charities and Corrections; a director of the State Normal School, of Los Angeles; and a member of the American Bar Association, the California State Bar and the Los Angeles Bar associations. Mrs. Foltz drafted the prison parole law of the State of California; was the author of the "Public Defender" system and delivered the first public address upon that subject at the Congress of Jurisprudence and Law Reform at the World's Columbian Exposition, at Chicago, in 1893. She is a member of the Friday Morning Club, The Woman's City Club, The Southern California Women's Press Club, and many civic organizations of Los Angeles. She is a member of the Republican State and Los Angeles County Central committees.

Clara Shortridge was united in marriage to Jeremiah Richard Foltz, of Akron, Ohio, and by this marriage there were the following children: 1. Trella Evalyn. 2. Samuel Courtland. 3. David Milton. 4. Bertha May. 5. Clara Virginia.

ATKINSON, Wilmer,

Editor.

Among the figures in Pennsylvania journalism whose achievements made memorable the closing decades of the nineteenth century and the opening years of the twentieth, there was one who in his own way towered above many of his fellows, and who now in retrospect looms larger than most of his contemporaries, the late Wilmer Atkinson, founder and, at the time of his death, editor emeritus of the "Farm Journal." Mr. Atkinson was active in the newspaper world for half a century, and was one of the foremost advocates of the woman suffrage movement, and in Abolition days was intensely interested in the Negro, whose problems he made the subject of deep study and practical sympathy to the end of his days.

Atkinson Arms—Vert, a cross voided between four lions rampant or.

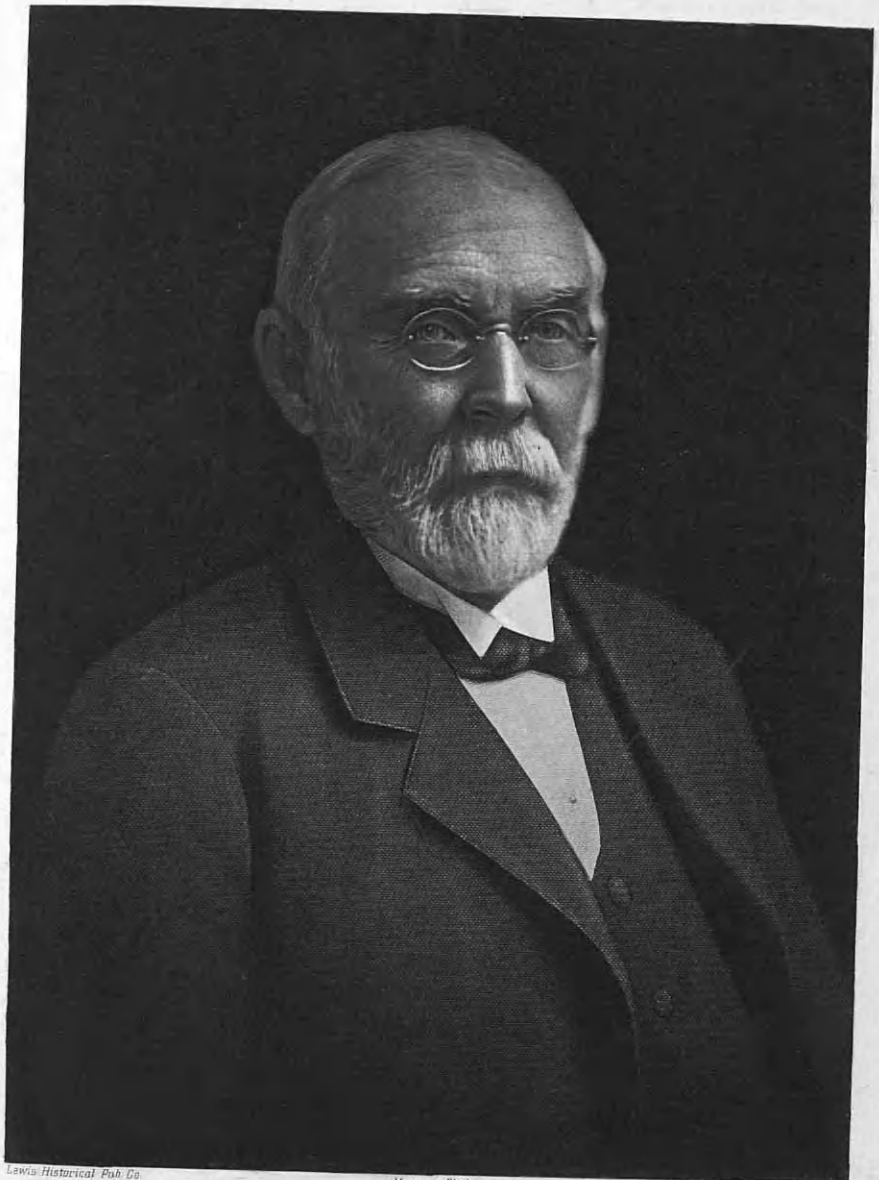
Crest—A dove with wings expanded.

Motto—Nil pacimus non sponte Dei.

(Crozier—"General Armory.")

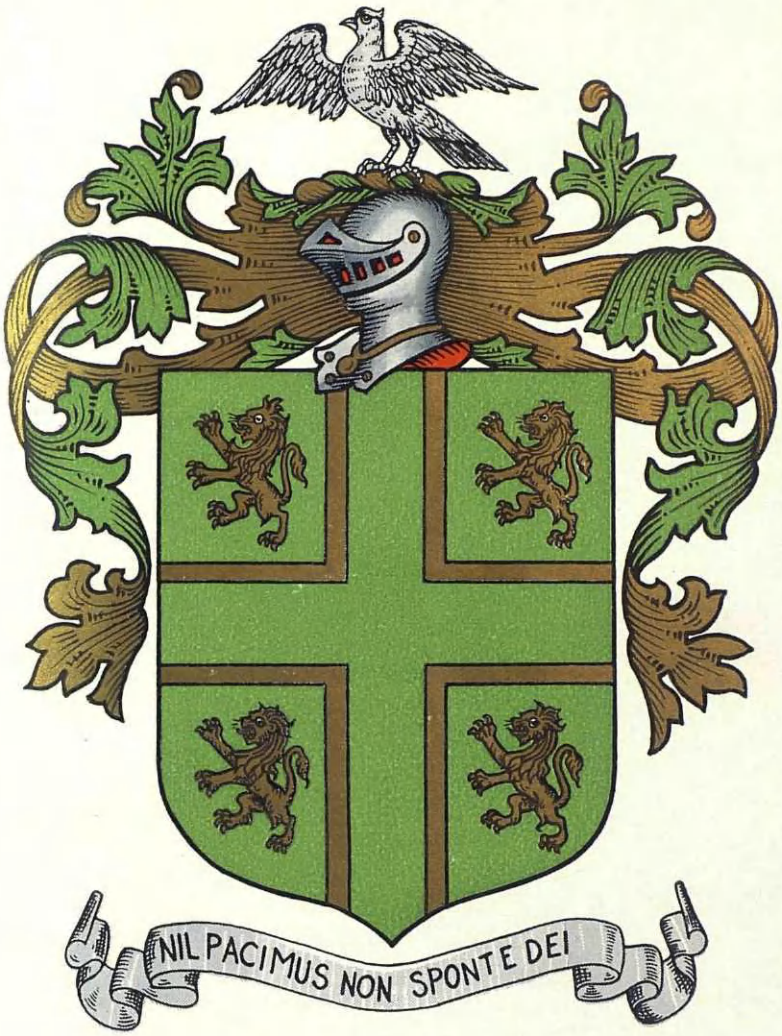
Mr. Atkinson traced his line through one of the old Colonial families of Pennsylvania to William Atkinson, of Scotforth, England, from whom he was seventh in descent. John Atkinson, son of William, sailed from Liverpool for America in 1699; he and his wife Susannah died on shipboard and were buried at sea; two sons, William and John, and a daughter, Mary, survived the trip, arriving at Philadelphia in August, 1699. John Atkinson became the direct progenitor of the line with which this review is concerned. Among the family heirlooms is an oak chair brought over from England by the Atkinson immigrants in 1699, and which has been in the family ever since. Wilmer Atkinson came into possession of the chair in January, 1916.

On the maternal side, Mr. Atkinson was seventh in line of descent from John Quinby, Staffordshire, England, who died in 1614, and whose son, William Quinby,



Lewis Historical Pub. Co. Marceau Photo. Eng. by E.G. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

Wilmer Atkinson



Atkinson

VIRTUS
ET
ROBUR
QUINBY

of County Surrey, Farnham, England, came in 1638, landing at Salem, Massachusetts. He and his son John removed to Stratford, Connecticut, and thence to Westchester County, New York, where they became members of the First Congregational Church of Westchester. John Quinby was a member of the committee on schools, was one of six magistrates appointed in 1662 by Governor Stuyvesant, and in 1685 he was appointed a member of the first convention held at Hempstead, Long Island.

Quinby Arms—Per fess indented argent and sable, three bears muzzled counterchanged.

Crest—A cubit arm erect, vested or, with three slashes in the sleeve; in the hand proper a scimetar; hilted of the first, blade guttée de sang (dripping blood).

Motto—Virtus et robur.

(H. C. Quinby—"The Quinby-Quimby Family of Sandwich, New Hampshire," Vol. II, pp. 9 and 40.)

Mr. Atkinson was descended from many prominent families of Bucks County, Pennsylvania, among them the Good, Harris and Hughes. He was seventh in a double line of descent from Thomas and Elizabeth Walmsley, who came in the "Welcome" with William Penn; seventh in line of descent from Thomas and Agnes Croasdale, who likewise were passengers on the "Welcome," and sixth in line of descent from Thomas Canby, member of the Provincial Assembly, and prominent otherwise in public affairs. Among Bucks County families from which Mr. Atkinson claimed direct descent on the paternal side were the Wildman, Kinsey, Ogborn, Eastburn, Gillingham, Preston, Walton, Homer, Paxson, Lamb and Worthington.

Thomas Atkinson, father of Wilmer, married Hannah Quinby, and thus were united two families whose American antecedents and their progeny have given to society some of the best blood and keenest minds from the earliest Colonial days to the present.

Wilmer Atkinson was born in Warwick Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, June 13, 1840. Very early in life he entered upon the career of a journalist, purchasing in 1862, in association with Howard M. Jenkins, of Gwynedd, his brother-in-law, the "Norristown Republican." After conducting the paper for two years they disposed of it, and in 1863 Mr. Atkinson enlisted in the Wissahickon Cavalry, which was a part of the 19th Cavalry Regiment Emergency Service, commanded by Colonel Wynkoop. Subsequently he enlisted in Company G, 197th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and was commissioned second lieutenant.

In those hectic years of the Civil War, and even before that struggle, Mr. Atkinson earnestly espoused the cause of the Negro and worked with great zeal by the side of others in the Abolition movement. The impulse and the inspiration that he received then he fostered with the passing of the war and the freeing of the blacks, until their social and economic problems were made a subject of deep concern on his part, especially after his retirement, when he made the matter one of the most important of his active philanthropies.

The year following the close of the Civil War saw Mr. Atkinson, in partnership with Mr. Jenkins, as a founder of the first daily paper in Delaware, the "Wilmington Daily Commercial," now the "Wilmington Every Evening," and in 1877 he went to Philadelphia and established the "Farm Journal." This was the great achievement of his journalistic

career. The first number of the paper appeared on March 1, 1877, a modest little sheet of eight pages, with a limited circulation, despite the fact that twenty-five thousand copies of the first issue were gradually disposed of. But this seemingly insignificant little publication was the expression of a great ideal. It was a sapling which was destined to grow into a mighty oak, the roots of which were to strike deep into the problems of the farmer's home and work. Among the eleven advertisers who appreciated the value of the infant "Farm Journal" was John Wanamaker.

Mr. Atkinson owned a one hundred and fifteen-acre farm in Montgomery County, where he made practical experiments in agriculture, the results of which later were set forth in "The Experimental Farm," one of the most popular and helpful departments in the "Farm Journal."

In February, 1917, Mr. Atkinson withdrew from the active management of the paper, continuing, however, to serve as editor emeritus. On February 21, 1917, three hundred and sixty-one employees of the "Farm Journal" gathered to celebrate its fortieth birthday. With them was Wilmer Atkinson, its founder and for forty years its fearless and inspiring leader.

From the beginning, his editorial policies were molded by that breadth of vision which looked far into the future and built for permanence. In forty years the twenty-five thousand circulation increased to more than one million and fifty thousand a month. The eight small, uncut pages, folded loosely together, have become the large and ornate publication of today, with color cover and inside color pages, all the pages trimmed, and many of them profusely illustrated. On every page the eye of the discerning reader perceives the animating personality of its founder.

The interest which Mr. Atkinson took in the suffrage movement was second only to that which he took in journalism, the great work of his life. He was president of the Pennsylvania Men's League for Woman Suffrage, his influence carrying great weight, and his work being of inestimable value. He was a member of the Society of Friends. The great and varied field of outdoor sports commanded Mr. Atkinson's manly interest from his early years. He was an enthusiast at tennis and played the game with unusual vigor and skill until he was sixty years of age. He was also a devotee of roque and of golf, following the ball with all the zest of a clear-headed amateur.

The face of Wilmer Atkinson, as seen in his portrait, delicate and refined, but bearing the stamp of an indomitable will, is unmistakably the face of a leader, and of a leader, moreover, who has the courage of his convictions and the ability to inspire his followers with enthusiasm for his own ideals. In all that he did, and especially in the conduct of the publication which is his lasting memorial, these qualities are apparent. Though perhaps somewhat undemonstrative, he possessed a dry humor, and was warm and constant in his attachments, many of his friendships being of lifelong duration.

Mr. Atkinson married, November 28, 1866, Anna Allen, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Justice (Thomas) Allen, her father a former sheriff of Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson were the parents of three daughters: 1. Elizabeth Allen. 2. Emily Quinby, married Colonel Thomas Biddle Ellis. 3. Gertrude. It is of interest to note that Mr. Atkinson had

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Joseph Hooper

two hundred and fourteen known namesakes.

The death of Wilmer Atkinson, which occurred May 10, 1920, removed from Philadelphia a man whose business capacity was of the highest order, and one who was ever true to the ideals of honor and integrity. He belongs to the group entitled to be called "The Makers of Pennsylvania."

WAYNE, Joseph, Jr.,

Bank President.

Among the better known financiers of Philadelphia is Joseph Wayne, Jr., president and a director of The Philadelphia National Bank. Mr. Wayne is a descendant of the old Wayne family of Pennsylvania, from which also descended General Anthony Wayne. Anything that makes for the advancement of Philadelphia finds in Mr. Wayne an ardent supporter.

Joseph Wayne, Jr., was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 26, 1873, son of Stephen Simmons and Isabella Stuart (Ross) Wayne. He received his education in Philadelphia schools, and at the Manual Training School. Upon its completion he entered the employ of the Girard National Bank, as junior clerk, August 4, 1890. He became assistant cashier in 1898; cashier in 1901; vice-president in 1908, and was elected to the presidency in 1914, an office he held until 1926. At this time The Girard National Bank was merged with the Philadelphia National Bank, under the title of The Philadelphia-Girard National Bank, and Mr. Wayne became president of the new banking institution. In 1928, The Philadelphia-Girard National Bank merged with the Franklin-Fourth Street National Bank, under the title of The Philadelphia National Bank, Mr. Wayne being made president, which office he now holds, as well as holding a directorship.

Mr. Wayne's business qualifications are such that he has been in demand on boards of directors of various institutions. He is a director of the following organizations: Philadelphia Saving Fund Society, Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, Germantown Trust Company, Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company, Provident Trust Company, Provident Mutual Life Insurance Company, Lee Rubber & Tire Company, Independence Indemnity Company, Insurance Company of North America, Indemnity Insurance Company of North America, and Philadelphia Fire and Marine Insurance Company. He is also a director of the Midvale Company and of the Independence Fire Insurance Company. In politics Mr. Wayne is a Republican, but has never held office. His clubs are the Union League, Rittenhouse, Racquet, Sunnybrook Golf, treasurer of Germantown Cricket, and president of Philadelphia Cricket Club, all of Philadelphia, and a member of the Bankers' Club of New York.

On April 15, 1902, Mr. Wayne married Laura B. Jayne, daughter of Henry DeWitt and Annie (Buckner) Jayne, of Philadelphia, and they are the parents of three daughters: 1. Elizabeth B., married P. Blair Lee of Silver Springs, Maryland, and has two daughters: Anne Brooke and Laura Wayne. 2. Josephine, married James S. Hatfield, of Philadelphia. 3. Laura J.

The record of a man who has concentrated his energies in devotion to the activities of one sphere of endeavor always possesses a peculiar interest, and the ca-

reer of Joseph Wayne, Jr., illustrates the benefits which accrue from such adherence when enforced by character and ability.

FOERDERER, Hon. Robert Herman,

Manufacturer, Congressman.

At no time in the history of Philadelphia was there a greater number of noteworthy examples of successful business men than in the latter years of the nineteenth century and the opening of the twentieth. Among these "men of mark," the late Hon. Robert H. Foerderer, member of Congress from Pennsylvania, was conspicuous, having achieved an international reputation as a manufacturer of leather. Mr. Foerderer was well known in club circles, and as a citizen was always held in the highest esteem.

Benjamin Foerderer, grandfather of Robert H. Foerderer, was a member of a family which, tradition says, was of Frankish or French origin, the name spelled de Faudeur and Forder. He lived and died in Germany, having followed the trade of leather manufacturer. For generations his German ancestors had been engaged in the leather industry, both as tanners and manufacturers. His wife was a native of Weissenfels, Thuringia.

The Foerderer or de Faudeur arms are as follows:

Arms—Or, between a saltire engrailed gules, four spurs sable, the rowel in chief; a bordure engrailed of the second.

Crest—The spur of the shield.

Edward Foerderer, son of Benjamin Foerderer, was a leather worker in Frankenhausen, Thuringia, on the border of Prussia. In the late 1850's he came to the United States and to Philadelphia, where he joined his two brothers, who had preceded him. Owing to their influence in the leather business, he found work in a tannery and, after a few years, having saved a little money, returned to Frankenhausen, and opened a tannery of his own. Not meeting with success, he once more came to Philadelphia, arriving early in 1864. In 1867 he helped organize the firm of Siegel & Foerderer, morocco manufacturers. In 1870 he became sole owner of the business, which so increased as to cause him to erect a large four-story factory on Randolph Street, where he carried on the business until the close of his life. He married, on his return to Germany, Augusta Julia Oehm, and their son, Robert H., is mentioned below. The death of Edward Foerderer occurred in 1890.

Robert Herman Foerderer, the son of Edward and Augusta Julia (Oehm) Foerderer, was born at No. 44 Erfurter Street, Frankenhausen, May 16, 1860, and was not yet four years old when brought by his parents to Philadelphia. The original spelling of the name is said to have been Föder, but in its present form it has been famous "on both sides of the sea" for many years.

The earliest education of Robert H. Foerderer was received in a private German school in Philadelphia, and after a few years he was sent to the public schools, which he attended until he was sixteen. As it was his intention to make the manufacture of leather his life-work, he was then sent to Crittenden's Business College, where, after taking the course, he was graduated. Industrious and ambitious, and ever filled with energy almost dynamic, Mr. Foerderer, when but fourteen years of age, desired to be employed during the summer vacation. His father, therefore, took him into his office, and,

after learning the purely commercial side of the business, he entered the factory to learn the production or manufacture of leather. Beginning in the humblest capacity, he worked his way through the various departments, learning the process of leather tanning as it was done, then, "from the ground up."

Ever alert to all that made for advancement, when Mr. Foerderer learned of the large sale of French Kid in the United States, he conceived the idea of producing a leather similar but superior. His father not being willing to give him opportunities for experimentation, he strove to develop his idea in the evenings after his return from the factory. Failure after failure was his, but he had ever with him the feeling of ultimate success.

In 1883, Mr. Foerderer withdrew from the service of his father and entered the leather manufacturing business for himself, building a small factory on Randolph Street, near Jefferson Street, and, feeling that he must still continue to draw regular wages, was employed, successively, in two morocco factories. During all this time, however, he pursued his experiments, and, after many difficulties, got his first factory under way.

Early in 1885, Mr. Foerderer resigned his position in the morocco factory and devoted himself to assembling his force of workmen. On May 1, 1885, operations were begun in the new factory, the plant having been completely installed. He had not yet perfected his chrome process, but he steadily continued his experiments, and about this time produced a leather which proved superior to the French and, what was even more, better than any other leather used in the business. Eventually this leather, which he named "Vici," revolutionized the leather industry, causing the importation of French leather to cease and winning for itself profitable exportation to the Old World. Its production is the result of a secret process and has never been patented, a patented process becoming public property in seventeen years, whereas a secret process is protected so long as it remains a secret.

The production of this superior article being assured, the next thing was to get some leather firm of wide reputation to place it on the market, and such a firm was found in Lucius Beebe & Sons, of Boston, Massachusetts. French kid was no longer required in this country as material for fine shoes for women. A better leather was being produced in Philadelphia. Robert H. Foerderer had given to America and to the world a new industry, proving himself a true captain of industry at a time when that rank had not been recognized in the world of business here or elsewhere. He had a vision without being visionary, and was so much the master of his trade that he could not only issue commands but demonstrate them effectively to those he employed.

The business of the Foerderer concern in Philadelphia grew by leaps and bounds, and in 1892 it obliged them to erect at Frankford a plant that is the largest of its kind in the world. To the successful conduct of this business Mr. Foerderer gave his entire time and attention, bringing to it all the resources of a powerful intellect and a wonderful capacity for detail.

In order to create a world market for Vici kid, it was placed in competition with leather manufactured in other parts of the world at the Columbian Exposition held in Chicago, in 1893. It met that competition successfully and was awarded the Grand Prize and Gold Medal.

The report of the judges on Vici kid could not have been more strongly worded:

The Black Glazed Kid of Chrome Tannage is a high example of the successful "Development" of this new tannage. The leather is mellow, strong in grain and fibre, full and rich in color and gloss, the lustre being exceedingly permanent. The leather shows skillful manufacture throughout, breaks finely and answers all requirements for fine shoes of the highest class.

In 1894, "Hide and Leather," a trade publication of Chicago, published a large picture of the Foerderer plant at Frankford and gave a sympathetic article on the manufacture of Vici kid, the opening paragraph of which will show its appreciative character:

Vici—"I have conquered." This terse sentence tells the story of one of the greatest industrial victories of the country. It tells the story of laborious research and iron perseverance crowned by triumph. To Robert H. Foerderer belongs the laurel. Years ago he conceived the idea of manufacturing morocco leather by what is known as the chrome or mineral process. The idea was not new. It had been tried before; tried in the pathway of fortunes wrecked in efforts to learn the secret of success. Mr. Foerderer spent much time and money in contending against obstacles that would have daunted any but a born captain and leader. It is said that he was at the last ditch. He had sunk all he had in repeated experiments, but he was a defier of fate. His staying powers and unflagging industry enabled him to solve the way to making chrome leather successfully.

Very early in his life Mr. Foerderer assumed a place of leadership in the leather industry and in the mercantile world. When the State of Pennsylvania enacted the measure providing for the election of two Congressmen-at-Large, Mr. Foerderer, as a thoroughly equipped business man and successful manufacturer, was one of the logical nominees. He was in no sense a politician, but brought to the position of Congressman careful thought and industrious attention which he applied to every business proposition that came before the House of Representatives. While a representative at Washington, no request, however unimportant, failed to receive his personal attention. He was a member of the committee on Banking and Currency, and others. His foresight in financial matters made him a recognized force. He was reëlected, but died before the convening of that Congress. To his interest in matters of local importance is due the organization of the Keystone Telephone Company, which has effectually checked any possibility of monopoly in that important service.

He possessed a keen and practical interest in labor. When a serious financial panic spread its menace, and business interests were severely crippled and manufacturing plants were on the verge of closing indefinitely, he kept his full force working three days each week in making stock for which he at the time had little sale, and the other three days of the week he used them in building a storage warehouse which he said he "would need when times were better." This kindly thought for those less fortunate than himself was expressed through many charities also. He was a faithful friend of the worthy poor, furnishing them warm clothing, food, medicines, and in some instances surgical treatment.

The feature of Mr. Foerderer's mind which stands out in boldest relief is, perhaps, that of enterprise. His career shows him as a man not to be diverted from an undertaking in which his foresight discerned great possibilites, and also as one, who, having laid a firm foundation, could

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Bonval E. Fowler

be trusted to rear upon it a solid and enduring structure. His strong features were the expression of a vigorous, and, at the same time, of a genial and magnetic personality. So essentially progressive was his nature that one success would be merely the stepping-stone to another and a greater one. He was a broad-gauge man, keen, farsighted and possessed of lightninglike intuition and vision. It is thus that his portrait shows him, and it shows him, also, as a man of kindly and generous disposition, who loved his friends and numbered them in all walks of life.

Great as were the demands involved in the leadership of such a concern as that of which Mr. Foerderer was the head, he found the time to bestow upon financial interests, holding directorships in the Tenth National Bank and the Columbia Avenue Trust Company. He was one of the founders of the Keystone Telephone Company of Pennsylvania, and its first president. All these institutions derived much benefit from his coöperation and advice.

Mr. Foerderer married, June 8, 1881, Caroline Fischer, daughter of Frederick and Caroline (Kohl) Fischer, of Philadelphia, and they became the parents of two children: Florence A., married William T. Tonner; and Percival Edward, now president of the Foerderer leather manufacturing interests (see a following biography). During his years of struggle Mrs. Foerderer was her husband's true-hearted helper, always a devoted and loving wife and mother.

The death of Mr. Foerderer occurred July 26, 1903, while he was in the prime of life, and it created a vacancy in the business world which was felt to be a most serious one. His going deprived Philadelphia of one of her best and most public-spirited citizens, one who, in all he did, studied the best interests of the community. His success in business had made it possible for him to gratify his desire to be, above all, helpful to his fellow-man.

The passing of Hon. Robert H. Foerderer was made the occasion of a special memorial session of Congress, on April 10, 1904, in the House of Representatives at Washington, when prayer was offered by Rev. Henry N. Couden, chaplain of the House, and eloquent tributes in memory of the departed Congressman were made by Representatives Moon, Wagner, Bates, McCreary, Dalzell, Sibley, Morrell, and Huff of Pennsylvania, Representative Burgess of Texas, Representative Fordney of Michigan, Representative Hemenway of Indiana, and Representative Padgett of Tennessee. These all extolled the life and character of Congressman Foerderer and retold to some extent, and with fullness of tender expression and appreciation, of his splendid service to his country and constituency.

The work of Hon. Robert H. Foerderer was of such a quality that it lives after him, and will continue to live. The story of his life presents an example worthy of the emulation of every young man beginning an independent career, and his record, together with his portrait, should be incorporated in the history of the city of Philadelphia and that of the State of Pennsylvania.

FOERDERER, Percival Edward,

Manufacturer.

Among the better known Philadelphia manufacturers and business men of the present day must be numbered Percival E. Foerderer, president, general manager,

and director of Robert H. Foerderer, Incorporated, and officially identified with many important enterprises.

Percival Edward Foerderer was born in Philadelphia, October 25, 1884, son of the late Hon. Robert Herman Foerderer, a sketch of whom precedes this, and Caroline (Fischer) Foerderer. His education was received in public schools, Cheltenham Military Academy, William Penn Charter School and the University of Pennsylvania. Upon completion of his education he entered the employ of Robert H. Foerderer, Incorporated, the business founded by his father and internationally famous for its exclusive brand of leather, "Vici Kid." Shortly after the death of his father, Percival E. Foerderer became president of the company and at the present time holds this office, together with that of general manager and director. His well-known business qualifications have been in demand on boards of directors of various institutions, and he has accepted a number of these trusts. He is a director of the Keystone Telephone Company, Real Estate Land Title and Trust Company, Fairmount Park Transit Company, Pennsylvania Forge Company, Tanners' Council of America, and the Foundation of the Research Laboratory of the Tanners' Council of America.

Although Mr. Foerderer's principal interests have always been centered in the leather industry, he has at the same time been actively engaged in many diversified lines of industry and public utilities. Several of these enterprises were inherited from his father in the initial stages of their development. In each case the plans of the father have been carried to fruition, and as these interests have expanded and stabilized, Mr. Foerderer has delegated the management to others so that he might concentrate more of his efforts in the leather industry.

The unusually broad contacts derived from many business fields necessarily have brought Mr. Foerderer prominently into the collateral activities of the Chamber of Commerce, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Salvation Army, and other social service organizations.

During the World War, Mr. Foerderer was vice-chairman of the Storage Committee of the Council of National Defense, in which capacity he inaugurated the Employment Management Courses in colleges throughout the country. Later, after the reorganization of the War Industries Board, he became associated with the Requirement Division. He was vice-chairman of the Employment Management Division and at the same time served on the War Service committees of the leather industry. While occupied with these activities, he formulated plans for the establishment of branches of the War Industries Board in various sections of the country. When this plan was made effective he became Chief of the Priorities Section of the Fourth Regional Board in Philadelphia, serving in this capacity without relinquishing any of his duties in Washington.

Mr. Foerderer is identified with the Lutheran faith. Politically, he is a Republican. His club affiliations number the Union League, Manufacturers', Bachelors' Barge, Philadelphia Country, Merion Cricket, and the Penn Athletic clubs. He is also a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity.

Percival E. Foerderer married, June 1, 1910, Ethel Tillyer Brown, daughter of John A. S. and Harriet Hoagland (Tillyer) Brown, of Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. Foerderer are the parents of three

daughters: 1. Mignon Estabrook, born March 17, 1911, at present attending the Agnes Irwin School and already noted for her accomplishments in musical composition. 2. Florence Rapelyé, born February 26, 1926. 3. Shirley Avril, born April 18, 1927.

JONES, Walter Mott,

Insurance Official.

A quiet, unassuming life, simply lived in devotion to his home, in achievement in business, in careful oversight of his father's country estate, and in participation in the activities of his church, represents the career of Walter Mott Jones. When to this outline we add the illuminating details of a character of which it can truly be said that it stood "four square to all the winds that blow," a personality richly endowed with those qualities which attract and endear, and a mind keen, penetrating, and comprehensive, we have at least suggested the outstanding features of a life of intrinsic worth.

That the sterling qualities of character and the graces of personality just mentioned have ripened through many generations of worthy achievement and sound living is indicated by the lineage of Mr. Jones whose descent is traced from Major Thomas Jones, who was born in Strabane, Ireland, about 1665, and died on Long Island in 1713. He supported James II and served with him in the battle of the Boyne, 1690, after which defeat he was given a license for buccaneering and went to Barbadoes. He was at Port Royal, Jamaica, in 1692, and in 1693 in Rhode Island. Later still, in 1695, he removed to Oyster Bay, Long Island, where he married Freelove, daughter of Thomas Townsend. In 1696 he built Fort Neck House at South Oyster Bay, now Massapequa, and later was made ranger-general of Long Island, and major of the Queens County Regiment. He died in Massapequa, 1713. From him are descended seven judges of the Jones name who presided at the sessions of the Supreme Court, one after another, for an almost unbroken period of one hundred and ninety-two years; and a great-grandson who was the founder of the Floyd-Jones family.

(II) William Jones, son of Thomas and Freelove (Townsend) Jones, was born in 1708, and died in 1779. He married Phebe Jackson, daughter of Colonel John Jackson (descendant of Thomas Fownes who married Anne, sister of Governor John Winthrop) and Elizabeth Hallett.

(III) John Jones, son of William and Phebe (Jackson) Jones, was born in 1755, and died in 1819. He married Hannah Hewlett, a descendant of George Hewlett, of Hempstead, Long Island.

(IV) John Hewlett Jones, son of John and Hannah (Hewlett) Jones, was born in 1785 and died in 1859. He married Loretta Hewlett, who was born in 1791 and died in 1838, a descendant of Joseph Carpenter, who came from England to Mosquito Cove, Long Island, and also of John Howland, the "Mayflower" Pilgrim.

(V) Samuel A. Jones, son of John Hewlett and Loretta (Hewlett) Jones, was born at Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, June 20, 1819, and died there October 4, 1901. He was a landholder and a "gentleman farmer," also a partner in the firm of John H. Jones & Sons, who

conducted on Long Island an extensive business including a large whaling industry and grist and woolen mills. A public-spirited citizen, he gave his allegiance to the Republican party, but consistently sought the best interests of his community regardless of party affiliation. For forty-eight years, from 1850 to 1898, he was a vestryman of St. John's Episcopal Church, and it was not until ill health made it necessary that he should give up some of his responsibilities that he resigned that position. He owned a large country estate and was one of the prominent and substantial men of his community. He married Mary Esther Mott, who was born at Great Neck, Long Island, October 11, 1827, and died at Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, July 3, 1898, a descendant of Lieutenant Adam Mott. Their children were: 1. John Henry, born December 27, 1851, died January 1, 1905; married (first), October 2, 1879, Nora Jarvis Scudder; (second), June 18, 1890, Helen Folson Baker. 2. Walter Mott, of whom further. 3. Abbie Estelle, born August 3, 1862. 4. Mary Katharine, died in infancy.

(VI) Walter Mott Jones, son of Samuel A. and Mary Esther (Mott) Jones, was born at Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, New York, September 6, 1854, and died at East Orange, New Jersey, February 7, 1902. He received his education at Cold Spring Harbor and at Colonel Marlborough Churchill's Military Academy at Sing Sing, now Ossining, and in 1872 began his business career in association with the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, of which his uncle, John Divine Jones, was president. Ability, close application, and faithful discharge of duty brought promotion, until he became assistant-secretary, which position he held at the time of his death. Politically, he gave his support to the Republican party, and for many years he was treasurer of the Warwepex Society at Cold Spring Harbor. As a "gentleman farmer" he found in his fine country estate (which during the later years of the father's life the son superintended), healthful recreation and an unfailing source of pleasure. He was also interested in genealogical research and gave much time and attention to the compilation of the records of his own family.

A man of quiet tastes, unassuming and sincere he held in a large measure the esteem of his associates, whether in business, social, or civic relations. His religious affiliation was with St. John's Episcopalian Church at Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, which he served as vestryman.

Walter Mott Jones married, at Poughkeepsie, New York, December 4, 1886, Ellen Shepherd Van Cleef. (See Van Cleef line.) Mr. and Mrs. Jones became the parents of the following children: 1. Walter Rysam (q. v.). 2. Elizabeth Van Cleef. 3. Esther Mott. 4. Harriet Howell, deceased.

(The Van Cleef Line).

(I) Jans Van Cleef, born in 1628, came from Holland to New Amsterdam in 1653. He married Enjelye Lowerens, daughter of Lowerens Preterse.

(II) Benjamin Van Cleef, son of Jans and Enjelye (Lowerens) Van Cleef, was born in 1683. He married Hendricke, daughter of Derick Janse Van Sutphen.

(III) Laurens Van Cleef, son of Benjamin and Hendricke (Van Sutphen) Van Cleef, married Jannetje Laan, daughter of Adrian Tyssen Lane (Van

Pelt). He served in the French and Indian War.

(IV) Isaac Van Cleef, son of Laurens and Jannetje (Laan) Van Cleef, was born in 1742 and died in 1804. He was a soldier in the Continental Army of the American Revolution. He married Dorcas Pumyea (Pumica), daughter of Peter Pumica.

(V) Cornelius Van Cleef, son of Isaac and Dorcas (Pumyea) Van Cleef, was born in 1779 and died in 1855. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. He married Margaret Kershaw, daughter of Cornelius Kershaw, who was a soldier in the American Revolution.

(VI) Rev. Cornelius Van Cleef, son of Cornelius and Margaret (Kershaw) Van Cleef, was born in 1799 and died in 1875. He married Sophia Somers Stillwell, of Philadelphia, daughter of James Savage Stillwell and Susannah Mason.

(VII) James Spencer Van Cleef, son of Rev. Cornelius and Sophia Somers (Stillwell) Van Cleef, was born in 1831 and died in 1901. He was a lawyer of Poughkeepsie, New York, noted as an interpreter of wills and author of the game laws of the State of New York. He married Harriet Mulford Howell (see Howell line), and they became the parents of the following children: 1. Elizabeth Howell, deceased, who married Beverly O. Kinnear, M. D. 2. Ellen Shepherd, of whom further. 3. Henry Howell, born in 1871.

(VIII) Ellen Shepherd Van Cleef, daughter of James Spencer and Harriet Mulford (Howell) Van Cleef, married Walter Mott Jones (q. v.).

(The Howell Line).

(I) Edward Howell, descendant of Howell Prince of Caerleon upon Uske, Monmouthshire, born 1585, died in 1656, came from England to Boston, and before 1639 had a land grant of five hundred acres at Lynn, Massachusetts. He was one of the founders of Southampton, Long Island, 1640; and governor's assistant of the Connecticut Colony in 1647-1653. He married Frances ———, who died in 1630. He married (second) Eleanor ———.

(II) Lieutenant Edward Howell, son of Edward and Frances Howell, was born in 1626 and died in 1699. He married Mary Fordham, daughter of Rev. Robert Fordham.

(III) Joseph Howell, son of Lieutenant Edward and Mary (Fordham) Howell, was born in 1651, and died in 1734. He married Lydia Stocking, daughter of Deacon Samuel Stocking.

(IV) Zebulon Howell, son of Joseph and Lydia (Stocking) Howell, was born in 1694 and died in 1761. He married Amy Butler, daughter of Samuel Butler and Sarah ———.

(V) Zebulon Howell, son of Zebulon and Amy (Butler) Howell, was born in 1721 and died in 1811. He married Joana Howell, daughter of John Howell and Joana Cooper.

(VI) Captain Oliver Howell, son of Zebulon and Joana (Howell) Howell, was born in 1764 and died in 1805. He married Mehetable Rogers, daughter of Stephen Rogers and Hannah Sayre.

(VII) Captain George Howell, son of Captain Oliver and Mehetable (Rogers) Howell, was born in 1793 and died in 1873. He married Ursula Pierce Mulford, daughter of Edward Mulford and Fanny Rysam, and their daughter, Harriet Mulford, married James Spencer Van Cleef. (See Van Cleef line.)

JONES, Walter Rysam,

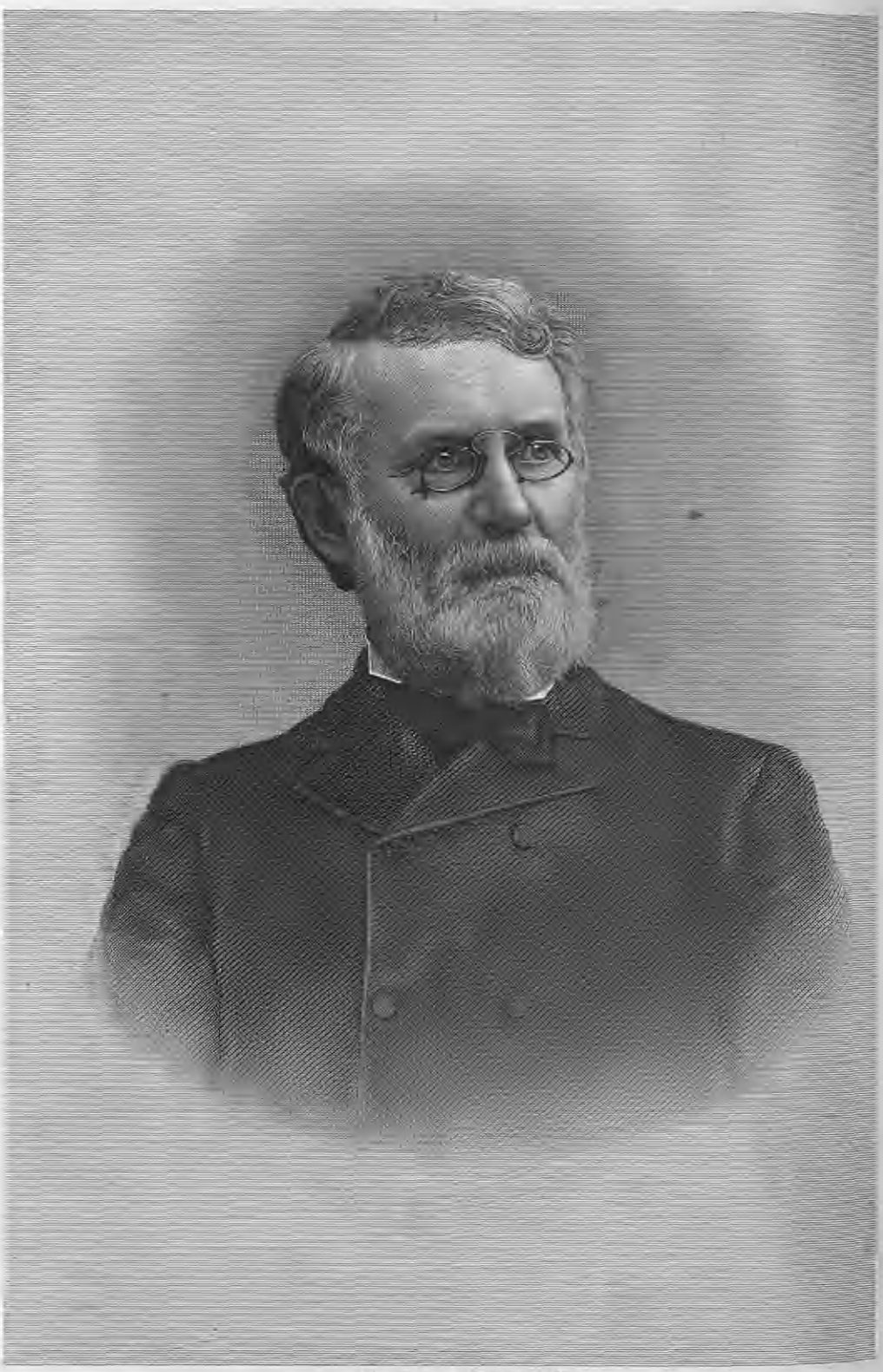
Genealogist.

As a member of numerous hereditary and patriotic societies, in a number of which he has held prominent positions, Walter Rysam Jones has for many years been identified with the historical institutions of this country, whereby the genealogies, histories and records of the old families and their times have been collected and preserved for posterity. In addition to that, as an employee of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, he has been identified with one of the most progressive of that concern's modern business experiments, namely its tenement house construction project. His connection with the Metropolitan Life was preceded by several years' experience in the real estate business.

Walter Rysam Jones, son of Walter Mott (q. v.), and Ellen Shepherd (Van Cleef) Jones (see Jones and Van Cleef lines in preceding sketch), was born in New York City, October 7, 1887. After graduation from the Riverview Military Academy with the class of 1905, he became a student of civil engineering in Cornell University, class of 1911. Later he took up the study of law in the New York Law School, class of 1914. Mr. Jones began his active career by engaging in the real estate business, in which he continued for a number of years. During a part of 1918 he was associated with Payson McL. Merill, but his World War service in the Ordnance Department at Washington interrupted his real estate activities. After the close of the war, however, he became associated with the firm of E. K. Van Winkle, real estate dealers, and that connection was continued until 1923, when he became identified with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. As an auditor and cost accountant he had a part in the most extensive building project ever accomplished under such auspices, namely the erection by the Metropolitan Life of fifty-four tenement buildings providing accommodation for two thousand one hundred and twenty-five families. Upon the completion of this task, Mr. Jones was transferred to the comptroller's office of the company, and in 1927 attached to the comptroller's staff, where he has continued to the present time (1928).

In 1911 Mr. Jones joined the Veteran Corps of Artillery, State of New York, in which he ranks as lieutenant and with which he served on the Aqueduct. At the time of the World War, when three hundred "tall and thin" men were required for limited service in the Ordnance Department at Washington, District of Columbia, Mr. Jones was one of those who served. He is still a member of the Corps, in which he still ranks as lieutenant, and has been secretary of the Small Arms Committee since 1921.

Mr. Jones is a prominent official and co-worker with many societies of patriotic and historical origin and purpose. He is a member of the Society of the Cincinnati; Society of the Lords of the Manor; Society of Colonial Wars, eighty-one ancestors; Descendants of Colonial Governors; Sons of the Revolution; Military Society of the War of 1812; St. Nicholas Society; Military Order of the Frontier; Founders and Patriots of America; Huguenot Society of America; Naval Order of the United States, of which he was registrar and member of the council in the New York Commandery from 1916 to 1928, and Registrar-General in 1919-22, and 1925-



Henry A. Houston

1928; Union Society of the Civil War, of which he was secretary-treasurer, serving as secretary from 1917 to 1925 and treasurer from 1917 to 1928; American Legion; New York Genealogical and Biographical Society. It is worthy of note that every family from which Mr. Jones is descended, was in this country before the Revolutionary War.

Mr. Jones was secretary of the Badminton Club from 1917 to 1926, and treasurer from 1921 to 1928, and he is also a member of the Royal Bermuda Yacht Club, the Ends of the Earth Club, the Cornell Club, and an associate member of the Amateur Comedy Club. He has been an extensive traveler throughout Europe; has visited Canada, South America and Africa, made a complete tour of the West Indies, and has voyaged to Iceland, having almost circumnavigated that island, and from Iceland to Spitzbergen, reaching latitude 79 degrees 51 minutes North.

In his political views, Mr. Jones is a Republican, and he supports that party's principles with his vote and influence. His favorite recreations are badminton, travel, and genealogical research, to which last he has devoted much time and painstaking effort. He is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church.

Walter Rysam Jones married (first), February 9, 1913, Helen Humphreys. She died and he married (second), June 29, 1923, in the Church of the Resurrection, New York City, Julia Pinckney Walker, daughter of Keitt Pinckney Walker, a native of Charleston, South Carolina, who is now engaged in real estate interests in New York City, and Julia Irving Graham, granddaughter of General Richard Schieffelin of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Jones reside at No. 330 East Fifty-second Street, New York City.

HOUSTON, Henry Howard,

Transportation Executive.

One of Pennsylvania's representative men, Henry Howard Houston was born near Wrightsville, York County, Pennsylvania, October 3, 1820, the youngest son of Samuel Nelson Houston, and the last living grandson of Dr. John Houston, of Wrightsville, who, after studying at Glasgow University, Scotland, returned to his Pennsylvania home in 1766; later graduated from what is now the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1769, and in 1773 he married Susanna Wright, daughter of John Wright, of York County, Pennsylvania. When the colonies attempted to win independence from the mother country, Dr. John Houston joined the Colonial Army as a surgeon, and with four brothers fought through the war, thus valiantly aiding in establishing the republic.

Samuel Nelson Houston, son of Dr. John and Susanna (Wright) Houston, was distinguished for his splendid physical manhood. After attending Burlington College, he gave his attention, in early manhood, to the study of materia medica and pharmacy, but this did not repress the marital spirit that was strong within him, and he became an active member of Captain Shippen's troop of horse in Lancaster County to take part in the War of 1812. In 1817, he married Susan Strickler, a daughter of Colonel Jacob Strickler, and to them were born five children: John James; Henry Howard, of whom further; Emily Strickler; Eleanor Wright, and Martha Mifflin. The following arms are recorded in the Houston family name:

Arms—Or, a chevron chequy azure and argent between three martlets sable.

Crest—A sandglass proper.

Supporters—On either side a greyhound ar-

gent, collared and chain reflexed over the back or.

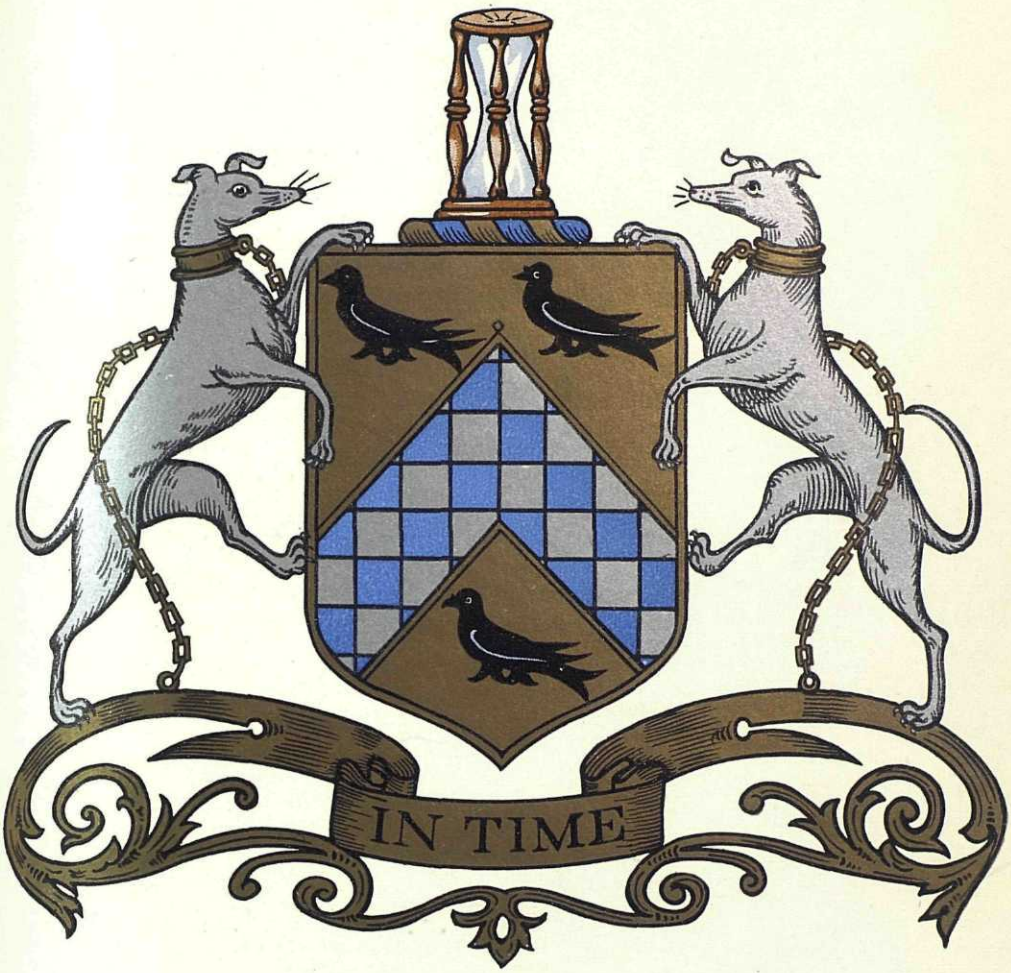
Motto—In time.

At an early age Henry Howard Houston left school, and for several years thereafter was connected with mercantile pursuits in his native town. He was a young man of twenty years when he went to Lucinda Furnace, Clarion County, where he spent three years as an employee of James Buchanan, afterward President of the United States. He then joined Edmund Evans, with whom he went to the abandoned Horse Creek Furnace, on the Allegheny River, in Venango County, which they rebuilt and put in successful operation.

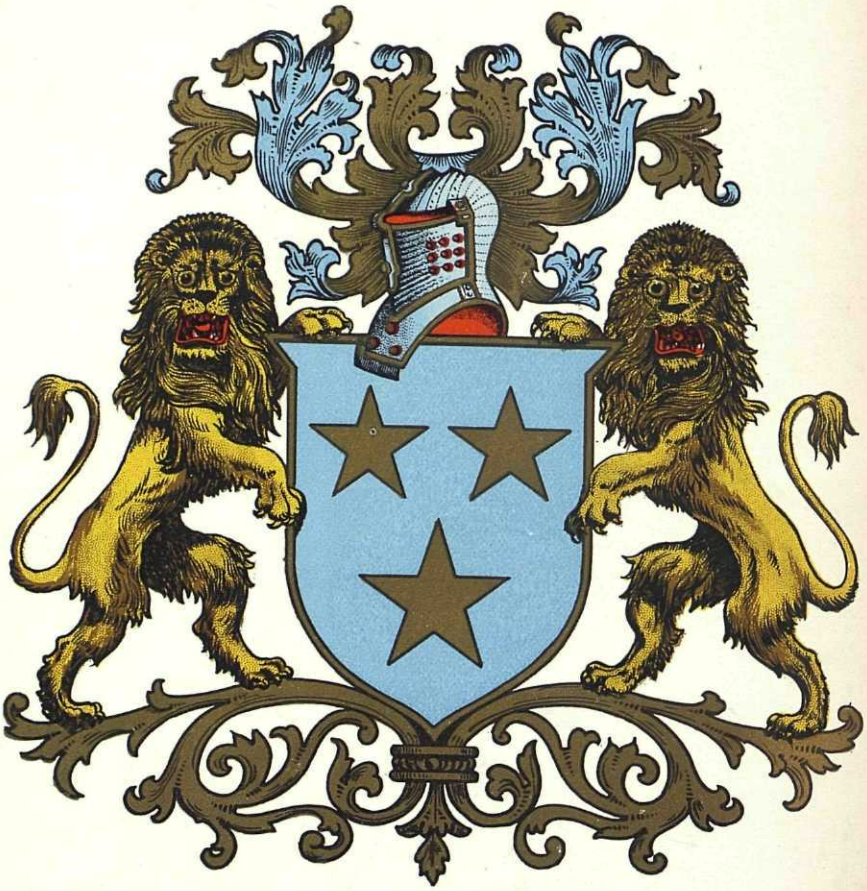
In February, 1847, Mr. Houston entered the Philadelphia office of D. Leech & Company, the then leading canal and railway transporters of Pennsylvania. He remained with this company, attending to important business in its behalf in Pennsylvania, and in the cities of New York and Philadelphia, until December, 1850. The Pennsylvania Railroad had then completed its line to Hollidaysburg, and with the State portage road, which was constructed over the mountains, and with the State canal from Johnstown to Pittsburgh, formed a through line from the eastern terminus of the road at Philadelphia to the Ohio River. Mr. Houston's merit as a business man had attracted the attention of Colonel William C. Patterson, at that time president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and he was chosen to organize the freight department of the new road. He was the right man in the right place. There was an intense and bitter rivalry, and the most vigorous and unremitting efforts were required to secure and maintain trade as against competing lines. The Pennsylvania Railroad was completed to Pittsburgh in 1853, and from that time until 1865, Mr. Houston's labors were arduous and incessant. He was fortunate in possessing sound health, and the constant strain did not seriously affect him. For fifteen years he managed these departments with satisfaction to the company and credit to himself.

In 1865 Mr. Houston entered into special transportation enterprises with several gentlemen with whom he continued his association throughout the remainder of their lives. Together they organized the through freight lines which proved so efficient in the development of the country. They were also engaged in lake and in ocean transportation on a large scale. Mr. Houston was successful in the early days of the oil excitement, making careful investments, which resulted in handsome profits, so that he became known as a prosperous producer and operator in petroleum. He was a member of the board of directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, the Pennsylvania Company, the American Steamship Company, the International Navigation Company, the Erie & Western Transportation Company, and a number of other companies of minor importance.

Henry Howard Houston was a member of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, in Germantown, Philadelphia, and was rector's warden from the time of the organization of the parish until his death. He was also instrumental in the erection of the Church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, at St. Martin's Station, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia. He was a man of much force of character, quick and accurate in his estimate of men and measures. He was of robust physique, and an active man both mentally and physically.



Houston



Bonnell

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S F Hamilton

His benevolence and charities were unostentatious but munificent. He took much interest in developing and improving the historic suburban part of Philadelphia, including Chestnut Hill and Germantown. He was a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, one of the oldest and most popular institutions of learning in America. He was also a trustee of Washington and Lee University, at Lexington, Virginia. His politics were those of the Democratic party, but he never held office.

Mr. Houston married, in 1856, Sallie S. Bonnell, of Philadelphia, daughter of Samuel and Cornelia Clarkson Bonnell.

Bonnell Arms—Azure, three mullets, two and one or.

Supporters—Two lions proper.

Mr. and Mrs. Houston were the parents of the following children: 1. Cornelia, who died in infancy. 2. Henry Howard, Jr., who was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, class of 1878; he died in Rome, Italy, in May, 1879, aged twenty years, and it was in his memory that Mr. and Mrs. Houston built Houston Hall, at the University of Pennsylvania, which has been so successful that the plans have been copied by a number of other educational institutions throughout the country. 3. Sarah (Sallie) B., widow of Charles Walcott Henry, who died November 23, 1903 (q. v.). 4. Eleanor Anna, died aged twelve years, in January, 1875. 5. Samuel Frederic, a biography of whom follows. 6. Gertrude, wife of Dr. George Woodward, of Philadelphia. Mrs. Henry Howard Houston died November 16, 1913, aged eighty-four years.

The death of Henry Howard Houston, which occurred June 21, 1895, deprived the State of Pennsylvania of one of her most noted and influential men. He was one "whose heart had remained unaffected by all the changes of fortune; who had never varied in his affection for the friends of his youth, or in his bearing toward the humblest of those among whom his lot was cast; whose temper had not been soured by trials, nor his sympathies narrowed by the growth of years; whose spirit had remained young whilst his head grew gray; and the horizon of whose mental vision had seemed ever to grow wider and brighter as he drew nearer to the end of life." In every relation of life he measured up to the highest standard, and was regarded by all who knew him as a dependable man upon all occasions and under all circumstances. The story of his life has enriched the annuals of Pennsylvania.

HOUSTON, Samuel Frederic,

Financier.

Samuel Frederic Houston, president and director of the Real Estate Trust Company of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and officially connected with other financial and industrial enterprises, was born in Germantown, Philadelphia, August 30, 1866, son of the late Henry Howard and Sallie S. (Bonnell) Houston. (See preceding biography.)

Samuel F. Houston received his education in the Episcopal Academy and was later graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, in the class of 1887, with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. Also, in addition to the presidency of the Real Estate Trust Company, Mr. Houston is director of the Corn Exchange National Bank, and vice-president and director of the Pennsylvania Sugar Company. He is a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania and of the American

University Union in Europe. A man of much public spirit, any measure that makes for civic improvement finds in him a warm supporter. In politics he is a Republican. He holds membership in the following clubs: Rittenhouse, Church, Philadelphia Cricket, Philadelphia Country, Germantown Cricket, University, City, St. Anthony's, New York Yacht, and Philadelphia Corinthian Yacht clubs. He is a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the American Economic Association, and the Geographic Society. Mr. Houston is a communicant of the Episcopal church, and for a number of years has been a member of the standing committee of the diocese of Pennsylvania, and is also a member of the National Council of the Episcopal church, appointed for a six-year term. In July, 1927, Mr. Houston was created a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour by the French Government.

Samuel Frederic Houston married (first), November 9, 1887, Edith A. Corlies, born November 30, 1864, died April 16, 1895, daughter of S. Fisher and Caroline (Atlee) Corlies, of Philadelphia, and they were the parents of the following children: 1. Edith, wife of Dr. Henry P. Brown, Jr., Medical Reserve Corps, who served with the rank of major in the World War. 2. Margaret, wife of Robert R. Meigs, who served in the World War with the rank of captain, Ninteenth Regiment Engineers. 3. First Lieutenant Henry Howard Houston, born April 5, 1895; graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, class of 1916; immediately joined Battery C, First Pennsylvania Field Artillery, going to the Mexican border, where he served as private until discharged in the autumn; in January, 1917, he went to France, serving as ambulance driver with the American Ambulance Field Service, and in this service was awarded the Croix de Guerre. In May, with other ambulance men, he entered the French Military School for Transportation, at Meaux; he left this school in June, as a lieutenant in the French Army; in August, 1917, the Pennsylvania Militia again having been called into national service, he returned home, and, having received commission as second lieutenant, was made a member of the staff of Brigadier-General William G. Price, Jr., Fifty-third Field Artillery Brigade (formerly Pennsylvania Militia). He served in several camps in this country, and was promoted to first lieutenant. He returned to France with his brigade in May, 1918. The Fifty-third Field Artillery Brigade went to the front early in August, the Allies having then, in the second battle of the Marne, driven the Germans north to the Ourcq. Lieutenant Houston fell August 18, 1918, near Arcis-le-Ponsart, south of Fismes. He is buried at the American National Cemetery, Suresnes, near Paris.

The death of Mrs. Samuel F. Houston occurred April 16, 1895, and Mr. Houston married (second), April 8, 1902, Mrs. Charlotte Harding (Shepherd) Brown, daughter of Captain Charles M. Shepherd, of Louisiana, and they are the parents of a daughter: Eleanor Houston. The stepchildren of Mr. Houston are: 1. Charles Wardell Brown, who married Gladys K. Williams; he served as ensign for ten months on the battleship "Texas," which was one of the United States vessels in the Grand Fleet on the east coast of Scotland, remaining there until after the surrender of the German fleet. 2. Charlotte H. Brown, who married William West (3) Frazier, who served in the World War as first lieutenant.

HENRY HOWARD HOUSTON II

FELL AUGUST 18, 1918, NEAR ARCIS-LE-PONSART

AGED 23 YEARS

Eng. by E.G. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

Chas. M. Kenny

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HENRY, Charles Wolcott,

Business Man.

Some men there are of natures so large and talents so versatile as to render it impossible to describe them in a single sentence, unless it be this—"He was an all-round man." Such a man was the late Charles Wolcott Henry, head of the lumber firm of Henry, Bayard & Company, an able, aggressive business man, astute and brilliant municipal leader and a widely successful man of affairs. Mr. Henry was a life-long and honored resident of Philadelphia, conspicuously identified with all her best and most essential interests.

Henry Arms—Azure, a fess between three pelicans argent, vulned proper.
Crest—On a chapeau gules, turned up ermine, a lion's head erased sable, langued glass.
Motto—*Virtus sine macula* (Virtue unspotted.)

Charles Wolcott Henry was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, April 13, 1852, son of the late T. Charlton and Elizabeth (Jackson) Henry, and nephew of the late Mayor Alexander Henry. He was descended from old Colonial families. His great-grandfather was Oliver Wolcott, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Mr. Henry received his education in the private schools of Philadelphia, and at the early age of twenty years acquired his father's interest in the lumber business, conducted under the firm name of Henry, Bayard & Company, and of this firm he remained an active member until his death. Although an aggressive business man, it was in municipal affairs that Charles Wolcott Henry was more widely known. While still a young man, he began to take an active interest in municipal affairs. He was elected to the Common Council in 1877, 1878 and 1880, and in 1882, he was appointed chairman of the police committee and a member of the committee on highways. He was appointed on the Fairmount Park Commission in 1884, and retained this office until his death. He was chairman of the Committee on Plans and Improvements. Possessing a high degree of public spirit and a rapidity of judgment which enabled him, in the midst of business activity, to give to the affairs of the community, effort and counsel of genuine value, his penetrating thought often added wisdom to many public movements.

The thorough business qualifications of Mr. Henry were much in demand on boards of directors of various institutions, and his public spirit led him to accept of many such trusts. He was one of the organizers of the Real Estate Trust Company, and served as director; an organizer of the Market Street National Bank, and also one of its directors. He also served as director of the Insurance Company of North America, Western New York and Pennsylvania Railroad Companies, and was active in the organization of the Coastwise Transportation Company, and the Fidelity & Trust Company of Newark, New Jersey. He was also identified with many other industrial and financial enterprises. A man of action rather than words, he demonstrated his public spirit by actual achievements that advanced the prosperity and wealth of the community, giving to whatever he undertook, his whole attention, and allowing none of the many interests intrusted to his care to suffer for want of close and able attention. Among the many social organizations that numbered him as a member were the Union League, Rittenhouse, Germantown, and Philadelphia

Cricket clubs. His church was the Presbyterian.

Mr. Henry married, November 18, 1884, in Philadelphia, Sarah (Sallie) B. Houston, daughter of the late Henry Howard and Sallie S. (Bonnell) Houston, of Philadelphia (q.v.). Mr. and Mrs. Henry were the parents of three children. Devoted in his family relations, sincere and true in his friendships, his happiest hours were passed in the home circle. In the prime of life and in the full maturity of all his powers, Charles Wolcott Henry passed away November 23, 1903. Well might Philadelphia mourn his loss. Her financial and commercial concerns, her educational, political, charitable and religious interests had all profited by his support and coöperation. Revered by all for his sterling qualities of manhood, he irradiated the ever-widening circle of his influence with the brightness of spirit that expressed the pure gold of character, and won a place that was all his own in the hearts of all who knew him.

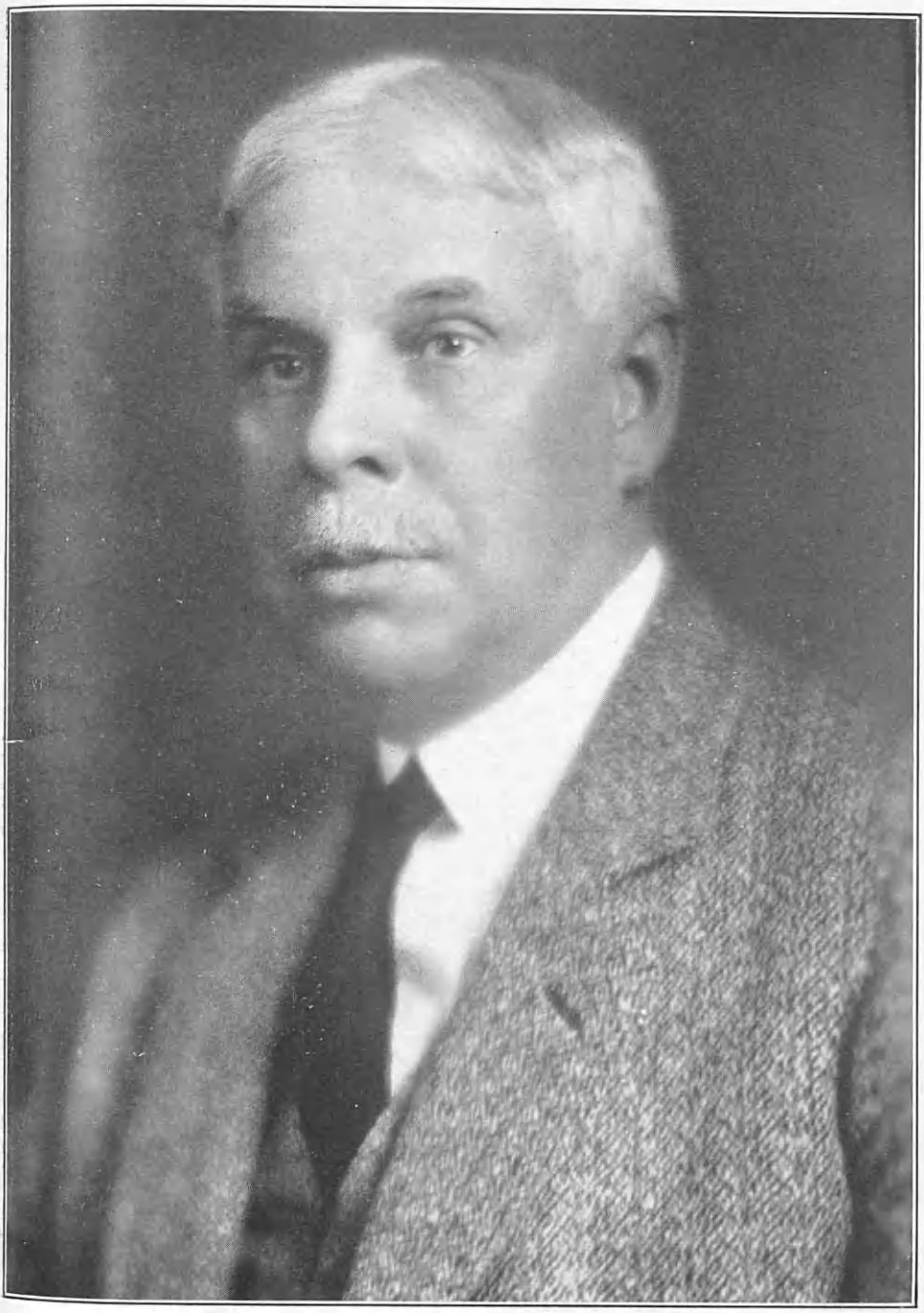
FORTUNE, William,

Civic Leader.

Forty years of preëminent public service mark the career of William Fortune, of Indianapolis. In that time, besides achieving success in his private business, he has been a leader of his city to a new era of physical and civic attainment. Public improvements of a character that promoted happiness and growth; governmental reforms of similar import; success in many other civic movements for betterment of his city and its citizens; all of these and much more he has had a large part in creating. Under his leadership public philanthropy reached heights never before nor since approached in his city. Deliberately he has accepted the tasks of public service without thought of reward save that perchance his children and his city's children might know him as a faithful worker for public good.

At a time when Indianapolis was an overgrown country town of 100,000, out of step with modern progress, William Fortune entered upon its life, determined to succeed. He began as a newspaper reporter at the age of eighteen. "Pro bono publico" is perhaps taken more seriously by the newspaper man than any other class of professional workers. Nearly every newspaper reporter regards himself as a crusader for civic righteousness and the public good. So it was as a newspaper man that the desire for service to his fellowmen was born in William Fortune's mind. He became a crusader. Having qualities that the fates do not give to all such crusaders, he trod upon the heels of his ideals, until they no longer were mere ideals, but were accomplishments for his fellow-citizens. Indianapolis today has the physical attainments that make its citizens happy and content; it has had a civic leadership from among the capabilities of many unusually gifted men. As the one who conceived the ideal of a new era for his city, who had the ability to express his ideas so that others might grasp them, and the initiative and persistence to put them into effect, William Fortune stands as his city's outstanding civic leader.

When he was yet but thirty-five years of age, he had already accomplished such betterment for his city that one hundred of his fellow-citizens, headed by Benjamin Harrison, the former President, presented to him a loving cup inscribed:



William Fortune

To William Fortune
From Citizens of Indianapolis
In Recognition of His Services
In Promoting the General Welfare of the City.

In presenting that cup, the spokesman of the group, which included many of the city's leading citizens, reminded Mr. Fortune that "your unobtrusive but most potent activity in so many movements for the progress and improvement of our city has not escaped our observation. We have not come to praise you, for you neither need nor desire our adulation, but we have come to give you the pledge of what we believe you do want—our respect and our affection." And that Mr. Fortune has had from his fellow-citizens down to this day.

Naturally his energies have not been confined to his city alone. He has also entered wholeheartedly into worthwhile affairs of national scope. The American Red Cross in time of the World War, and since, has claimed much from him in its affairs, yet he has had time for leadership in national efforts for local government tax economy and governmental efficiency and in other lines.

Twenty-eight years after the presentation to him of the loving cup, another testimonial came to Mr. Fortune from the Indianapolis Chapter of the American Red Cross, after ten years of his service as chairman, from which we quote: "In thought and time and strength you have made a marked contribution in alleviating human suffering and in providing a better life for your fellowmen. It has been a contribution which has, we believe, not only benefited thousands of individuals, but helped in the promotion of better service by the Red Cross to our nation and the world. We are proud of your achievements." At the same time there was presented to Mr. Fortune a Red Cross medal "commemorating ten years of notable volunteer service in the cause of humanity in time of war and peace."

The tributes of men prominent in the nation are perhaps best descriptive of Mr. Fortune and his successful career. When he completed the ten years of chairmanship of the Indianapolis Chapter of the Red Cross, a dinner was given in his honor. President Coolidge learned of the event and he wrote a letter to be read to Mr. Fortune at the dinner congratulating "those who, in honoring Mr. Fortune, were honoring themselves," and saying:

"I am informed of your unselfish civic as well as philanthropic activities. Such examples can not but inspire others to similar interest in the public welfare."

John W. O'Leary, then president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, took the occasion to "congratulate the nation as well as your city for possessing a man of his outstanding qualities."

"Within every generation," he said, "there stand out a few men who can be called 'Citizen,' with all that the name implies. In William Fortune, who has through his service to the public, earned the most universal respect of his fellowmen, we have a citizen who walks at the front of those who are giving of their time and ability to the American public. His record should serve as a stimulus to public service on the part of business men everywhere."

Young E. Allison, editor and author of Louisville, described him as "far-seeing in civic and all public tendencies, devoted to the service of mankind, intrepid and tenacious of purpose in everything upon which he has entered, filled with proper

pride and ambition for Indianapolis, for Indiana, and the greater glory of the Nation in the world, Mr. Fortune is a citizen in the front rank of those from whom alone First Citizens can be chosen."

As a young newspaper man, Mr. Fortune worked with Harry S. New, afterward United States Senator and later Postmaster General, and succeeded Mr. New as city editor of the paper owned by Mr. New and his father, the Indianapolis Journal. In those days, before yet he had embarked upon an active life of public service, Harry New saw in him a champion of the public good, and affectionately he called him "Pro Bono Publico." Writing to the testimonial dinner, he expressed the gratification of a friend over a "life that has been so well lived and so large a part of which has been so unselfishly devoted to the welfare of his fellowmen."

Speaking of Mr. Fortune at an Indianapolis Red Cross dinner given in honor of Henry P. Davison, the war-time national chairman of the Red Cross, Albert J. Beveridge, Indiana's distinguished former Senator, said: "I only state the consensus of his associates and of all our people when I declare that one man has done so much, so well, so unselfishly that his name leads all the rest. That man is William Fortune. To his large ability, sleepless energy and utter devotion is due the shining record that thrills with pride the heart of every citizen of Indianapolis."

Throughout the years of his business and civic activity, his has been a very busy life. Often he has been the leader in several undertakings at once. The variety and constancy of his service and the tendency of his community to call upon him frequently when leadership was needed, have been given celebrity in a poem by William Herschell, the Indiana poet, as follows:

"WHAT'S WILL FORTUNE DOING NOW?"

Comes a problem, great and trying,
Stirring city, Nation, State;
For an Atlas we stand crying—
One to bear this burden great!
Grave committees sit perspiring,
They must solve the thing somehow:
Then you hear a voice inquiring:
"What's Will Fortune doing now?"

Faces find new glow instanter,
Trouble rushes out the door;
Now they drink from Joy's decanter—
Gloom's cup it had been before.
What had seemed a problem tragic,
Furrowing each Hoosier brow,
Changes, with that song all magic:
"What's Will Fortune doing now?"

Fortune! Name that God intended
Means just what the name implies;
Synonym of men befriended,
Anonym of darkened skies.
Why, when we need help in Glory,
As to Judgment Day we bow;
It will be that same old story:
"What's Will Fortune doing now?"

And so, here is an instance of reward for public service—all the reward a man should want, the affection and esteem of his fellows.

The paternal ancestors of Mr. Fortune were English, Scotch and Irish in extraction, with some mixture of French, traceable from Revolutionary times, and were among the pioneers of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, who settled along the Ohio River and back in Virginia. His maternal progenitor was Wayman Sinclair (ninth son of Isaac Sinclair, himself the son of Wayman Sinclair), and his wife, Elizabeth (Douglas) Sinclair, who settled in Breckenridge County, Kentucky, in 1813.

William Harrison Fortune, father of the subject of this record, was born in Ohio in

1836, lived from early boyhood at Troy, Indiana, on the Ohio River, and died in 1900 in Missouri. His wife, Mary Sinclair, was born in 1843, and died in 1912. The father was one of the first to enlist in Company A, of the First Indiana Cavalry, and served throughout the war. To him and his wife were born the following children: 1. William, of further mention. 2. James N., who died in childhood. 3. May, now deceased, who was Sister Angela Clare, of the Sisters of Providence. 4. Minnie, who married Edwin Embich. 5. Lillian, who died in infancy.

William Fortune was born in Boonville, Warrick County, Indiana, May 27, 1863. His formal schooling was limited, a large part of his education having been acquired from voracious reading and while he worked in a newspaper office. Living in Boonville from the time he was nine until he was eighteen years old, the boy was apapprenticed when he was thirteen in the printing office of the Boonville Standard. Interested in the lad, the editor trained him to write and found him able to do much of the editorial work of the paper by the time he was sixteen. At seventeen, Mr. Fortune published a history of his native county, which he had written when fifteen and sixteen years old.

In October, 1881, he was invited to accompany General James C. Veatch, of Civil War fame, through the nearby "Lincoln country" of southern Indiana to take notes of interviews with survivors who remembered the Lincoln family during their residence in Indiana between 1816 and 1830. These notes are still in his possession.

Coming to Indianapolis in January, 1882, the capital of his State, he was offered an opportunity to make a place for himself on the Indianapolis Journal. In two years he had become city editor of the paper, as successor to Harry S. New, and he continued in this position for four years, until because of ill health, he was forced to give up the work.

He did some notable work as a political correspondent, particularly in the campaign when Benjamin Harrison was a candidate for the Presidency, as the special representaative of the New York "Tribune," Chicago "Tribune," Philadelphia "Press," Pittsburgh "Dispatch," and Cleveland "Leader." A Sunday newspaper venture, the Indianapolis "Press," was tried, the first for Indianapolis, but it was discontinued after three months.

Soon afterward he was called to an editorial desk of the Indianapolis "News," then managed by John H. Holliday, the founder of that paper. Keenly perceiving the needs for advancement of his city, then bound by ultra-conservatism that hampered commercial and civic progress, he wrote a series of forceful editorials describing the situation, and urging united action for betterment. His editorials brought widespread appreciative response from newspaper readers. The Board of Trade, then the only organization of business men in the city, confined its field to grain market information to its members and similar purely business activities. It was urged as the logical organization to assume the burden of civic leadership that was recognized as the crying need of the hour. Mr. Holliday, of "The News," a member of the board of governors, introduced a resolution, prepared by Mr. Fortune, to effect broadening of the scope of the organization. It met with scant support. Colonel Eli Lilly was its only champion beside Mr. Holliday. Not at all daunted, Mr. Fortune determined to take matters in his own hands. On the

day after the Board of Trade had declined to act, he called together a group of the younger business men of the city, and a conference was held that afternoon at the old Bates House. A temporary organization was formed with Colonel Lilly as chairman. From it, within a month, was formed a Commercial Club, with more than 1,000 members, devoted to the task of making Indianapolis a great city. Colonel Lilly was made its first president and Mr. Fortune was chosen as its secretary. With support the organization then made possible, Mr. Fortune, as the executive officer, found himself faced with directing the accomplishment of the things for his city he had so vigorously advocated.

One of the most apparent early needs of Indianapolis was modern street paving. A few cobblestone pavements existed, and besides these there was only a short strip of two blocks of asphalt paving in the whole city. The Commercial Club set out to bring about modern streets for Indianapolis. At once it was seen that Indianapolis needed to be educated on modern street paving. Manifestly it would have been impossible to take large numbers of citizens to other cities to see modern examples of street paving, so modern street paving examples must be brought to Indianapolis. Mr. Fortune conceived the idea of a paving exposition. Although it was intended to be only an Indianapolis affair, other cities and many paving companies became much interested. As a result, the paving exposition attracted delegations from more than 400 cities and towns of the United States. It was apparent, too, that the form of government existing in Indianapolis presented many obstacles to obtaining new paving efficiently and honestly. From this there grew agitation for betterment of the structure of government that resulted in the writing of a new city charter, giving the city a federal form of government considered the best form of municipal government up to that time. Its adoption was obtained only over great opposition from the interests profiting from the old methods. Citizens were organized so effectively, however, that the opposition was overridden. By this time Indianapolis was well-prepared for her street improvement program, and it was put under way.

One of the other early plans of the Commercial Club for making Indianapolis a better city was that of attracting national attention to it through the bringing of a large national convention to the city. The club set out to obtain either one of the two political party conventions or the next encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, in those days the largest national assemblage. The encampment was voted to Indianapolis for 1893, after a record-breaking meeting at Washington, District of Columbia, in 1892. Under Mr. Fortune's leadership, the city began to prepare itself to receive the visitors. Although Washington had spent $163,000 in entertaining the 1892 encampment, the Indianapolis fund included only $75,000 from municipal appropriation obtained after the hardest kind of a fight, and approximately $50,000 from public contributions and subscription of the Commercial Club. Chicago's World Fair was under way in that year, and because of it and unusually low railroad rates offered, the Indianapolis encampment turned out to be the largest ever held. In all, more than 300,000 visitors were in the city during the encampment. Notwithstanding, Mr. Fortune as executive director of the encampment, perfected a new form of

organization and arranged entertainment, pronounced the best provided by a city to an encampment, at an expense of $63,000. He turned back to the city $42,000 of its appropriation, and proportionate parts of the contributions of others, and the Commercial Club retained enough of its refund to establish a permanent organization for the bringing of conventions to Indianapolis. This was the first permanently organized activity for the bringing of conventions to a city, an activity that few large cities are without today.

Another early improvement which the Commercial Club deemed of utmost importance to the growth and betterment of Indianapolis was the elevation of the city's railroad tracks. Trunk lines of railroads passed through the center of the city, and not only took an almost daily toll of injuries and deaths, but severely hampered growth of sections of the city. A track elevation commission was formed, with Colonel Lilly as chairman and Mr. Fortune as secretary, but on the death of Colonel Lilly in 1898, Mr. Fortune became chairman. He undertook the campaign with vigor, but from the first met reverses. The railroad representatives strenuously opposed it, ridiculing track elevation as "Fortune's Folly," and "Fortune's Fad," and they succeeded in their opposition for a time, but Mr. Fortune would not down. He seemed to rise from each defeat stronger than before. The first grade separation was effected several years after the fight began, and the principal part of the job, elevation of the trunk lines across the center of the city, was not completed for nearly twenty-four years. This, perhaps as much as anything else, is an example of the persistence with which Mr. Fortune has pursued his aims in life. Perseverance is one of the most important words of his vocabulary.

Mr. Fortune served as secretary of the Commercial Club until these civic projects were well under way. With a desire to establish himself independently, he resigned, and then was made vice-president and later he was made president. As the result of his activity for street paving, he saw a field for a magazine devoted to municipal engineering problems, and he founded a magazine named "Municipal Engineering." It soon became of national importance and an authority in its field, and Mr. Fortune continued as its owner until 1912. A natural development was leadership in the good roads movement which was first put under way in Indiana by Mr. Fortune.

Following the panic of 1893, Mr. Fortune was one of a committee of three, including H. H. Hanna and Colonel Eli Lilly, that administered relief so effectively for over five thousand unemployed throughout the winter of 1894, that the "Indianapolis Plan of Relief for Unemployed" became internationally famous. The plan aimed to save from pauperizing influences those who received relief by enabling them to get necessary food, clothing and fuel on credits for labor at a food market operated by the committee.

Other Commercial clubs had been formed in Indiana, and he brought about organization of them all into a State Chamber of Commerce, serving several terms as its president. In this task, he successfully led a campaign for a new form of county and township government that in the first year of operation brought about tax savings of more than $3,000,000, as shown by official statistics, and it is fairly presumable that this has since been continuous, and that the aggregate sav-

ings through the years have been many times greater.

In 1911 he represented the State of Indiana and the city of Indianapolis in a tour of European cities to study municipal and commercial conditions.

A warm personal friend of James Whitcomb Riley, he made a trip through Mexico with him in 1906, and was chairman of the executive committee in charge of the great dinner given by friends throughout the country in honor of the poet during the last year of his life. Mr. Fortune purchased Riley's old home in Lockerbie Street, Indianapolis, in April, 1920, for the purpose of preserving it as a shrine, and held it until it could be taken over for permanent maintenance by the James Whitcomb Riley Memorial Association.

In 1904, the Emperor of China conferred on Mr. Fortune the rank of a mandarin, and he was at the same time decorated with the Order of the Double Dragon.

America's entrance in the World War called forth much of Mr. Fortune's abilities. When war clouds lowered, Indianapolis took steps to organize a chapter of the American Red Cross. He was chosen for the chairmanship. Very soon in the war the Red Cross began its appeal for financial assistance to make possible its war-time program. Indianapolis was assigned a quota that staggered those who had had previous experience in money-raising. A dinner of leading business men of the city was arranged at the Indianapolis Club, to take place before the start of the public campaign. At that dinner, presided over by Mr. Fortune, $200,000 was contributed. Never before in the history of the city had there been such generous giving. The "$200,000 dinner" of the Red Cross went down in history as the beginning of unexcelled response to war appeals from Indianapolis, and was cited over the country as an inspiring example for other cities. The public campaign following the dinner resulted in the raising of more than $500,000, nearly double the quota that at first appeared impossible of reaching.

When the United States entered the great war the Red Cross membership in Indianapolis was increased from 3,000 to 100,000 and for more than a year 10,000 Red Cross workers in Indianapolis were kept busy producing garments and surgical supplies for the use of our men in the war. A book of three hundred and seventy-four pages tells the story of what was done in Indianapolis to help in the war under Mr. Fortune's leadership of the Red Cross. He was, during the war, at the head of all organized war activities in Indianapolis except three.

Early in 1917, the old Commercial Club took steps for reorganization, under the name of the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. Fortune was asked to become its first president. He consented to do so under the specific condition that the Chamber of Commerce would raise a fund of $50,000 in addition to regular income for expanding the work of the organization. Though feeling they had been given an impossible task, the directors agreed to undertake it. In the campaign that followed the sum actually raised was $92,000, and with it the Chamber of Commerce launched upon a broader program of activity for advancement of the city in keeping with the spirit that marked the old Commercial Club in its first days. The organization of Indianapolis industries for war serv-

ice was undertaken by the Chamber of Commerce as its foremost task. It also assumed the task of obtaining war contracts, not only for Indianapolis, but for industries of the whole State, and as a result was able to obtain contracts amounting to many millions of dollars.

As the war progressed, it became apparent that energy was being wasted and effectiveness lost in the multiplicity of effort for raising of war funds. As president of the Chamber of Commerce, and as head of several of the war activities, Mr. Fortune directed a study of the beginnings of unified activity in other cities, and the result was the creation on his recommendation of the Indianapolis War Chest. Officers and directors of the Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade, Merchants' Association, Clearing House, Rotary, Kiwanis and Optimist clubs by unanimous vote effected the organization and elected him as president. He was given full authority to perfect the rules of organization and to select all other directors. Within three weeks from the night of the first meeting the organization had not only been completed, but more than four thousand citizens participated in a campaign in which over $3,000,000 was raised for the war activities and local charities. There were more than 105,000 contributors. It was the most spectacular campaign in the history of the city, and its result was far greater than ever attained before or since in Indiana. Mr. Fortune served as a member of the executive committee of the national organization of war chests. He was the leader of public movements that, during the war, raised more than $4,000,000 for war relief and other public purposes in Indianapolis. He is credited with leadership in raising more money by private contribution for public purposes than any other citizen in the whole history of Indiana.

His achievements for the Red Cross led to the conferring on him of a medal of merit by the national organization in 1916. Since the close of the war, many national Red Cross responsibilities have been placed upon him. He was a member of the committee of three which administered a fund of $3,000,000 for relief in the great tri-State tornado disaster of Missouri, Illinois and Indiana in 1925. At the 1926 annual national convention he was selected convention chairman and presided at its general sessions. In 1927 he was appointed honorary national representative of the Red Cross at the American Legion convention in Paris and the subsequent good will tour of Allied capitals. As such he was the honorary head of the Red Cross First Aid Service during the visit of the Legion in France. As further fitting recognition of his service to the Red Cross, he was, in 1927, elected to life membership on the general board of incorporators of the American National Red Cross.

As chairman of the Indianapolis Chapter of the Red Cross he has participated in administering relief in other national disasters, and has directed the activities of the chapter in obtaining public contributions for relief in such disasters. In the several national disasters since the war, more than $400,000 has been contributed voluntarily to the chapter by the public of Indianapolis for relief. Under Mr. Fortune's direction the chapter has merely stated its appeal, and has obtained a quick and generous response. It has been his aim to build up a spirit of giving without personal solicitation.

In each of the great disasters of 1925, 1926 and 1927, Mr. Fortune was called on for unusual service. The tri-state tornado brought an urgent need for anti-tetanus serum, and when the appeal reached Mr. Fortune he dispatched a sufficient quantity by aeroplane, reaching the stricken zone within a few hours after the appeal was received. Again in the Florida hurricane disaster, the national director of disaster relief appealed to Mr. Fortune to dispatch a huge supply of anti-typhoid serum and surgical materials by aeroplane. The promptness with which both these appeals were met gave a dramatic touch to the Red Cross relief program that received nation-wide attention. Following the great Mississippi flood of 1927, the Red Cross determined to bring about removal of Columbus, Kentucky, from its intermittently flood-swept river front to higher ground, and Mr. Fortune received an appeal to obtain a city plan expert to lay out the plan of the new town along scientific lines, and later for an architect to design the business district. Both these requests were promptly complied with, widely known authorities being obtained without cost to the Red Cross.

In January, 1926, Mr. Fortune was asked by the Indiana Historical Society to join in a movement for a memorial to George Rogers Clark, conqueror of the Northwest, Vincennes, Indiana. He was elected chairman of the group thus appointed. Its work led to the creation by the State of Indiana of an official commission and appropriation of more than $4,000,000 for the memorial. Mr. Fortune was appointed by the governor to this commission and served as its president until June, 1928. The State Commission sought, with success, for participation of the Federal Government in the memorial, the Congress in May, 1928, appropriating $1,000,000 to be used in building the memorial on the site at Vincennes provided by the State of Indiana.

For three years during 1925, 1926 and 1927, Mr. Fortune was a member of the committee on taxation of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and in 1926 he was chairman of the committee of that organization on State and local taxation. This was a result of his work as chairman of the civic affairs committee of the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce. This civic task was placed upon him in 1922, and he was given full authority to carry out his conception of the task of obtaining local tax economy. In the six years he has directed this work of the Indianapolis Chamber, his committee has been instrumental in saving millions of dollars of taxes for the citizens of Indianapolis. In one year, the taxes saved as a result of the campaign led by his committee amounted to $6,050,000. As a result of the accomplishments of his committee its work has been described in national publications, and the Chamber of Commerce of the United States has held it up as a model for other Chambers of Commerce and local commercial organizations desiring local tax economies.

Another movement which developed from his initiative, brought enactment of a law by the Legislature creating in Indianapolis the Community Welfare Board as an executive department of the city. Its sixteen members serve without pay, and the body is vested with broad powers for the public welfare work. Mr. Fortune has been chairman since its organization in 1919.

During the period of his business activity he was at the head of various

Lewis Historical Pub. Co. Gate Kunst Photo Eng. by Finlay & Conn

J. Henry Scattergood

enterprises in the fields of manufacturing, publishing, insurance and public utility service, but while giving financial and executive direction to several companies he continued to devote much attention to public interests. In 1920 he relieved himself of all of his heavier business responsibilities, in happy realization of his hopes of many years and has since been occupied wholly with tasks for public benefit. He has realized from the success of these efforts happiness and satisfaction. It has, of course, in a large way, been fulfillment of the "pro bono publico" inclinations and aspirations which had been manifested in his career from earlier years.

For twelve years he was at the head of nine of the independent telephone companies, (which during seven years of the time were under the control of J. P. Morgan & Company), including the New Long Distance Telephone Company and the Indianapolis Telephone Company, which were operated at rates for service that saved the public, it was estimated, more than twelve million dollars while under his management, and it was under his direction that automatic service was inaugurated in Indianapolis in 1917.

He was for several years a director and for two years president of the Inter-State Life Assurance Company, afterwards merged with the Federal Life Insurance Company.

In 1913 he became a large stockholder, a director and chairman of the finance committee in the corporation of Eli Lilly & Company. He continued as a director until 1927, retaining, upon his retirement, his original holdings of stock in the business.

Mr. Fortune's organization affiliations (1928) are as follows: Life-member of American Historical Association; life-member Indiana Historical Society; honorary life-member of Southwestern Indiana Historical Society; member of Mississippi Valley Historical Society; chairman Civic Affairs department and director of Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce; councilor National Economic League; member Academy of Political and Social Science; member of general board of incorporators of American National Red Cross; chairman of Indianapolis Chapter American Red Cross; president of George Rogers Clark Memorial Commission; president and member of Community Welfare Board of executive department of city of Indianapolis; honorary director of Boy's Club; member of Century Club (president 1892), Automobile of Indiana (president 1904-6), University, Contemporary, Athletic and Woodstock clubs; Indianapolis Art Association; Indiana Society of Chicago.

November 25, 1884, William Fortune married May Knubbe, daughter of Frederick and Jerusha A. Knubbe, of Michigan City. Mrs. Fortune died September 28, 1898, leaving three children: Russell, importer of foreign woods, a graduate of Purdue University; Evelyn (Mrs. Fortune Lilly); and Madeline (Mrs. Bowman Elder).

Surviving descendants: Russell Fortune, Jr., born April 14, 1911; William Lemcke Fortune, December 6, 1912; Robert Fortune, September 16, 1919; Evelyn Lilly, September 25, 1918; Anne Elder, June 6, 1921; William L. Elder, Jr., January 6, 1923.

SCATTERGOOD, J. Henry,

Manufacturer.

J. Henry Scattergood, of Philadelphia,

has had wide interests in various fields, finance, manufacturing, public work and education. He is descended from Colonial Quaker families on both sides. The founder of the Scattergood family in America settled in Burlington, New Jersey, before 1687, and the first Garrett ancestor came to Upper Darby, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, in 1684. Both families have had many prominent members in each generation, who have not only been active in the work of the Society of Friends, but have been leading citizens in their communities, and active in public affairs, manufacturing and business.

Scattergood Arms—Gules, two bars gemel between three dexter hands erect couped argent.
Crest—A dexter hand erect couped proper holding a ribbon bearing the motto *Spargit et auget.*
(Arms in the possession of the Family.)

The lineage from the first-comer of the paternal name is as follows:

(I) Thomas Scattergood, whose death is recorded in 1697, came from England to Burlington, New Jersey, certainly before 1687, tradition says in 1676; he married, in 1667, Elizabeth Jarvis, at London.

(II) Thomas Scattergood, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Jarvis) Scattergood, was born in 1668 and died in 1744-5; he held the office of justice of the peace, and he was deputy surveyor of West Jersey; he married, in 1694-5, Phebe Wetherill, of Burlington, daughter of Christopher Wetherill.

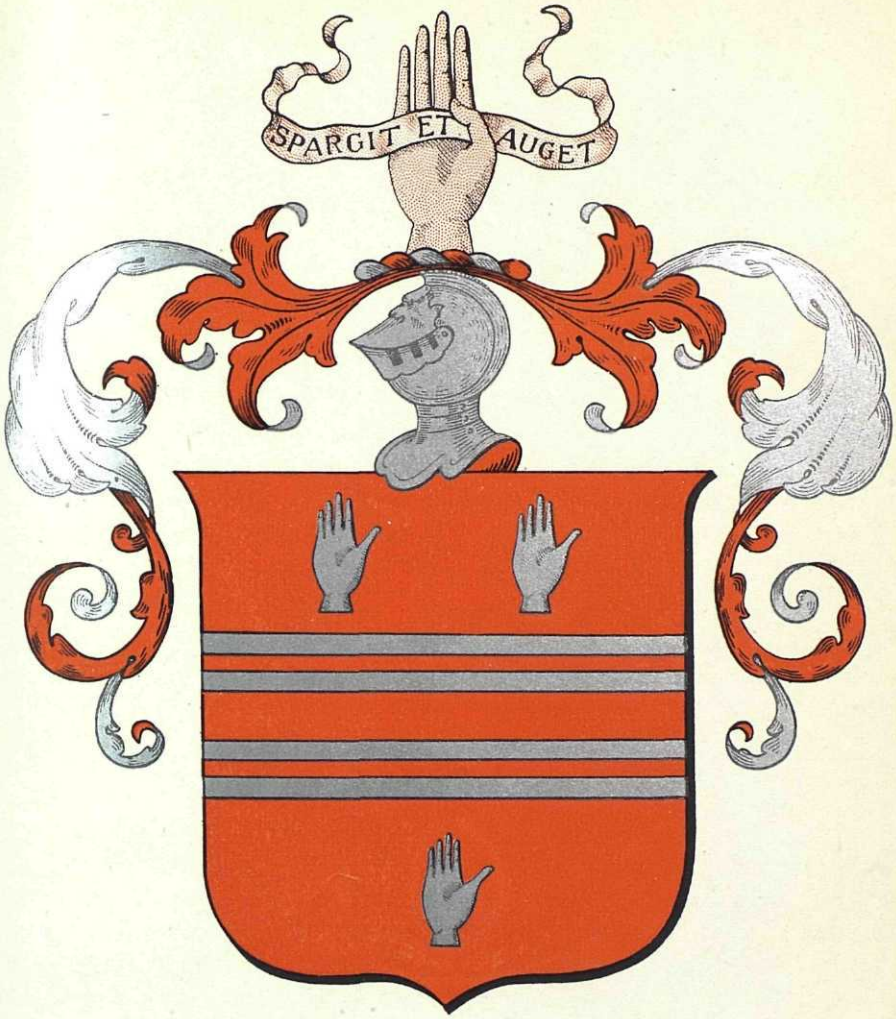
(III) Joseph Scattergood, son of Thomas and Phebe (Wetherill) Scattergood, was born in 1713-14, and died in 1754; he was a sea captain, a justice of the peace, deputy surveyor, clerk of chancery, and surrogate of the Prerogative Court; he married, in 1736-7, Rebecca Watson, of Philadelphia, daughter of John Watson.

(IV) Thomas Scattergood, son of Joseph and Rebecca (Watson) Scattergood, was born in 1748 and died in 1814; he was a minister of the Society of Friends, and traveled widely in the ministry in the United States and Great Britain. He moved from Burlington, New Jersey, to Philadelphia and established a tannery. He married, in 1772, Elizabeth Bacon, of Philadelphia, daughter of David Baker.

(V) Joseph Scattergood, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Bacon) Scattergood, was born in 1774 and died in 1824. He continued his father's manufacture of leather; he married, in 1801, Ann Rogers, of Evesham, New Jersey, daughter of William Rogers.

(VI) Joseph Scattergood, son of Joseph and Ann (Rogers) Scattergood, was born in 1808 and died in 1877; he was one of the founding members of the firm of Carter and Scattergood, manufacturing chemists, of Philadelphia; he married, in 1831, Mary McCollin, daughter of John McCollin, of Philadelphia.

(VII) Thomas Scattergood, son of Joseph and Mary (McCollin) Scattergood, was born October 11, 1841, and died April 18, 1907. A prominent manufacturer, he was president of the Sharpless Dyewood Extract Company, and an anonymous publisher of the famous "motto calendars." He was active in charitable, philanthropic and educational work; a director of the Delaware County National Bank, Chester, Pennsylvania, and of the Provident Life and Trust Company of Philadelphia; and a leading member of the Society of Friends. He married (first), in 1868, Sarah Garrett, of Upper Darby, Pennsylvania, daugh-



Scattergood

1662

ter of Edward Garrett, who was born in 1840 and died in 1889; he married (second), in 1892, Maria Brown Chase, daughter of Professor Pliny Earle Chase, of Haverford College, Haverford. The children of the first marriage: 1. Edward Garrett, died in infancy. 2. Anna, born in 1873, married Clarence Gilbert Hoag, secretary of the Proportional Representation League, and they have four children: Mary, Gilbert Thomas, Garrett Scattergood, and John Hacker. 3. Alice Rhoads, died in infancy. 4. Joseph Henry, of whom further. 5. Alfred Garrett, born September 10, 1878, in Moorestown, New Jersey, was graduated at Haverford College with his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1898, and at Harvard College in 1899, is vice-president and treasurer of the Provident Trust Company, of Philadelphia, treasurer of the Friends Hospital, and chairman of the William Penn Charter School. He married, April 27, 1904, Mary Cope Emlen, who was born July 3, 1878, in Germantown, Pennsylvania, daughter of George Williams Emlen, and they have six children: Elizabeth Cope, Eleanor, Henry, and Caroline (twins), Arnold, and Roger. The children of the second marriage: 1. Margaret, born in 1894. 2. Arnold Chase, born in 1898, died in 1917.

(VIII) J. Henry Scattergood, son of Thomas and Sarah (Garrett) Scattergood, was born January 26, 1877, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he was graduated at the Forsythe Private School in 1892. He received his Bachelor of Arts degree from Haverford College in 1896 and from Harvard University in 1897; and he began his business career in Philadelphia, in 1897, with the American Pulley Company. He was secretary of the American Dyewood Company from 1904 to 1906, and he is now a director of that company; he was president of the Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania from 1908 to 1911; he is president of the Kent Building Company, Brooklyn, New York; vice-president and director of the American Water Soitener Company, Philadelphia; treasurer of Haverford College, and Bryn Mawr College; and a member of the board of directors of the United Dyewood Corporation of New York, American Dyewood Company, First National Bank, Philadelphia; American Pulley Company, Philadelphia. He is a trustee of the Hampton Institute of Virginia; treasurer of Christiansburg Industrial Institute of Virginia; treasurer of the Pennsylvania Working Home for Blind Men, of Philadelphia; and manager of the Pennsylvania Training School of Elwyn, Pennsylvania.

In civic activities, Mr. Scattergood held the office of Registration Commissioner for Philadelphia, from 1906 to 1912; and was a member of the Public Service Commission of Pennsylvania, 1924-1926, having been appointed by Governor Pinchot. In 1928 he became a member of the Board of Adjustment of Radnor Township, Delaware County, Pennsylvania.

During the great war, he was on the first commission of the American Red Cross to France and became the first chief of the Friends' Bureau of the same in charge of the reconstruction work in the devastated areas. Later, he made special journeys for the American Friends' Service Committee to France and to Germany in connection with war relief and child feeding work. He also lectured extensively throughout the United States on behalf of these causes, and has since written and spoken upon subjects connected with

international economics and world peace.

The clubs with which Mr. Scattergood is affiliated are: Union League, of Philadelphia; University, City, Down Town, Ledger Club, Merion Cricket, of which he was governor twenty-four years; and Cosmos Club, of Washington. He is a member of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia; Genealogical Society, Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, Geographical Society, American Alpine Club, of which he was a councillor two terms. His recreations are cricket, chess and mountain climbing.

J. Henry Scattergood married, June 13, 1906, in Villanova, Pennsylvania, Anne Theodora Morris, who was born July 21, 1874, in Villanova. Their children: 1. Mary Morris, born September 24, 1907. 2. Thomas, born March 1, 1909. 3. Alfred Garrett (2), born November 2, 1911. 4. Ellen Morris, born January 24, 1914. 5. Evelyn, born February 2, 1916.

(The Garrett Line).

(I) William Garrett, who was born in 1643, came from England to Darby, Pennsylvania, in 1684; he was a member of the Provincial Assembly in 1706/7; he married, in 1668, Ann Kuke, or Kirke, who was born in 1642.

(II) Samuel Garrett, son of William and Ann (Kuke or Kirke) Garrett, was born in 1672, and died in 1743/4; he was a minister in the Society of Friends. He married Jane Pennell, who died in 1736.

(III) Nathan Garrett, son of Samuel and Jane (Pennell) Garrett, was born in 1711 and died in 1802; he married Ann Knowles, who was born in 1710 and died in 1787.

(IV) Thomas Garrett, son of Nathan and Ann (Knowles) Garrett, was born in 1748 and died in 1839; he married, in 1779, Sarah Price, who was born in 1759 and died in 1839.

(V) Edward Garrett, son of Thomas and Sarah (Price) Garrett, was born in 1800 and died in 1863 he married, in 1837, Abigail Sellers, who died in 1890. Their daughter, Sarah, married, as hereinbefore shown, Thomas Scattergood.

MORRIS, Isaac Paschall,

Pioneer, Industrialist.

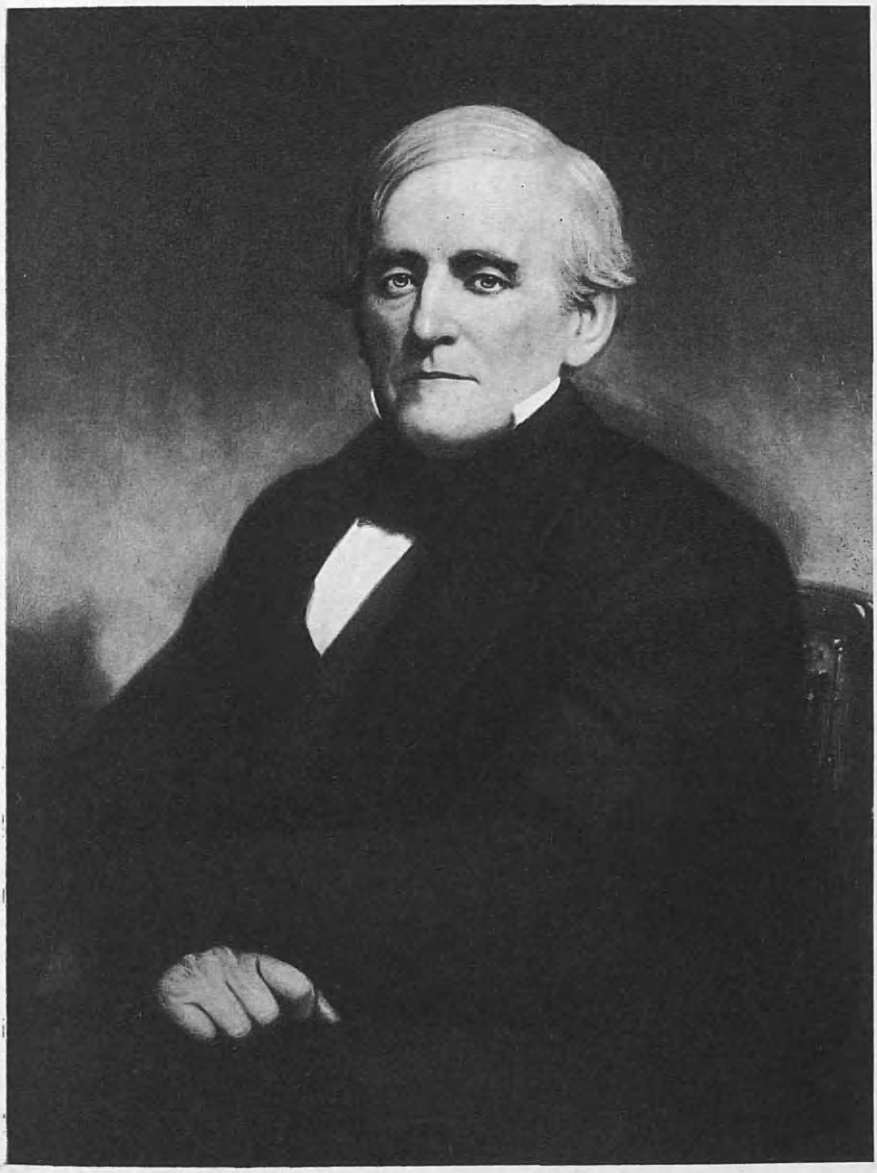
An imposing figure from the old and stirring times when the infant United States was getting its growth—a citizen of a day that is past—Isaac Paschall Morris is suitable for an honored place in such a volume as the present. He was a leading industrialist when industrialism was just beginning to show signs of its future importance and power in Philaphia as well as elsewhere in the new republic.

Arms—Sable, a lion passant or, between three scaling ladders argent.

Crest—A castle, domed, argent.

Motto—Proprium decus et patrium.

Anthony Morris, founder of the American branch of the Morris family, was born in Old Gravel Lane, Stepney, London, England, August 23, 1654. He was the son of Anthony Morris, mariner, of Welsh origin, who, at the date of birth of his son Anthony, was residing in Old Gravel Lane, Stepney, but later removed to Barbados, and was lost at sea on his return voyage, in 1655 or 1656. He was born about the year 1630, and probably was a son of another Anthony Morris, of Reading, Berkshire, born about 1600. He married Elizabeth Senior, who, soon after her husband's death, made a voyage to Barbados in connection with the set-



Isaac Norris

Morris

tlement of his estate, and died there in 1660, when her only child, Anthony Morris, first above mentioned, was aged six years.

Anthony Morris spent his boyhood days in the city of London, and prior to arriving at his majority united himself with the Society of Friends, becoming a member of Savoy Meeting, in the Strand, which was connected with the Westminster Monthly Meeting. On 12 mo. (February) 2, 1675-1676, he declared intentions of marriage with Mary Jones, belonging to the same Meeting, and they were married, 1 mo. (March) 30, 1676. They continued to reside in London until near the close of the year of 1682, and four children were born to them there: Susanna, Mary, and two who were named for the father, all of whom died there except the last. On 8 mo. (October) 4, 1682, they laid before the Meeting at Savoy their intentions of removing themselves to America, and asked for a certificate to Friends' Meeting at Burlington, "New West Jersie." The certificate was granted on 9 mo. (November) 1, 1682, and they embarked for the Delaware River, where they arrived in the latter part of February, 1682-83, and took up their home in Burlington. Anthony Morris purchased two hundred and fifty acres in Burlington County, fronting on the Delaware, two miles below the town, and also owned several town lots. In the latter part of 1685 or early in 1686, he removed to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and began his successful career as a merchant. Three more children were born by his first wife to him in America: John, in Burlington, 2 mo. 17, 1685; Samuel and James, in Philadelphia. His first wife died in Philadelphia, 8 mo. (October) 3, 1688, and he married (second), at Philadelphia Monthly Meeting, 8 mo. (October) 28, 1689, Agnes Bom, widow of Cornelius Bom, who had been married three times previously. She died 5 mo. (July) 26, 1692, and he married (third), at Newport, Rhode Island, 11 mo. (January) 18, 1693-94, Mary (Howard) Coddington, widow of Thomas Coddington, son of Governor William Coddington, of Rhode Island, and daughter of John Howard, formerly of Yorkshire, England. Anthony Morris early became identified with the affairs of the embryo city of Philadelphia, and on its incorporation, 3 mo. 20, 1691, was named in the charter as one of the first aldermen. On September 6, 1692, he was commissioned justice of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and Orphans' Court. On February 10, 1697-98, he was one of the applicants for the charter of the public school, and was afterward named in the charter as one of the first board of overseers. When the new charter was granted in 1711, he was named as one of the overseers, and the family has been represented on the board for many generations.

He was elected a member of the Provincial Council in 1695, and reëlected in 1696. He was named as one of the original Board of Aldermen in city charter of 1701, and October 5, 1703, was elected mayor, serving one year. He was elected to the Colonial Assembly, May 10, 1698, and served until October 1, 1704. He was closely associated in business and official circles with his brother-in-law, Edward Shippen, who had married Rebecca (Howard) Richardson, widow of Francis Richardson, formerly Rebecca Howard, sister of Anthony Morris' third wife, Mary (Howard) Coddington. In 1687 Anthony Morris established a brewery in

Philadelphia, and he and his descendants carried on the brewing business on an extensive scale for many years. Anthony Morris was a preacher among Friends and traveled extensively in the ministry in New England and other parts of the colonies, and also visited the Meeting in London, where he first became a member. He died of apoplexy, October 23, 1721. His third wife died September 25, 1699, and he married (fourth), October 30, 1700, Elizabeth Watson, daughter of Luke and Sarah Watson.

Anthony (2) Morris, eldest son of Anthony (1) and Mary (Jones) Morris, born in London, England, March 15, 1681-82, came to New Jersey with his parents when less than a year old, and he moved with them to Philadelphia (where he was destined to take an important part in city and Colonial affairs) at the age of four years. At the age of fourteen years, according to the custom of the times, he was apprenticed to Henry Badcock and Mary, his wife, to learn the brewing business. Under the terms of the indenture he was to serve seven years, from February 29, 1695-96. Soon after attaining his majority he became associated with his father in the brewing business, and continued to carry on that business, probably during his entire life, but he early became interested in other ventures, notably that of owner and proprietor of iron furnaces and forges in various parts of Pennsylvania and New Jersey. He was one of the founders of the Durham Iron Works in 1727, which commenced operations in the autumn of that year. He was one of the founders and owner of two-sixteenths shares of the Pool Forge on Manatawny Creek in Berks County, 1731, and also owned one-twelfth interest in a large furnace on Colebrookdale on the Manatawny, which supplied the forge. On June 20, 1729, with Thomas Lambert, John Porterfield and James Trent, he founded a forge on the Assunpink, with the privilege of erecting corn mills, grist-mills and sawmills. In 1724 he became part owner of the mills, and a forge with four hundred acres of land, at Wells Ferry, now New Hope, Bucks County, and in 1736, with Benjamin Canby, who conducted a forge there for several years, was granted by proprietaries' commissioners the privilege of a tract of land in the Manor Highlands, on the Delaware River, for erecting a storehouse and wharf below the ferry, with privilege of a road thereto, for convenience of carrying flour and other goods and merchandise by water on the river. He was one of the largest landowners in Philadelphia, continuing until late in life, either alone or in association with others, to purchase large tracts of land in different parts of the province. He was elected a member of Common Council of Philadelphia, October 4, 1715, but does not seem to have taken his seat until July 30, 1716; the term at that date was for life, and when he was elected by Council as an alderman, September 29, 1726, he declined, preferring to retain his seat in Council. He was, however, chosen again, October 2, 1733, as alderman, and then accepted and served until elected mayor of the city, October 3, 1738, which latter position he held for one year. He was commissioned associate justice of the city courts, October 2, 1733, and on his retirement from the mayoralty became justice of the Orphans' Court. He was elected overseer of public schools, 3 mo. 18, 1725, and served in that capacity until his death, September 23, 1763. He was elected mayor a second time, October 6, 1747, but not desiring to serve, absented

himself from home, and after a vain attempt to find him, in which those charged with serving the notice upon him, visited his iron works in Berks County, New Jersey, and elsewhere, in search of him, William Atwood was selected in his stead. In Colonial affairs he filled the same prominent position as in city affairs. He was elected to represent Philadelphia in Colonial Assembly in 1721, first taking his seat on October 14, 1721, a few days before the death of his honored father. Like his father, he at once took a prominent part in affairs of State. He was actively identified with the issue of paper currency, and on March 23, 1723, was named by Assembly as one of the signers of "Bills of Credit," as this early issue of paper money was designated. He was reëlected to the Assembly for the years 1722-23-24-25, and sat until the close of the session, 6 mo. 6, 1726. In endeavoring as an alderman and magistrate to suppress a riot in the streets of Philadelphia during the exciting and bitter contest for election of members of Assembly in 1742, he was knocked down "and nearly murdered," as shown by numerous depositions presented at the next Assembly. He was a prominent member of the Society of Friends, and the Old Mansion House on Second Street, above Arch, where he and his family resided for many years, and where he died, was the scene of many notable gatherings of the élite of the city and colony with whom the family were prominently associated. Anthony Morris married, in Philadelphia, 3 mo. (May) 10, 1704, Phoebe Guest, daughter of George and Alice (Bailyes) Guest, born 7 mo. (September) 28, 1685, died March 18, 1768.

Anthony (3) Morris, eldest son of Anthony (2) and Phoebe (Guest) Morris, born in Philadelphia, February 14, 1705-06, on arriving at manhood, became associated with his father in the brewing business, to which the father, owing to the multiplicity of his business interests, was able to give but little attention. Becoming interested in a business venture in the Barbados, he took a certificate from Philadelphia Monthly Meeting to the Monthly Meeting at Barbados, dated 12 mo. (February) 28, 1728-29, and remained on the islands six months. Returning to Philadelphia, he again gave his attention to the brewing business, and became a partner with his father, December 19, 1741. He was a large landowner in Philadelphia and elsewhere and, like his father, was actively associated with the business and official life of the city, and held a high place in social life. He was a contributor to the Pennsylvania Hospital, in 1751, of which his brother, Joseph, was one of the original managers. He was from the first a champion of the Colonies against the oppressive measures of the mother country, and a signer of the Non-importation Agreement, November 7, 1765. He and his second wife, Elizabeth, took an active interest in benevolent and philanthropic work in the city, and were members of the Society of Friends. Anthony Morris died at his country seat, "Peckham," in Southwark, October 2, 1780. He married (first), 12 mo. 1730, Sarah Powell, born June 29, 1713, daughter of Samuel Powell, a rich builder, by his first wife, Abigail (Wilcox) Powell. She died April 10, 1751, and he married (second), April 30, 1752, Elzabeth Hudson, born February 20, 1721-22, daughter of William and Jane (Evans) Hudson, and granddaughter of William Hudson, member of Colonial Assembly, and mayor of Philadelphia, 1725-26, by his wife, Mary (Richardson) Hud-

son. Elizabeth (Hudson) Morris survived her husband, dying May 23, 1783.

Captain Samuel Morris, eldest surviving son of Anthony (3) and Sarah (Powell) Morris, born in Philadelphia, June 24, 1734, usually referred to on the early records as Samuel Morris, Jr., to distinguish him from his uncle, Samuel Morris, Sr., both being members of the Board of War during the Revolution, was one of the most prominent of this prominent family in public affairs. On January 8, 1750, he was apprenticed to Isaac Greenleafe, merchant, to serve until he had attained his majority, a period of four years, five months and two weeks. Mr. Greenleafe had married, as his second wife, Catharine, daughter of Casper and Catharine (Jansen) Wistar, and through her their young apprentice was brought in close association with her sister, Rebecca Wistar, whom he married only a few months after the close of his apprenticeship, December 11, 1755.

Samuel Morris was an original member of the colony in Schuylkill in 1748, and was elected its governor in 1766, and served until his death. He was also a member of the "Society of Fort St. Davids," of which the membership was principally Welsh of the "Order of Ancient Britons." Samuel Morris was also one of the most ardent members of the Gloucester Fox-Hunting Club, of which he was president from its organization until his death; it was composed of the aristocratic youths of Philadelphia. It was from this organization that he recruited, November 17, 1774, the Philadelphia Troop of Light Horse, of which he served many years as captain, and which rendered such efficient service in the early days of the Revolutionary War. Their first flag, presented to them by Captain Markoe, and still a prized possession of the troop, was the first known flag to contain thirteen stripes, and is thought to have suggested the adoption of the striped Union Flag at Cambridge, six months after the City Troop had escorted General George Washington, accompanied by Lee and Schuyler, to New York, when on his way to take command of the army at Cambridge, June 21, 1775. Captain Markoe had then resigned and Samuel Morris was unanimously elected as captain. Captain Samuel Morris and his brother, Major Anthony Morris, were the most ardent of patriots from the time of the earliest protest, the signing of the Non-importation Resolutions, October 25, 1765; the latter being one of the delegates to the Provincial Convention of July 15, 1774, eventually gave his life to the cause of liberty, being killed in the battle of Princeton, January 3, 1777. Samuel Morris was selected a member of the first Committee of Safety of the State, appointed by the Assembly, June 30, 1775, and when this body was merged into the Council of Safety, he was elected a member of that body, July 24, 1776, but declined, preferring to give his attention to more active service. He was appointed by a resolve of the Committee of Safety, January 22, 1776, chairman of a committee to survey the Jersey shore of the Delaware from Billingsport to Newtown Creek, to determine what posts it would be necessary to fortify against any attempted invasion of the enemy. He interested himself in the equipment and organization of the army, and was energetic in completing the naval defenses of the city and blocking the channel of the Delaware. When the Hessians embarked from Staten Island, in October, 1776, the Council of Safety ordered that a letter be sent

to "Samuel Morris junr. requesting him to send up the Ammunition Sloop and to supply himself with a shallop in her stead, to assist in making the Chevaux de Frize, at Billingsport." His City Troop was kept constantly drilled, and its services tendered to the Government at the breaking out of hostilities, and it served as a bodyguard of General Washington through the campaign of 1776-77. In November, 1776, several of the troop were at the headquarters at Morristown, New Jersey, and on report of General Howe's advance, the entire troop, under Captain Morris, joined General Washington at Trenton, December 3, 1776, and marched with him to Princeton, and covering his retreat, five days later were the last to cross the Delaware into Pennsylvania. On Christmas night, 1776, they recrossed the Delaware in the storm and sleet and participated in the historic battle of Trenton, several members of the troop distinguishing themselves by special acts of bravery, though this was the first time they had been under fire, in active service. On December 30, 1776, the troop again crossed the Delaware and marched with General Washington to Trenton, where was fought the battle of Assunpink Creek, both of these battles being fought on land that had belonged for a half-century to the Morris family. When General Washington decided to move off during the night to Princeton, it was the City Troop who was selected to keep up the camp fires to divert suspicion from his movements and to follow him to Princeton, where they especially distinguished themselves, being at the front with Washington when he drove the enemy over fields and fences. Here it was that Major Anthony Morris was killed in action. After the battle of Princeton, the troop remained in headquarters at Morristown, New Jersey, for about three weeks, and, the campaign being over, were honorably discharged, January 23, 1777, with the highest praise of General Washington, the letter of discharge being still in the possession of the Morris family. This troop was the only cavalry in the Jersey campaign, and the members served entirely at their own expense. After its discharge, it however, maintained its organization, and, with its valiant captain, took part in the battle of Brandywine and Germantown, camped at Valley Forge, and served in the operations around Philadelphia, until the evacuation of Philadelphia by the British in June, 1778, and for the next two years was in the service of Congress and under State authority; was again in Trenton in June, 1780, but the enemy having left the State, returned to Philadelphia and again received the thanks of General Washington. The troop again received his thanks for services during the Whiskey Insurrection of 1794. The organization had been maintained to the present time, it being now known as the "First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry," Captain Samuel Morris continued with General Washington until the close of the Revolution, and was constantly employed as the bearer of confidential messages, and his troop was always held in readiness to perform special duty. Captain Morris was elected to the Provincial Assembly in 1776 and served in that body until February 21, 1777; and was again elected to the General Assembly of the Commonwealth in 1781-82-83. He possessed a strong but gentle personality, and was known as "Christian Sam." He died at his residence in Philadelphia, July 7, 1812. His wife, Rebecca (Wistar) Morris, had died January 22, 1791.

Isaac Wistar Morris, sixth son of Captain Samuel and Rebecca (Wistar) Morris, born in Philadelphia, July 19, 1770, on attaining his majority became a partner with his brother, Luke Morris, in the conduct of the brewery at Dock and Pear streets, but withdrew from business in 1810, and lived a retired life in Philadelphia until his death, May 18, 1831. He was a member of the company organized in 1789 to prosecute the enterprise of perfecting the Fitch steamboat. He married, at Philadelphia Meeting, 12 mo. 17, 1795, Sarah Paschall, born 1 mo. 22, 1772, died 10 mo. 25, 1842, daughter of Isaac and Patience (Mifflin) Paschall.

Isaac Paschall Morris, son of Isaac Wistar and Sarah (Paschall) Morris, was born at Cedar Grove, July 24, 1803. Although educated to be a druggist, one year in that occupation sufficed to convince him that he did not want to make it his life-work. So he was taken into partnership with his cousin, Levi Morris, in the iron machinery business at Schuylkill, Seventh and Market streets, Philadelphia, and there he found congenial occupation. Levi Morris retired in 1841, and the name of the company was changed to I. P. Morris & Company, and in 1847 the company moved to the plant long known as the Port Richmond Iron Works. Other partners were added: John J. Thompson in 1847, and John H. Towne in 1862, and for six years the name of the company appeared as I. P. Morris, Towne & Company. However, in 1868, the old name of I. P. Morris & Company was resumed. Incorporation was effected in 1876. On July 1, 1891, the stock was purchased by the Cramp Shipbuilding Company.

Rare business ability and judgment were conspicuous in Isaac Paschall Morris, his inheritance from a long line of eminent ancestors, and he continued his interest in the affairs of his company until his death, which occurred at his residence, No. 826 Pine Street, Philadelphia, January 11, 1869.

He married, November 7, 1841, at the Friends' Meeting House on Orange Street, Philadelphia, Rebecca Thompson, daughter of James B. and Lydia (Poultney) Thompson, born February 4, 1811. The Thompson arms are as follows:

Arms—Or, on a fesse dancettée azure, three estoiles argent, on a canton of the second, the sun in his glory, proper.

Crest—A phoenix rising out of flames proper.

Motto—*In lumine luce.*

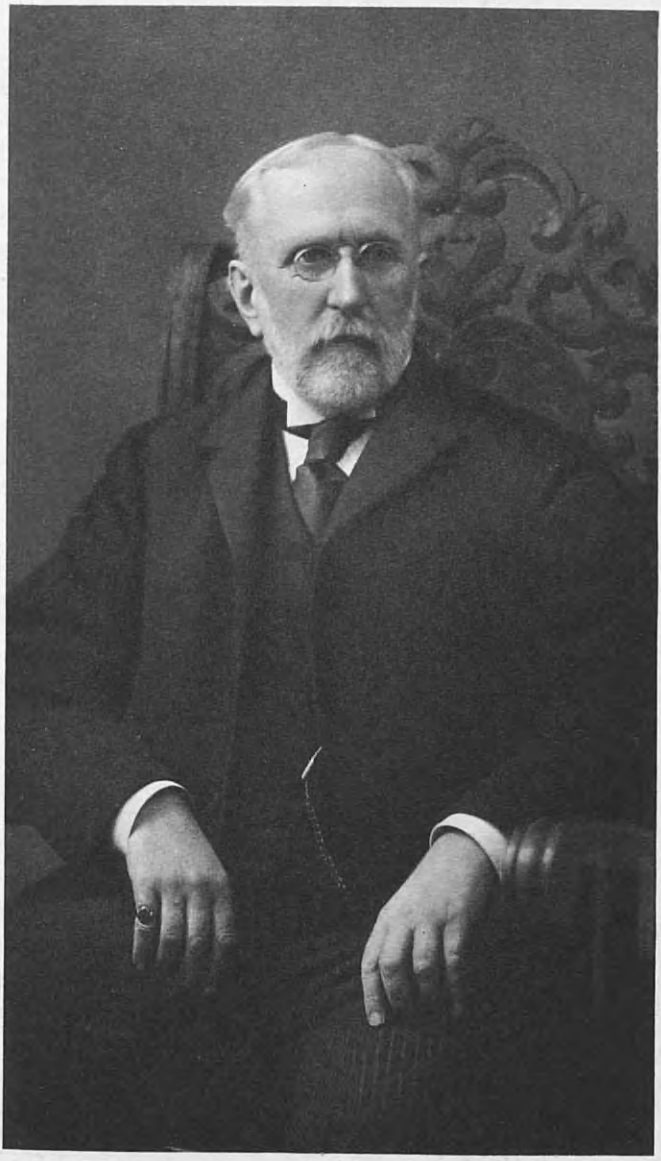
Mrs. Morris died March 22, 1881. Mr. and Mrs. Morris were the parents of the following children: 1. James Thompson, born September 18, 1842, married, December 5, 1872, to Jane Glover Montague, died September 23, 1874. 2. Isaac Wistar, born July 14, 1844, died unmarried, November 5, 1872. 3. John Thompson, a sketch of whom follows. 4. Lydia Thompson.

In 1927, Miss Lydia T. Morris had the old family home, "Cedar Grove" (built in 1748), taken down, brick by brick, and rebuilt in Fairmount Park, where it will be a permanent memorial. Miss Morris has restored to the home the original furnishing.

MORRIS, John Thompson,

Business Man, Financier.

Some men there are of natures so large and talents so versatile as to render it impossible to describe them in a single sentence, unless it be this: "He was an



John T. Morris

all-round man." Such was the late John T. Morris, able, aggressive business man and financier.

John Thompson Morris, son of Isaac Paschall Morris, a sketch of whom precedes this, and of Rebecca (Thompson) Morris, was born July 12, 1847, in Philadelphia. He was educated at private schools and at Haverford College. Mr. Morris was a member of the firm of I. P. Morris Company, until its sale to the Cramp Shipbuilding Company, as stated in the preceding biography. He was a manager of the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society; chairman of the Philadelphia Contributionship for the Insurance of Houses from Loss by Fire (1752), and a member of the board of trustees of Franklin Institute; trustee of the Fairmount Park Art Association and the Pennsylvania Museum of Art and School of Industrial Art; overseer of the Public School chartered by William Penn in 1711; and councillor of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. He was also ex-president of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Pennsylvania; and the Chestnut Hill Horticultural Society; ex-president of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and was at one time manager of the Haverford College. No good work done in the name of charity or religion sought his coöperation in vain. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and in politics a Republican; also a member of the American Philosophical Society, the Academy of Natural Sciences, and the Union League of Philadelphia. For many years he was one of the most generous supporters of the Philadelphia Orchestra. He possessed an interesting collection of paintings, including some noteworthy Japanese work.

Of fine presence and polished manners, John T. Morris was a man once seen not soon forgotten. For a number of years before his death Mr. Morris lived a retired life, devoting himself to looking after his private interests. He was a man of whom it might be truly said that he was enshrined in the hearts of his fellow-citizens. The death of John T. Morris occurred August 15, 1915. He made for himself a record of noteworthy achievement and public-spirited service, worthily supplementing his ancestral record, and his name is inscribed with honor in the annals of his city and State.

BARRAS, Louis Robert,

Building Construction Engineer.

Himself so thoroughly equipped professionally and by experience for doing large things in a big way, monuments to whose enterprise and efficiency have been reared in widely separated important centers of this country and in island possessions, Louis Robert Barras, head of the Jefferson Construction Corporation, has attained international prominence for building construction of the most modern type, requiring, in most instances, engineering skill of the highest type and coöperation of many and diverse human elements in solving complex problems that attended the work. Notable examples of architectural triumphs achieved under Mr. Barras' supervision are to be seen in New York City, New York; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; San Francisco, California; Portland, Oregon; Birmingham, Alabama; Corpus Christi, El Paso, Houston and Dallas, Texas; New Orleans, Louisiana, and Porto Rico, West Indies.

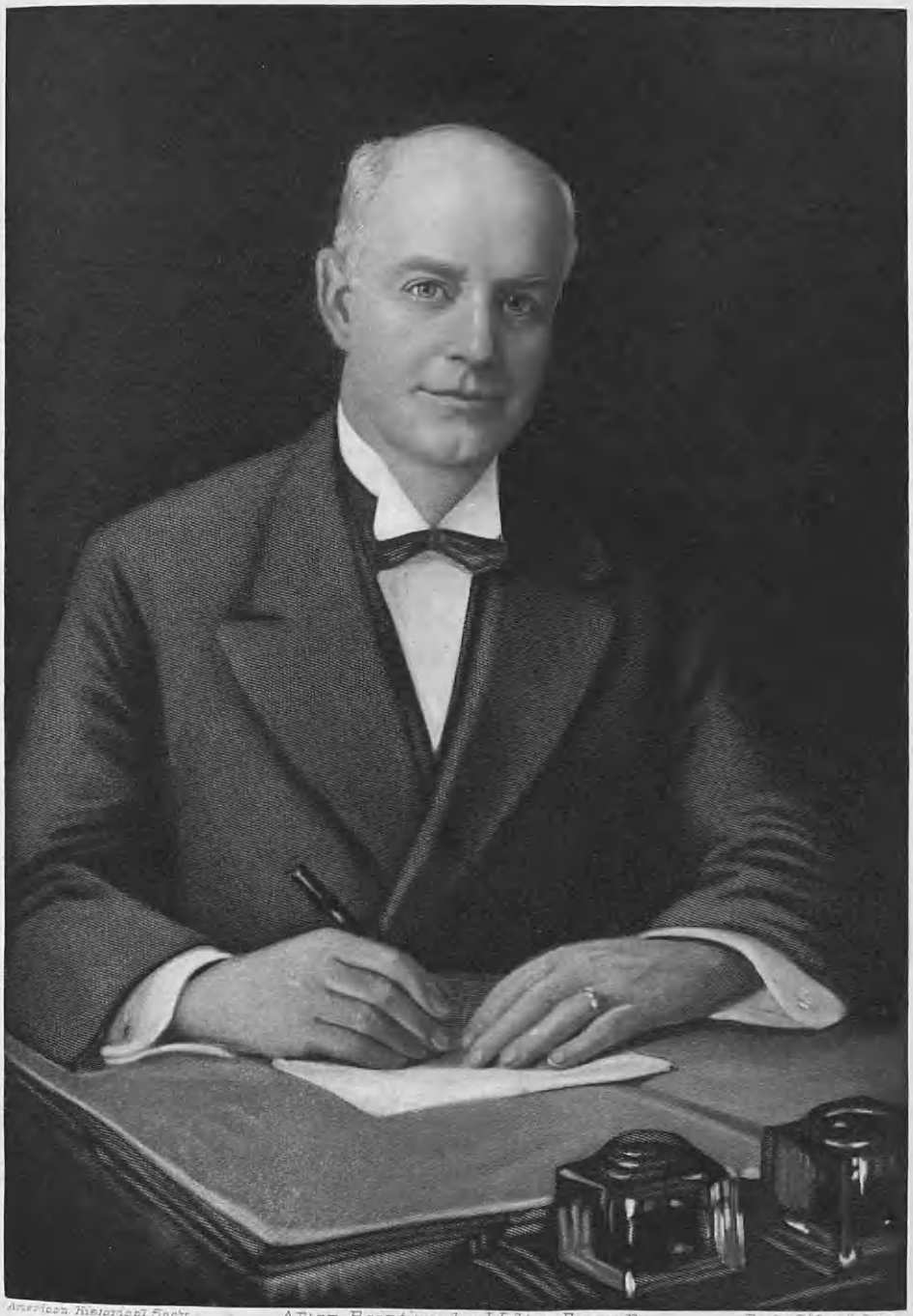
During the World War Mr. Barras ren-

dered invaluable service to the United States Government as executive officer of the Explosives Division, and was awarded a "Certificate of Service" by authority of the Secretary of War.

Louis Robert Barras is directly descended from the ancient French Provençal family of that name, whose earliest recorded ancestor was Louis Barras of Provence. The founder of the family name in America was Samuel Barras, great-great-grandfather of Louis Barras, whose great-grandfather was Samuel (2), and whose grandfather was William d'Orville Barras, all of whom were Americans of French descent from the original family of that name in Southern France. So high above superficial designation did the members of this ancient family place character that they adopted this legend: "Vivat Barrasia proles, antiquatate nobilus, virtute nobilior" ("Live the descendants of Barras of the most ancient nobility, but in virtue excelling nobility"). Mr. Barras is of the fifth generation from the immigrant founder.

Among the distinguished connections of Barras in modern times were Count Paul de Barras, who became head of the French Directorate and who, recognizing the ability and ambition of an obscure artillery officer placed him in command of troops to restore order in Paris, and thereby started on his career the great Napoleon. Another of more intimate interest to Americans was Count Louis de Barras, admiral in command of a French fleet in American waters during the Revolution, and whose timely arrival off Yorktown so strengthened the other French fleet under Count de Grasse that the British fleet were unable to assist Cornwallis, thereby bringing about his downfall. Admiral Barras was one of the three signatories on the American side to the articles of Cornwallis' surrender, the other two being George Washington and General Rochambeau.

Born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 28, 1871, Louis Robert Barras is the son of Samuel Thompson and Isabella (Taylor) Barras; his father was born January 13, 1844, and died in California, January 10, 1923, having been retired for some time. The son, Louis Robert, obtained his preliminary education in Philadelphia, concluding with various extension courses of the University of Pennsylvania. He was now prepared to make a practical application of his education. His first stated position was that of engineer of tests at the Pencoyd Iron Works, and only a short time elapsed before he was made chief engineer of tests, and while in that position made extensive and important research tests in the early development of structural steel in the work of demonstrating its superiority over wrought iron and overcoming the widespread prejudice in favor of iron. That position he resigned that he might become associated, in 1892, with Hildreth and Company of New York, as an inspecting and consulting engineer. While with that concern he persuaded its members to engage in general construction work, and among the first large undertakings in that line under Mr. Barras' supervision was one of the first high-speed interurban electric railways in the United States, that from Washington, District of Columbia, to Alexandria, Virginia, and then another from Washington to Arlington. He then erected two of the principal buildings at Smith College, Northampton, Massachusetts. Next came a call for a man of the proper calibre to superintend the construction of military highways in Porto



American Historical Society. After Painting by Walter Russell. Engby Finley & Co.

Louis B Barnes

Rico, and in 1900 and 1901, Mr. Barras executed that commission, this important work running from Arecibo to Utuado and from Manati to Morovis and Ciales. Included in the work was not only the necessary grading and metaling, but also interesting bridge work in which were built some of the largest arches of concrete known to construction of the kind up to that time.

From Porto Rico Mr. Barras returned to New York City in 1901 that he might put into practice ideas concerning the engineering problems attendant upon the building of "skyscrapers." He became associated with the George A. Fuller Company, which was the pioneer in this class of work, and one of the largest building organizations in the world. Among the conspicuous buildings which this organization constructed during this period were the New York Hippodrome, the Saks and Company's store, the Flatiron Building, the Spring-Broadway Building, the New Amsterdam Theater and the Breslin Hotel. His next large piece of work followed his resignation from the Fuller Company in order that he might execute the commission of being the first in the United States to make use of a floating pneumatic caisson for men working under water. This exploit was accomplished successfully under great difficulties, including a yellow fever epidemic, in the Mississippi River below New Orleans. The inception and progress of this work was watched with interest by prominent scientists and engineers the country over, and the supervising engineer was made the subject of numerous commendations from those circles and in technical journals of the day.

In 1905 came the great earthquake at San Francisco, and skyscrapers and other large buildings in the stricken city went down in ashes. Here was a fresh problem brought forcibly to the attention of engineers and builders. Mr. Barras was among the first to direct his talents and energy toward the creation of not only a fireproof, but also an earthquakeproof skyscraper, and within two years following the disaster he had supervised the construction, as director of operations for Thompson-Starrett Company, of fifteen buildings of the "Class A" type in the devastated city. He then was assigned by the same company as its manager at Portland, Oregon, in the construction of a number of important buildings there. The Thompson-Starrett Company later elected him to the office of vice-president.

In 1909, Mr. Barras went to Texas and built some of the most outstanding structures erected up to that time, including the Dallas Municipal Building and the Administration Building for the Southern Methodist University. For his excellent service in the latter he was awarded a gold medal. Among the first modern tall fireproof buildings in Dallas, Houston, Galveston, Corpus Christi and El Paso are notable examples of Mr. Barras' work, and in Alabama among others the twenty-story American Trust and Savings Bank Building at Birmingham, the tallest in the State at that time. In Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Mr. Barras built the William Penn Hotel and the Union Arcade, which now is the Union Trust Building. In Cleveland, Ohio, he had charge of the construction of the well-known Taylor Department Store Building.

During the World War the attention of the United States Government having been directed to the reputation attained by Mr. Barras as an engineer and organizer, his services were commanded in the

capacity of executive officer of the Explosives Division at Washington, District of Columbia. One of the achievements to his credit in that connection was the organization of the Traffic Department, handling some two hundred and fifty cars of freight per day, and the recruiting of a working force of more than twenty thousand men. He also arranged for and executed the plans for obtaining equipment and materials, through various departments of the government, for the construction of the great explosive plant at Nitro, West Virginia, with a capacity of 625,000 pounds of smokeless powder per day.

Following the war, Mr. Barras organized the super-structure department of the Foundation Company, and constructed among others the First National Bank Building in Detroit, the tallest building in Michigan at that time. In 1920, he was elected vice-president of the Mellon-Stuart Company of Pittsburgh, representing them in New York City. This office he resigned in December, 1922, that he might organize the Barras Construction Corporation of New York City. The company founded by Mr. Barras has constructed a number of prominent buildings, conspicuous among which are the Central Medical Building and a twenty-story apartment hotel in Philadelphia; several large apartment houses on Fifth Avenue, New York City; a group housing project in Washington, and another at Manning Terrace, New York.

In 1925, the Barras Company was merged with the Union Discount Company and soon thereafter Mr. Barras resigned and formed the Jefferson Construction Corporation, their first commission being one from the State of New York to design and build two suitable edifices to represent the State in the Sesquicentennial Exposition to be held in Philadelphia. On their completion it pleased the chairman of the New York State Commission to make the following statement in his address of acceptance: "We wish to take this occasion to express to the officials of the exposition our gratitude for the courteous coöperation which they have shown us, and to Mr. Louis Robert Barras, the head of the Jefferson Construction Company, which has erected these buildings, our appreciation of the expedition, the skill and the artistry with which he has fulfilled his task." The Exposition Commissioners awarded him a "Certificate of Honor" for his part in furthering the success of the exposition. Other novel artistic and interesting work of a private nature is being carried on in New York and adjoining States by his company.

Mr. Barras is a member of Kane Lodge, No. 450, Free and Accepted Masons; Jerusalem Chapter, No. 8, Royal Arch Masons; and Coeur de Lion Commandery, No. 23, Knights Templar. He is a member of the Lawyers' Club, the National Democratic Club and the Transportation Club, of New York. He is chairman of the Good Roads Association of his county in Virginia. His New York apartment is in the Ritz Tower, Park Avenue at Fifty-seventh Street, New York City. His special delight, or chief recreation, is centered in his great estate of fifteen hundred acres on the James River near Richmond, Virginia. The chief architectural gem in this scenically beautiful setting is the fine old Colonial brick mansion, where Mr. Barras and his family pass their pleasantest hours and days far from the busier and more hectic scenes of the metropolis.

Louis R. Barras married, November

Chas C Blinn Jr

1895, at New York City, Madeleine Bennett Duncan, daughter of Major Benjamin Duncan, a veteran officer of the Confederate army, and Sue (Kidd) Duncan, of Montgomery, Alabama. Major Duncan was a retired cotton man. Mrs. Barras is a direct descendant of Martha Jefferson, aunt of President Thomas Jefferson. She is a member of the National Society of Colonial Dames of America in the State of Virginia, the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. To Mr. and Mrs. Barras have been born three children: 1. Madeleine D'Orville, deceased. 2. Louis Robert (2), deceased. 3. Martha Jefferson Virginia, who married William Hamilton Owens in 1926. During the World War Mrs. Barras was most patriotically active; she was chairman of the Women's Liberty Loan Organization of Goochland County, Virginia, for each campaign, and also chairman of the War Savings Committee.

BLINN, Charles Payson, Jr.,

Financier.

Charles Payson Blinn, Jr., vice-president of The Philadelphia National Bank, is a descendant of old New England families. The lineage of the Blinns is traced through the following generations, and is of ancient French origin, one of the name having figured in the Crusade of 1249. Later the family became Huguenots, and are found in England early in the seventeenth century, having, no doubt, been driven by persecution from their native land. There is today a forest of Blin in Northern France. Various spellings of the name are found in English, French and Colonial records.

Blin (Blinn) Arms—Azure, a chevron or, in chief two mullets argent, in base a sheep of the second.

Rietstap—"Armorial Général."

(I) Peter Blin, founder of the American branch of the family, was born in 1640, in London, England, probably in Stepney Parish. He was a joiner, and emigrated to the colony of Connecticut, settling in the town of Wethersfield, where, in 1694, he held the office of collector and drew land in allotment. In 1708-09, he was elected fence viewer, and in 1682 was one of a number who signed a petition asking to be allowed to establish a plantation in the Indian country. He signed his name Blin, and this is the way it is spelled in France today. His house stood on what is now Mill Street. He died March 7, 1725, at Wethersfield.

(II) James Blin, son of Peter Blin, was born in 1673, probably in Wethersfield, Connecticut, and married, December 6, 1698, in Boston, Margaret Denison, of Milton. He is buried in the Granary Burying Ground, Boston, Massachusetts.

(III) William Blin, son of James and Margaret (Denison) Blin, was born October 17, 1701, in Boston, and married in that city, August 22, 1722, Elizabeth Stillman, born October 19, 1700, in Wethersfield, Connecticut, daughter of George and Rebecca (Smith) Stillman.

(IV) James Blin, son of William and Elizabeth (Stillman) Blin, was born February 14, 1725, in Boston, and married, January 1, 1750-51, Jane Gilmore, born October 12, 1731, daughter of David and Mary Gilmore, of Kingston, Massachusetts, who died October 30, 1799, in Woolwich, Maine, aged sixty-eight years. The

death of James Blin occurred at the same place, January 20, 1813. He and his wife were the parents of six children.

(V) James Blin, son of James and Jane (Gilmore) Blin, was born in Georgetown, Maine, August 28, 1755, and served in the American Revolution. He married, May 8, 1784, Abigail Delano (q. v.), born August 1, 1763, daughter of Hopestill and Abigail (Everson) Delano, of Plymouth. They were married at Woolwich, Maine, and it was there that James Blin died, November 16, 1831. His widow passed away January 21, 1841. Their children were nine in number.

(VI) Joshua Blinn (as the name is now spelled), son of James and Abigail (Delano) Blin, was born February 2, 1796, at Woolwich, and married, at that place, December 4, 1821, Julia Hilton, who was born in 1797. They were the parents of eight children. Joshua Blinn died October 23, 1861, and the death of his widow occurred November 6, 1883.

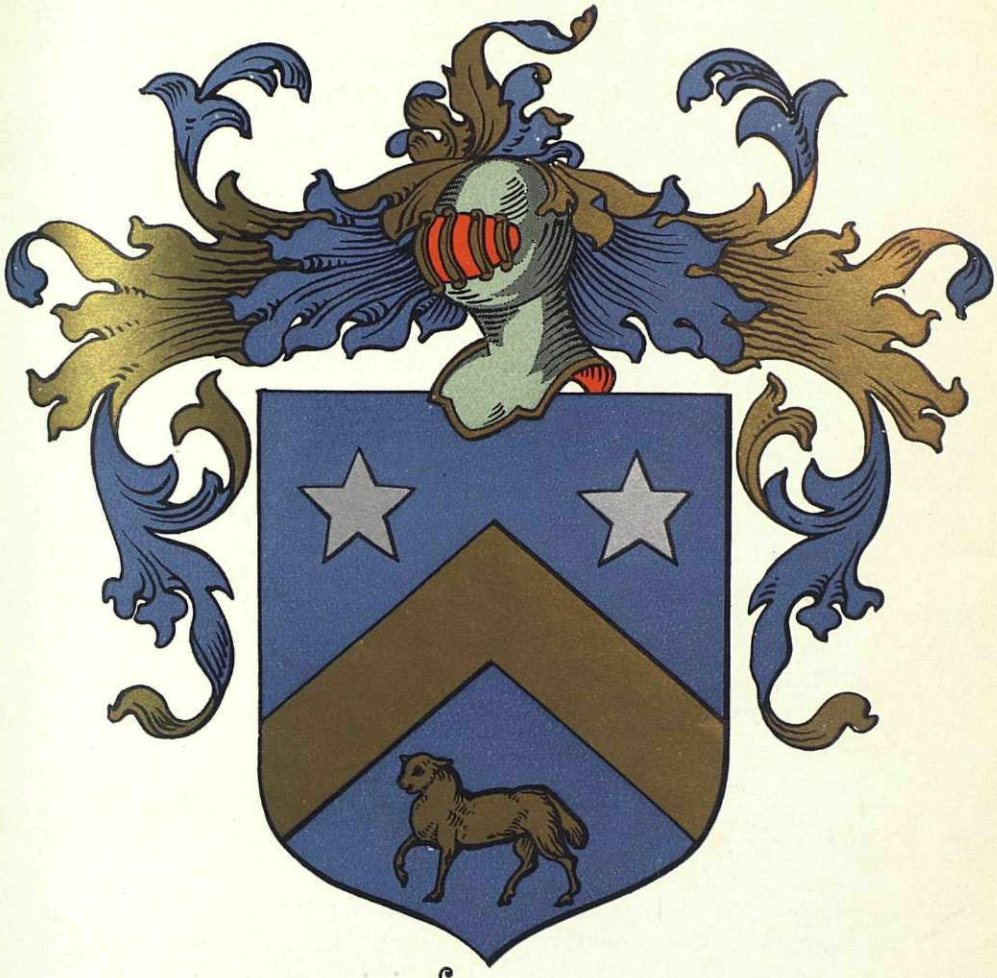
(VII) Silas Payson Blinn, son of Joshua and Julia (Hilton) Blinn, was born March 23, 1829, at Woolwich, and married, at that place, October 27, 1852, Harriet Augusta Blagden, born March 24, 1828, at Wiscasset, Maine. At the time of the Civil War he enlisted in the Fourth Regiment, Maine Volunteers, and was killed July 2, 1862, in battle at Harrison Landing, Virginia. He and his wife were the parents of three children. Mrs. Blinn married (second), July 20, 1865, at Wiscasset, William C. Poucher, and died in Boston, in March, 1875.

(VIII) Charles Payson Blinn, son of Silas Payson and Harriet Augusta (Blagden) Blinn, was born February 22, 1855, at Woolwich, and is now living in Boston (retired). He married, April 3, 1878, Ida Ware Chadbourn, whose ancestral record is appended to this biography. Mrs. Blinn died in Boston, April 16, 1908.

(IX) Charles Payson Blinn, Jr., son of Charles Payson and Ida Ware (Chadbourn) Blinn, was born February 5, 1879, in Boston, and received his education in the public schools of his native city, graduating from the English High School in Boston in 1895. In September, 1895, Mr. Blinn began his business life in Boston, in the brokerage business. In May, 1897, he took a position in the Third National Bank of that city, and in February, 1898, he entered the Eliot National Bank, remaining until 1902. From February of that year till February of 1908, he was connected with the City Trust Company, becoming assistant treasurer in December, 1905. From February, 1908, until March 1, 1916, he held the office of vice-president of the National Union Bank, removing then to Philadelphia, where he fills the same office in the Philadelphia National Bank.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Blinn has never taken any part beyond exercising his right of voting. During the World War he was active in the Liberty Loan drives. His clubs are: Union League, The Racquet, Down-Town, and Merion Cricket, of Philadelphia, and Eastern Yacht and Corinthian Yacht, of Marblehead, Massachusetts. He is also a member of the Mayflower Society, tracing descent from John Alden and George Soule, passengers on the "Mayflower." He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church.

Mr. Blinn married, October 11, 1905, in Boston, Etta Gallison, born in that city, June 20, 1879, daughter of William Henry and Anastasia Catherine (Colby) Gallison, the former a native of Marblehead



Blin
(Blinn)

and the latter of Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Gallison are now deceased. The Gallison arms are as follows:

Arms—Argent, three ducklings proper, membered gules.

(Rietstap—"Armorial Général.")

Mr. and Mrs. Blinn are the parents of two children: Marian, born May 26, 1911, in Boston, graduated from Baldwin School in June, 1928; and Marjorie, born May 31, 1916, in Boston, now (1928) attending the Baldwin School, Bryn Mawr.

(The Chadbourne-Chadbourn Line).

The name of this ancient family signifies "the dwelling by the ford" and a theory is held that it refers to the race of St. Chad (or Ceadda), an English ecclesiastic, who died 672 A. D. In the old document the spelling is variously Chadbourne, Chadbourn, Chadben, Chadbon, Chadborn, Chadbou, Chadboun, Chadburn, Chadburne, Chatbun and Chatburn.

(I) William Chadbourne, founder of the American branch of the family, arrived in 1634 at Kittery, Maine, and is thought to have come from Devonshire, England. He and his two companions came over to build for the patentee, Captain John Mason, what was probably the first sawmill erected in New England. The three came under a contract to work for Mason for five years, after which they were to have fifty acres of land on lease for the term of three lives (generations), paying an annual rent of three bushels of corn. Mason, however, died the following year. The date of William Chadbourne's death is not known. He was living in 1652, the act of submission to Massachusetts signed November 16, of that year, by forty-one inhabitants of Kittery, bearing the name of Willam Chadbourne. He and his wife were the parents of three children.

(II) Humphrey Chadbourne, son of William Chadbourne, was born, probably, about 1600, and came over in the bark "Warwick," in 1631, three years before his father. He was chief carpenter for David Thompson, patentee, and built what was called the Great House at Strawberry Bank, now Portsmouth, New Hampshire, where he lived for several years. Hubbard calls Humphrey Chadbourne "chief of the artificers," and Thomas Bailey Aldrich, in his delightful work on Portsmouth, "An Old Town by the Sea," remarks: "It was not until 1631 that the Great House was erected by Humphrey Chadborn on Strawberry Bank. Mr. Chadborn consciously or unconsciously sowed a seed from which a city has sprung." Eventually Humphrey Chadbourne took up his abode at Newichawannock, where he became very prosperous and is said to have succeeded Ambrose Gibbons as steward for Mr. Mason at this place. In 1643, he bought of the Indian Sagamore Roles (or Rowles) a large tract of land in Newichawannock, and this land, in whole or in part, remained in the Chadbourne family for more than two hundred years. In 1651-1652, he received grants of about three hundred acres of land in Kittery. He took an active part in the affairs of the town and is referred to by Miss Sarah Orne Jewett as "the lawgiver" of Kittery. In 1651 he was chosen one of the townsmen or selectmen, and in 1653 he was ensign of the militia, having unquestionably borne his part in the Indian wars. From 1654 to 1659 he was town clerk. In 1657, 1659 and 1660, he was a deputy to the General Court, and in 1662, was appointed one of the associate judges of the

county of York. In 1652 he signed the submission to Massachusetts. He married Lucy Treworgy, daughter of James and Katherine (Shapleigh) Treworgy, of Kittery, who was much younger than himself, and they became the parents of seven children, the youngest being posthumous. The death of Humphrey Chadbourne occurred in the summer of 1667, and his widow married (second) Thomas Wills, of Kittery, and (third) the Hon. Elias Stileman, of Portsmouth.

(III) James Chadbourne, the son of Humphrey and Lucy (Treworgy) Chadbourne, resided in Kittery, where he received a number of grants of land, and was one of the trustees of the estate of John Heard. In a deed he describes himself as "The Proprietor or high Lord of the soyle." He married, between 1675 and 1680, Elizabeth Heard, daughter of James and Shuah Heard, and granddaughter of John Heard. He and his wife were the parents of two children. His death occurred about 1686, and his widow married (second), Samuel Small.

(IV) James Chadbourn (note change in spelling), son of James and Elizabeth (Heard) Chadbourne, was born September 29, 1684, in Kittery, where he received a grant of land in 1703, and in 1732 was selectman. In 1739, he became one of the grantees of forty "settlers' lots" of one hundred and thirty acres each in the new town of Phillipstown (Sanford, in corporated 1768), receiving two lots, and moved thither with his family. He built Chadbourn's block-house, and also the second saw and gristmill in the town, the latter on the Mousam River, on a site now occupied by one of the mills of the extensive Goodall plush plant. He took an active part in town affairs, and his four sons served in the Indian wars. He married, September 24, 1713, Sarah (Hatch) Downing, daughter of Captain John Hatch and widow of Joshua Downing, and seven children were born to them. His death occurred before April 9, 1765, and his wife survived him.

(V) John Chadbourn, son of James and Sarah (Hatch-Downing) Chadbourn, was born March 23, 1717, in Kittery, and in 1739 removed to Phillipstown with his father, subsequently purchasing one of the "settlers' lots" there, the record being "Sept. 30, 1757, James Chadbourn sold to John Chadbourn, Phillipstown, blacksmith, for sixty pounds." With his brothers, James and Joshua, he served in the Indian wars; in Captain Jonathan Bean's company, 1747-48; as sergeant in Captain William Gerrish's company, 1759; and as sergeant under the same captain, on the eastern frontier, in 1760. He was one of the owners of Chadbourn's mills. On February 29, 1756, he and his brother Joshua united with the First Congregational Church of Wells. He married, in December, 1741, Mary Spinney, born in 1722, daughter of Nathan and Elizabeth (Rummery) Spinney, of Kittery, and they became the parents of four children. Mrs. Chadbourn died January 16, 1789, and her husband survived her less than three months, his death occurring on April 5, of the same year.

(VI) Eleazer Chadbourn, son of John and Mary (Spinney) Chadbourn, was born in 1754, in Sanford. He was selectman of that town fourteen years, during the Revolution and subsequently, and deacon of the Sanford Baptist Church. He married Anna Harmon, daughter of Deacon Naphtali (who served on Sanford's Committee of Safety during the Revolution) and Anna Harmon, and their children were seven in number. Deacon

Chadbourn died in August, 1814, and his widow passed away in 1823.

(VII) Naphtali Chadbourn, son of Eleazer and Anna (Harmon) Chadbourn, was born August 28, 1784, in Sanford, and married, February 19, 1811, Eunice Weymouth, born February 19, 1792, daughter of Benjamin Weymouth, of Berwick, who served three years in the Continental Army. They were the parents of ten children. Naphtali Chadbourn died December 10, 1843, and his widow survived him many years, her death occurring October 7, 1874.

(VIII) Ivory Weymouth Chadbourn, son of Naphtali and Eunice (Weymouth) Chadbourn, was born September 12, 1826, in Sanford. In 1849 he and his brother, Harmon, joined the Rough and Ready Company, composed of twenty-six Boston men, and went overland to the California gold fields. After remaining there five years he returned to Boston by the way of Calcutta, in the ship "Polynesia." He married, June 17, 1855, Sarah Elizabeth Watress, born March 23, 1836, and six children were born to them. Ivory W. Chadbourn died in Boston, May 5, 1900.

(IX) Ida Ware Chadbourn, daughter of Ivory Weymouth and Sarah Elizabeth (Watress) Chadbourn, was born November 9, 1858, in Boston, and on April 3, 1878, became the wife of Charles Payson Blinn (see Blinn VIII). She died in Boston, April 16, 1908.

(The Delano Line).

(I) Phillippe de La Noye, son of Jean and Marie Le Mahieu de La Noye (Huguenots), was born in Leyden, Holland, in 1602, and baptized in the Walloon Church in 1603. He came to Plymouth in 1621 on the ship "Fortune," and on December 19, 1634, married Hester Dewsbury, at Duxbury.

(II) Philip Delano, Jr. (as he spelled the name), son of Phillippe and Hester (Dewsbury) de La Noye, was born in Duxbury, in 1640. In 1668, he married, at Duxbury, Elizabeth Clark, daughter of William and Martha (Nash) Clark.

(III) Ebenezer Delano, of Duxbury, born in 1675, son of Philip, Jr., and Elizabeth (Clark) Delano, married, December 26, 1696, Martha Simmons (see Simmons Line).

(IV) Joshua Delano, son of Ebenezer and Martha (Simmons) Delano, was born October 30, 1700, and lived at Duxbury. He married Hopestill Peterson, born January 20, 1702, daughter of Jonathan and Lydia Wadsworth.

(V) Hopestill Delano, son of Joshua and Hopestill (Peterson) Delano, was born January 19, 1735, and was of Plymouth. He married, in 1758, Abigail Everson.

(VI) Abigail Delano, daughter of Hopestill and Abigail (Everson) Delano, was born August 1, 1763, and married, May 8, 1784, James Blin (see Blin V).

(The Simmons Line).

John Simmons, of Duxbury, son of Moses Simmons, who came over on the ship "Fortune," married, November 16, 1669, Mercy Pabodie (see Pabodie line).

Martha Simmons, daughter of John and Mercy (Pabodie) Simmons, was born in November, 1677, and became the wife of Ebenezer Delano (see Delano III).

(The Pabodie Line).

William Pabodie, of Duxbury, son of John Pabodie, was born in 1620, and married, December 26, 1644, Elizabeth Alden (see Alden line). William Pabodie died

December 13, 1707, and the death of his widow occurred May 17, 1717.

Mercy Pabodie, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Alden) Pabodie, was born January 2, 1649, and became the wife of John Simmons (see Simmons line).

(The Alden Line).

John Alden was born in 1599, in England, and came to Massachusetts on the "Mayflower," passing the remainder of his life in Plymouth and Duxbury. He married, in 1623, Priscilla Mullins (or Molines), daughter of William Mullins (or Molines). Molines was the original form of this name, the family being of French extraction. John Alden died September 12, 1686 or 1687.

Elizabeth Alden, daughter of John and Priscilla (Mullins or Molines) Alden, was born in 1625, and became the wife of William Pabodie (see Pabodie line).

LEA, Charles M.,

Publisher, Leading Citizen.

At the forefront of business life in Philadelphia for many years, the late Charles M. Lea was head of the firm of Lea and Febiger, internationally known publishers of medical works. In art circles he was esteemed for his knowledge and appreciation of the best, particularly in engravings and prints. He was filled with zeal for the amelioration of the sufferings of humanity, and his charity and philanthropy assumed a very practical and helpful form.

(I) John Lea was the first ancestor of the Lea family to arrive in America. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and came with William Penn on his second voyage, on the ship "Canterbury," sailing in September, 1699.

(II) Isaac Lea, son of John Lea, was born in England in 1698, and was the father of James, of whom further.

(III) James Lea, son of Isaac Lea, was the father of James, Jr., of whom further.

(IV) James Lea, Jr., son of James Lea, Sr., married Elizabeth Gibson.

(V) Isaac Lea, LL.D., son of James Jr., and Elizabeth (Gibson) Lea, grandfather of Charles M. Lea, was born in Philadelphia, March 4, 1792, and became a partner in the publishing business founded by his father-in-law, Mathew Carey, in 1785. He was a man of scientific tastes and became a distinguished naturalist. He married Frances Ann Carey, born May 1, 1799, daughter of Mathew Carey, one of Philadelphia's most distinguished citizens. He and his son, Henry Charles Carey, were the originators of the Protectionist policy. Children of Dr. Isaac and Frances Ann (Carey) Lea: 1. Mathew Carey (1). 2. Mathew Carey (2). 3. Henry Charles, of whom further. 4. Frances. Mrs. Lea died May 29, 1874. The death of Isaac Lea occurred December 8, 1886.

(VI) Henry Charles Lea, son of Isaac and Frances Ann (Carey) Lea, was born in Philadelphia, September 19, 1825. He was educated privately and received from the University of Pennsylvania, from Harvard and from Princeton the degree of Doctor of Laws, and from the University of Giessen the degree of Doctor of Theological Science. From 1843 to 1880, he was in business as a member of the aforesaid firm. He was also a historical author of wide reputation. He married, in 1850, Anna C. Jaudon, whose ancestors were French Huguenots who fled at the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Chil-

Charles M. Lea

dren of Dr. Henry Charles and Anna C. (Jaudon) Lea: 1. Francis H. 2. Charles M., of whom further. 3. Nina. 4. Arthur H. Dr. Henry C. Lea died October 24, 1909.

(VII) Charles M. Lea, son of Dr. Henry Charles and Anna C. (Jaudon) Lea, was born in Philadelphia, March 7, 1853. He received his education in private schools and from the celebrated classical scholar, Charles Short, and in 1871, as the first of the fourth generation, entered the publishing house founded by his great-grandfather, Mathew Carey. He retired in 1915 after forty-four years. The house is still flourishing in the fifth generation, a period of one hundred and forty-three years, under the firm name of Lea and Febiger.

Politically, Mr. Lea was a Republican, and though he never participated actively in public affairs, he was always ready to lend his influence to any movement having for its objective the betterment of community conditions. He was deeply interested in the subject of art, and had founded three prizes in the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts for drawings of the human figure to be competed for by art students all over the United States. He possessed a keen knowledge and appreciation of art, especially of engravings and prints. His collection of engravings and prints was notable.

Able business man that he was, Mr. Lea's personality was predominantly that of a cultured gentleman, whose kindly, charitable disposition made him generally beloved. To many forms of philanthropy he was a generous but quiet giver. His interest was largely centered on the work of the Trudeau (tuberculosis) Sanatorium in New York State, which he had helped to found, and for which he was always laboring. A warm personal friend of Dr. Trudeau, he was the last one of the original trustees and was treasurer of the "Free Bed Fund" of the Sanatorium, and a member of its executive committee until his death. He was largely instrumental in founding the Pennsylvania Epileptic Home and Colony Farm, and was on the board thereof until his death. For a long period he was a member of the governing board of the Zoölogical Society of Philadelphia. His membership in various clubs included the Rittenhouse, Down-Town and the Germantown Cricket, all of Philadelphia.

Mr. Lea married (first), in 1880, at St. James' Church, Philadelphia, Helen Vaughan Cope, daughter of John E. Cope. They were the parents of a daughter, Marjorie Vaughan Lea, who married Percy K. Hudson, of New York, and the three children by this marriage are: Sara K., Nina Lea and Henry Lea Hudson. Mrs. Charles M. Lea died June 3, 1886. Mr. Lea married (second), December 3, 1895, at St. Mary's Church, Burlington, New Jersey, Charlotte Augusta Brown, daughter of Henry St. George Hopkins, of Winchester, Virginia, and Katharine Christina Brown, daughter of Frederick Brown of Philadelphia. A daughter, Katharine Christina Lea, was the only child of this marriage. Born in Philadelphia, January 29, 1898, she married F. Woodson Hancock, Jr., of Charlottesville, Virginia, and now of Valley Forge, Pennsylvania. They have two sons: F. Woodson, 3d, born January 11, 1924; and Charles Lea Hancock, born February 12, 1926.

The death of Charles M. Lea, which occurred November 4, 1927, deprived Philadelphia of a citizen who not only ministered to her material interests, but

also helped foster those elements most essential to her well-being. His record, as well as his portrait here, show him to have been a man whose influence, always strong and pervasive, was ever unobtrusively so exerted that, until he had been taken from them did those who knew him realize how potential it had always been for unselfish service and noble living.

NICHOLSON, William Ramsey,

Financial Executive.

Financial interests on a large scale, real estate operations of great magnitude, contributing to the development of a Greater Philadelphia, and civic movements that accomplished a marked rise in the moral and spiritual values of the community, were given a notable impulse and a sustained effort through the splendid services rendered in many and various ways by the late William R. Nicholson, president of the Land Title and Trust Company, one of the commanding institutions in the banking field of Philadelphia. In business, philanthropic and religious enterprises he was a born leader of men. The greater part of his three-quarters of a century span of life was devoted to the achievement of a record which will endure for generations to come, as well as having its place in current history of the State or any biographical arrangement of the lives of men of mark of this Commonwealth. He belonged to one of the fine old Colonial families of Pennsylvania, of which at least two representatives fought in the Revolutionary War. He was a patriot of the old school who rendered service in his country's hour of need during the the World War.

Nicholson Arms—Azure, two bars ermine, on a chief argent three suns proper.

Crest—Out of a ducal coronet or, a lion's head erased gules.

Motto—Per castra ad astra.

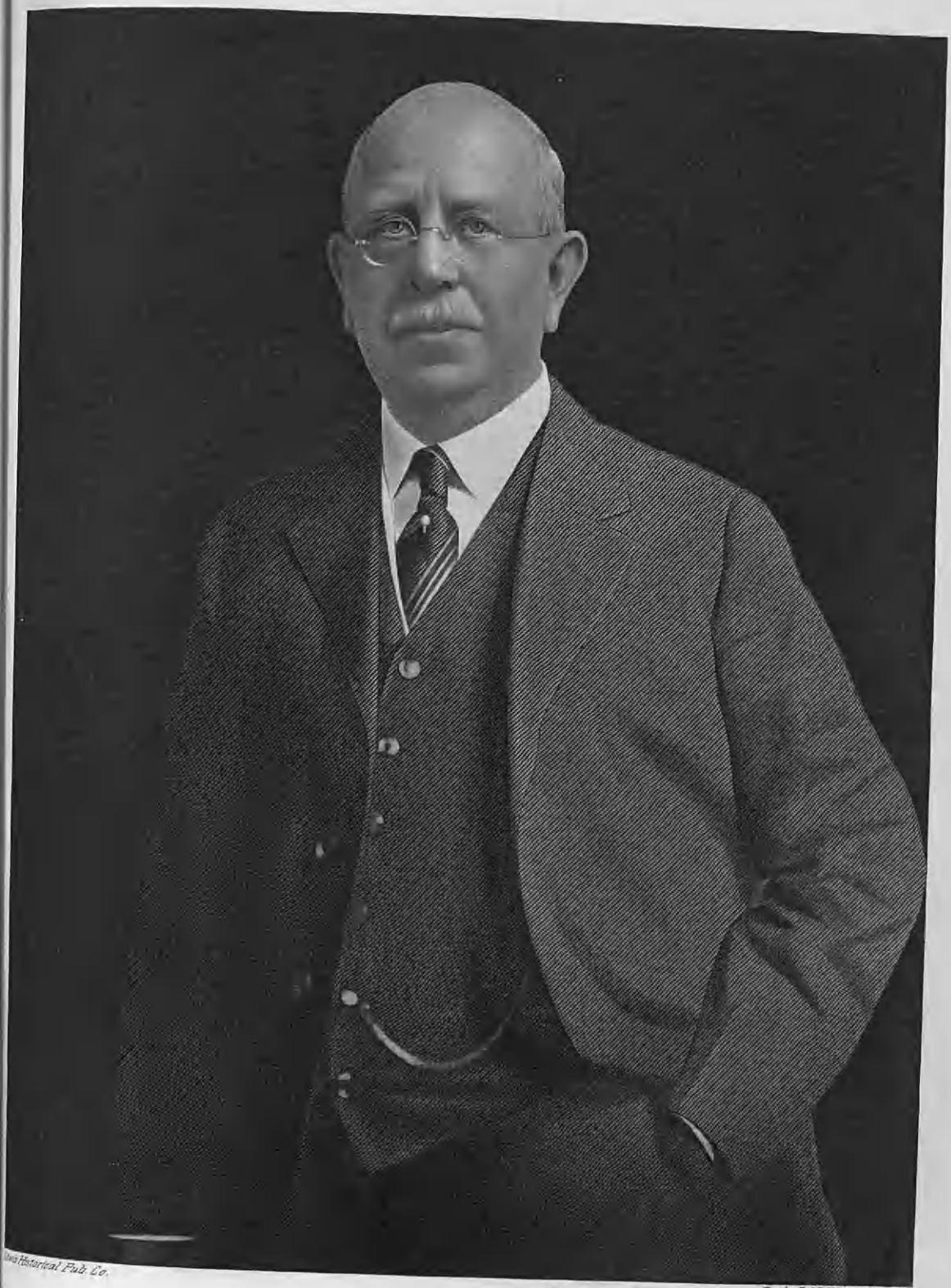
(Matthew—"American Armoury.")

William Nicholson, great-grandfather of William Ramsey Nicholson, and founder of the American family of that name, came from Great Britain to Eastern Pennsylvania as one of the pioneers of the colony or province founded by the immortal Penn.

Benjamin W. Nicholson, son of William Nicholson, the founder, was a man of considerable prominence in the Quaker city, and had charge of the census taken there in 1800. He married Barbara Bruner, born in Strawberry Mansion, Philadelphia, in 1775. Her father, George Bruner, served in the Continental Army, and her mother, Catherine, was the daughter of Michael Getz, a soldier in Washington's forces. Benjamin W. Nicholson died in 1831, and his wife passed away in 1862.

Thomas Nicholson, son of Benjamin W. and Catherine (Getz) Nicholson, was born at Thirteenth and Pine streets, Philadelphia, and became a prominent printer of that city. He married Ann McConnell, whose strength of character and womanly virtues gave force and vigor and moral tone to the family line. They were the parents of a son, William Ramsey, of whom further.

William Ramsey Nicholson, son of Thomas and Ann (McConnell) Nicholson, was born in Philadelphia, June 25, 1851. From the grade schools of the city he entered the Locust Street Grammar School, and concluded his education at graduation from the Central High School. Having elected the legal profession, he



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C. O. Nicholson

Nicholson

pursued the study of law and conveyancing in the office of William Nelson West, who was City Solicitor of Philadelphia from 1878 to 1884. He made rapid progress in his studies, and was received as a partner by Mr. West, later receiving from the City Council the appointment of Conveyancer for the city of Philadelphia. He became one of the best-informed men on real estate values in the community.

Active participation in real estate operations appealed to Mr. Nicholson more strongly than complete devotion to the practice of real estate law. In 1880, therefore, he formed an association with John M. Erickson and Frederick L. Michaelson, and with them he became one of the pioneers who developed what was then the undeveloped section of West Philadelphia. For ten years he was active in that enterprise, and his firm caused the erection of more than one thousand homes in the upbuilding of Philadelphia.

On January 1, 1890, Mr. Nicholson was elected president at the incorporation of the West Philadelphia Title and Trust Company, and held that office until November, 1891, when he resigned to accept the presidency of the Land Title and Trust Company, of which he had been a director since its incorporation in 1885. He retained for a number of years longer his membership in the board of directors of the West Philadelphia Title and Trust Company.

Under Mr. Nicholson's able administration of the affairs of the Land Title and Trust Company, that institution became one of the strongest and most influential of Philadelphia's banks. His financial ability, coupled with the assistance of a capable board of directors, gave force and direction along the channels wherein the company made remarkable and successful strides. When he became president of the company, it had a capital of $1,000,000 and a surplus of $70,000. Less than three years before his death, his management had increased the capital to $3,000,000, with a surplus and undivided profits of $13,000,000. Stock in the company increased in value nearly tenfold during his tenure of office.

Many other fields of activity called upon Mr. Nicholson to render executive or directorial service as his strength as a financier and man of affairs became more and more evidenced in the business world. He was elected president of the Philadelphia Company for Guaranteeing Mortgages, a director of the Franklin-Fourth Street National Bank, the Girard Fire Insurance Company, and the Philadelphia Board of the American Surety Company of New York. He was a director of the Pittsburgh & West Virginia Railway Company and the West Side Belt Railway Company until he resigned in 1926.

He was chosen president of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange Building Company, which he financed, making it possible for the Stock Exchange to move to Broad and Walnut streets. In 1897, he also advocated the removal of the Land Title and Trust Company from No. 605 Chestnut Street to Broad and Chestnut streets, and devised the plan for the financing and construction of the building on that site. He was a director of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad Company, the Omaha Water Company, the Haverford Development Company, the Philadelphia Traction Company, the Continental Union and West Philadelphia Passenger Railway Companies; a trustee of the headquarters of the Ameri-

can Surety Company; and a member of the arbitration committee of the Philadelphia Clearing House Association.

In 1916, Mr. Nicholson became president of the incorporated Philadelphia Military Training Corps, which trained 24,000 men who entered government service. During the draft period of the World War he was chairman of the Overbrook Draft Board. The Land Title and Trust Company, of which he was president, had the unusual distinction of having a greater number of men in the service of the country during that conflict than any other bank in this State.

Religion, philanthropy and charities always enlisted the cordial support and active participation of Mr. Nicholson. He was chairman of the building committee of the Philadelphia Young Men's Christian Association, which in 1911 had charge of raising $1,000,000, and he personally raised more than one-third of that amount. He was the association's treasurer for a number of years. Later, he took a leading part in the half-million dollar campaign of the Young Women's Christian Association. He was a trustee and treasurer of the Northminster Presbyterian Church for many years, and president of the Presbyterian Social Union in 1911-12. He was a member of the advisory boards of the Presbyterian Home for Widows and Single Women and of the Presbyterian Home for Aged Couples and Single Men. He was chairman of the "Billy" Sunday revival campaign's finance committee, when the evangelist conducted a series of meetings in Philadelphia a number of years ago.

In politics, Mr. Nicholson was always a Republican when it came to issues regarding State and nation. In local affairs, he was strongly independent, and was for many years active in movements to obtain for Philadelphia a better municipal government. In 1917, he was the Town Meeting party's candidate for city treasurer, but was defeated by Frederick J. Shoyer by a plurality of about twenty-seven hundred votes. He was a director and former president of the City Club of Philadelphia and helped increase its membership from four hundred and forty-seven to two thousand. He was president of the Osteopathic Hospital of Philadelphia, and a life-member of the Union League of Philadelphia.

A leader of Mr. Nicholson's type and quality of service requires no extended eulogy. He did not desire laudation in his lifetime, although there are few men more deserving of the praise of his fellow-men. Diligent in business, successful therein to a highly gratifying degree; one of the co-builders of the Pennsylvania metropolis of modern times; a financier of ability second to none; constructive along many lines of worthwhile endeavor; a loyal friend, exemplary citizen, he was one of that fine group of Pennsylvanians of whom the State is justifiably proud. His record speaks for itself; his portrait, here shown, tells eloquently what manner of man he was. The two together serve to the completion of this memorial which his family and friends may have before them at any time to help perpetuate a happy and precious memory.

William Ramsey Nicholson married (first), September 2, 1873, Anna J. Hopson, daughter of William and Mary A. (Govett) Hopson, and they were the parents of four children: 1. Howard G., died in infancy. 2. Edgar W., married Ruth Arnold, daughter of Colonel Isaac Arnold, Jr., of the United States Army.

PHOTO BY BACHRACH

A. W. Thomson

and they have three children: Lawrence Arnold, Edgar W., Jr., and Ruth Arnold. 3. William R., Jr., married Ethel W. Sutton, and their children are: Winifred Sutton, who married J. Russell Groff, and their daughter is Ethel Nicholson Groff; and William R. (III). 4. Edith Govett (deceased), married William P. Herbert, and their children are: William P., Jr., who married Elizabeth Reynolds, and their daughter is Esther Nicholson Herbert; and Anna Nicholson. Mrs. Anna J. Nicholson died June 17, 1915. Mr. Nicholson married (second), in 1917, Katherine Y. Justus, who survived her husband at his death.

The passing of Mr. Nicholson occurred suddenly, at the age of seventy-six, in Pasadena, California, February 22, 1928. He was stricken with a cardiac seizure while spending his usual winter vacation in that city. His death came as a severe blow to the Philadelphia community and removed one of the outstanding figures of a generation of significant progress in which he had played so important a rôle.

THOMSON, Archibald Wilson,

Transportation President.

Transportation circles on the Great Lakes had a widely known and progressive representative in the late Archibald W. Thomson, president of the Wilson Transit Company, whose home was in Haverford, Pennsylvania, and official headquarters in Cleveland, Ohio. For virtually all his adult life he had been engaged in the carrying trade in the Great Lakes, and in point of length of service was one of the oldest men in the vessel business in Cleveland. He was also associated officially with other interests, as transportation, coal and financial, and was highly esteemed for his executive ability and personal qualities. On both sides of the house, Mr. Thomson was descended from Scottish forebears. His grandfather, William Thomson, married Isabella Miller, and both were residents of Edinburgh, Scotland.

William Thomson, son of William and Isabella (Miller) Thomson, was born in Edinburgh, and was the first member of the immediate family to come to America. He settled in Philadelphia, where he engaged in the business of engraving for many years. He married Isabel Wilson. The family attained prominence in business and social circles of the Quaker city.

Archibald Wilson Thomson, son of William and Isabel (Wilson) Thomson, was born in Philadelphia, September 6, 1871. He received his preparatory training at the Central High School of Philadelphia, and then entered the University of Pennsylvania, where he took a course extending more than one year.

Mr. Thomson was fifteen years of age when he became associated with his uncle, Captain Thomas Wilson, manager of a fleet of Great Lakes vessels, and began to learn the business "from the keel up," so to speak. He also made himself master of the office details ashore. For two years he was connected with the Pacific Steel Barge Company at Everett, Washington, and this was the only time that he was not in the service of the Wilson Transportation Company. As time passed, he became one of the most active and prominent men in the lake trade, and as a member of the Lake Carriers' Association, he exercised his influence for the betterment of conditions affecting those in the organization, being widely known for his work in the associa-

tion's welfare committee. For forty years he was connected with the Wilson Company, which he served as president for fifteen years prior to the time of his death. Three years before his passing, he had made his residence almost continuously in Cleveland, Ohio. Other business interests which were fortunate in having enlisted his official association were the Pittsburgh & West Virginia Railway, the Inland Coal & Dock Company of Duluth, Minnesota, and the Central National Bank, of Cleveland, Ohio, all of which he served as director.

In political affairs, he never could be called an active participant beyond the consistent exercise of his suffrage as a member of the Republican party. For many years he was an enthusiastic and efficient member of the crack militia organization known as City Troop A, of Cleveland. He was also an influential and valued member of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce. In fraternal life he was affiliated with Everett (Washington State) Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons. Always considerate of the demands made upon him by social obligations, he enjoyed the contacts and privileges that were his through membership in the Union Club, Canterbury Club, Country Club, and Mid-Day Club, all of Cleveland. His religious association was with the Presbyterian Church of the Covenant, Cleveland, of whose various activities he was a most generous supporter.

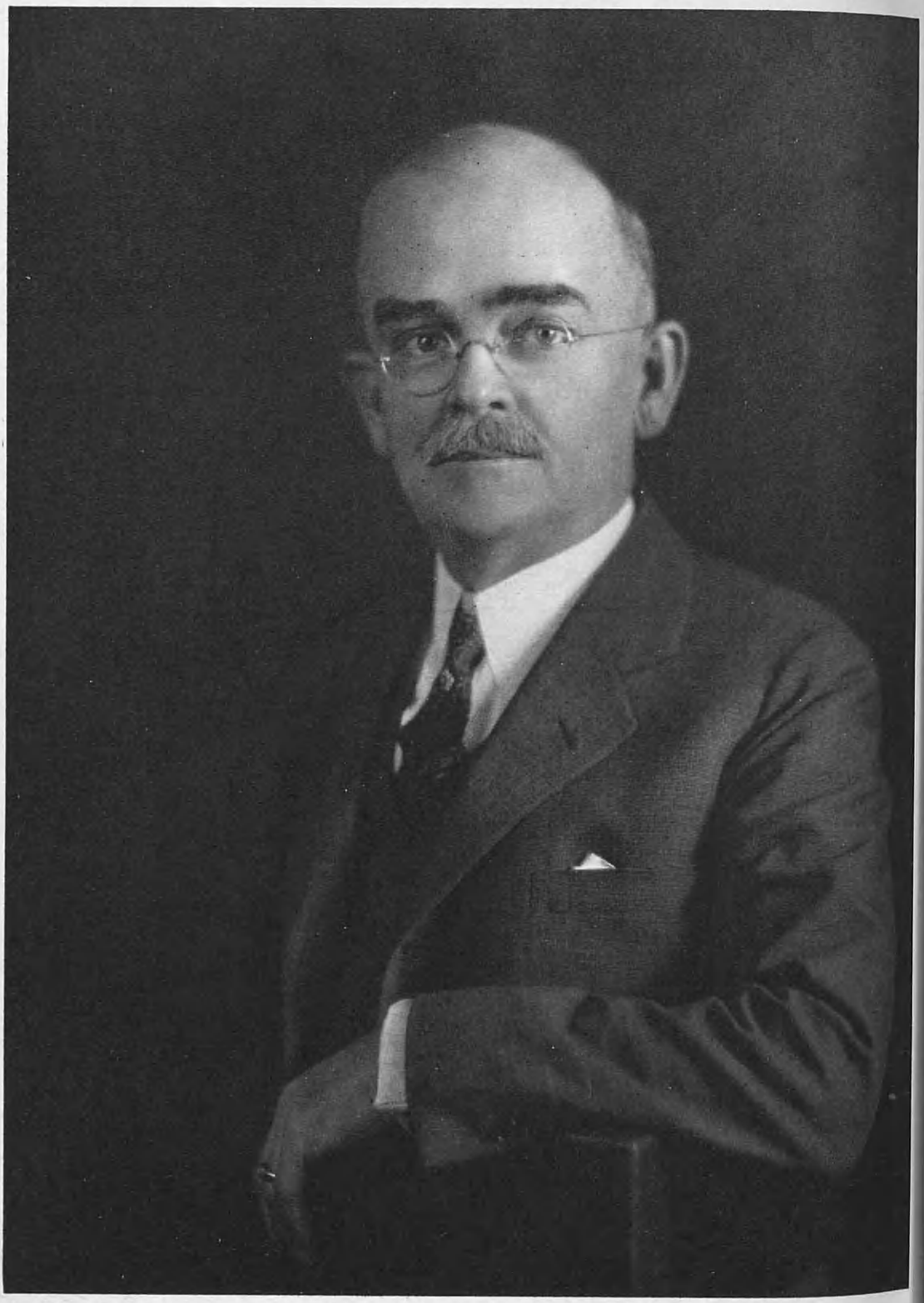
By means of his major business association, the lakes carrying trade, Mr. Thomson was a leading factor in the development of those communities which the vessels of his fleet served. While primarily concerned with building up and conserving the business of his company, he was not consumed by commercialism. Rather did he consider himself a servant of the many who had a claim upon his attention and sympathy. The lineaments of his portrait shown here tell of the character of the man—sagacious, far-seeing, able, strong-minded, kindly, and keenly alive to the needs of his fellows. He was most successful as a manager of men and intricate details of business, and as an executive in his line he was without a peer. Both record and portrait of so outstanding a figure belong in this national grouping of Americans who have achieved the worth-while.

Mr. Thomson was a bachelor and lived for the few years preceding his death at Wade Park Manor, Cleveland. His death, on January 19, 1928, removed not only a citizen of sterling worth, whose passing was mourned by all who had known him, but also a familiar and dominant personality in the great transit business which he has so conspicuously served and dignified. The commercial circles in which he had so graciously moved realized that one of the finest exponents of the shipping trade had gone out from their midst.

HUNTSMAN, John Fletcher, Jr.

Insurance.

John Fletcher Huntsman, Jr., a prominent figure in the world of insurance, is one of those men who have attained their present high standing in the business world by their persistent effort and loyalty to one firm. Starting at an early age, at the very lowest rung of the ladder, he determinedly worked his way upward to the top, and he is today one of the best examples of this most excellent American tradition.



Chas A. Reynolds

Born December 13, 1871, at Newark, New Jersey, Mr. Huntsman, Jr., is the son of John Fletcher and Zerviah Stires (Fitz-Randolph) Huntsman, and a direct descendant of John Huntsman, who, coming from England, settled in Hunterdon County, New Jersey. John Fletcher Huntsman, Sr., the father, who was born January 21, 1841, and who died December 10, 1910, was for the most considerable portion of his life engaged in the insurance business.

His son, John Fletcher Huntsman, Jr., received his education in the public and private schools of Providence, Rhode Island. During the month of October, of the year 1888, at sixteen years of age, Mr. Huntsman, received his first real contact with the world of commerce when he entered the employ of the firm of Starkweather & Shepley, Incorporated, as an office boy. He has remained with this firm ever since that time, working his way up through the ranks until he is now the president and a director of the concern. The firm of Starkweather & Shepley, Incorporated, is one of the largest insurance companies in the eastern part of the United States, maintaining offices not only at No. 17 Custom House Street, Providence, Rhode Island, but also at No. 123 William Street, New York City, and at No. 175 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois. However, Mr. Huntsman has, of course, assumed a number of outside commercial interests, among the more important of which are the Lloyd's Plate Glass Insurance Company, at No. 1 Liberty Street, New York City, of which he is a director; and the Rhode Island Insurance Company, at No. 17 Custom House Street, Providence, Rhode Island, of which he is also a director.

Despite the many varied and exacting duties of the work in which he has been engaged, Mr. Huntsman has nevertheless found time in which to take a keen and active interest in the club and social life of the world in which he lives and moves. He holds membership in the Union League Club, the Down Town Association, the Plainfield Country Club, the Log Cabin Gun Club, and the China Society. It is interesting to note that the recreation in which Mr. Huntsman finds his greatest pleasure is golf.

John Fletcher Huntsman, Jr., married, June 12, 1901, at Providence, Rhode Island, Maud Augusta Aldrich, a daughter of Frederick J. Aldrich. Mr. and Mrs. Huntsman are the parents of four children; one son and three daughters: Paul A., Ruth A., Virginia, and Marjorie.

REYNOLDS, Charles Augustus,

Leather Manufacturer.

Charles Augustus Reynolds was born at Portsmouth, Virginia, May 18, 1870, the son of George Washington and Augusta Ann Reynolds. When he was eleven years of age, his family moved to Philadelphia. His first work was in a shoe store in that city, and it was here that he became interested in the shoe and leather business which was to occupy him for the remainder of his life. Later he was employed by Burk Brothers, Philadelphia tanners; here he remained for five years, rising in their employ to the position of plant superintendent.

In 1894, in company with Herman Buchborn, he began independent business as a tanner under the firm name of Buchborn and Reynolds. Soon after beginning this business, the partners moved to Cam-

den, New Jersey, taking possession of an old factory at Sixteenth and Mickle streets. In 1895, the company was reorganized as The Keystone Leather Company, and a period of expansion and prosperity began. Of this company Mr. Reynolds was president until 1922, when he resigned and founded the C. A. Reynolds Leather Company, located on Pine Street, Camden. Here he conducted business until his death on June 23, 1924. Mr. Reynolds was one of the founders of the Merchants' Trust Company and its first president. He was president of the West Jersey Homeopathic Hospital from 1908 to the time of his death, and vice-president of the Camden Young Men's Christian Association from 1913. He belonged to Trimble Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Camden; was a thirty-second degree Mason, being a member of Excelsior Consistory, of Camden; and the Knights Templar; he also was a member of Crescent Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; belonged to the Union League and the Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia, the Camden Club, and Tavistock Country Club. He was a member and a trustee of the First Baptist Church, and superintendent of the Sunday school for ten years.

Charles A. Reynolds was married in Philadelphia, on June 3, 1891, to Emma Elizabeth Wagner, born in Philadelphia, the daughter of Theodore and Katherine Wagner. To this couple were born four children: 1. Elizabeth Louise, now Mrs. E. W. G. Boogher, of Merchantville, New Jersey. 2. Emma Katherine, who died in childhood. 3. George Washington, who married Jane Elizabeth Havey, and lives in Cynwyd, Pennsylvania; he is connected with the Keystone Leather Company. 4. Gertrude Christine.

PERSHING, General John Joseph,

Soldier.

John Joseph Pershing was born in Laclede, Linn County, Missouri, September 13, 1860. He is the son of John F. and Anna E. (Thompson) Pershing. His early education was obtained at the public schools, and, having earned the funds for his tuition by teaching school, he entered the normal school located at Kirksville, Missouri, graduating in 1880. From this institution, after a competitive examination, which was won by a single point, he entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York. Six years were spent in that ideal military training school, which, in the "eighties" and "nineties," produced such fighting men as Wood and Scott, Lawton and Chaffee, and gave Pershing his first taste of military life.

There were, during this period, a series of Indian uprisings, and it was an accident that turned Pershing's career as a lawyer to that of a military character. He became a cavalryman and rose to his present rank in the army by sheer merit. With the fire and vigor of his nature he was ever at hand when there was strenuous work to be done, whether it consisted of fighting Crees and Apaches in New Mexico and Arizona, in subduing the Sioux in the Dakotas, or in clashes with the turbulent whites of the mining town, the grading camp and the round-up.

On his graduation from West Point he received the rank of senior cadet captain, the highest honor that academy confers. We find him, in 1887, at the age of twenty-seven, helping to chase the wily Geronimo over the same ground he afterwards traversed in pursuit of

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General John J. Pershing.

Villa. In his first campaign the young lieutenant caught the eye of General Miles, his commander, who complimented him "for marching his troop and pack train over rough country, one hundred and forty miles in forty-six hours, bringing in every man and animal in good condition." This was rare praise with such officers as Lawton and Chaffee in the saddle, and in a country where every man was a horseman. Two years later, without firing a shot, he rescued a party of horse-thieves and cowboys, and was highly "recommended for discretion" by General Carr. In the winter of 1891-92, after the subjugation of the southwestern Indians, he was assigned to the Dakotas, and at the head of a division of Indian scouts took part in the battle of Wounded Knee, which broke the power of the Sioux in that country. Then came a breathing spell of four years, after which he was attached as military instructor to the University of Nebraska, where he completed his law studies, but in 1896 was again called to his old occupation of Indian fighting, and in the Cree campaign gained from his commander "especial recommendation for judgment and discretion."

Ten years of Indian fighting and desert trailing had toughened his frame and sharpened his faculties, and Pershing emerged a typical product of the Southwest and of the plains—tall, deep-chested, slim-waisted and graceful from life in the saddle—fully prepared for the more difficult work which awaited him in Cuba, the Philippines and finally in Mexico and France.

At the first news of war with Spain, in May, 1898, Lieutenant Pershing gave up his position as instructor of military tactics at West Point, and accompanied his old regiment, the Tenth Cavalry, to Cuba. The battle of El Caney brought about his promotion to captain, but his conduct here is best described in the words of the colonel of his regiment: "I have been in many fights and was all through the Civil War, but on my word he is the bravest and coolest man under fire I ever saw." The campaign in Cuba was short but vigorous, and for the next twelve months Pershing was at Washington solving difficult and vexatious problems at a desk as head of the division of customs and insular affairs, which he himself organized in the office of the War Department. But office life became irksome to one of his temperament, and he left Washington in 1899 for the Philippines, arriving in the Islands in time to compete with General Funston for first honors during the stirring events of the Philippine insurrection. To his lot fell the toughest problem which confronted the American Army there, the subjugation of the Mohammedan Moros, a task that Spain, during three hundred years of occupation, had been unable to accomplish. The first engagement with the Moros, the fight at Bayan, while it was a brilliant tactical victory, only opened the way to further fighting. General Davis, in command of the forces around Lake Lanao, tried during the hot summer months of 1902 to pacify the Moros, but without success. He saw confronting him an unending vexatious war, and, lurking in the background, a possibility of a religious war. In this extremity he began looking for a young officer with courage, determination, good judgment and mental balance, and possessing those peculiar qualities of diplomacy which would qualify him for dealing with the savage tribesmen. These

[Pages 278-279 are missing in book's numbering sequence.]

United States could use to better advantage in landing men and supplies than the congested northern ports. Bordeaux, La Pallice, St. Nazaire and Brest, with the railroads leading thereto, were the southern ports utilized, and great supply depots were established at Tours, Orleans, Montargis, Nevers, and Chateauroux. Able traffic experts, military and civilian, conducted the transportation corps, of which W. W. Atterbury, vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was director. A purchasing board, headed by Charles G. Dawes, obtained needed army supplies that were available in Europe. For the American army in France General Pershing selected a staff that functioned rapidly and efficiently, the first chief of which, General James G. Harbord, was succeeded by General James W. McAndrew, the former becoming head of the supply services. The great importance of General Pershing's own rôle, with that of General Tasker H. Bliss, United States Army, chief of the general staff, was recognized by Congress, which promoted each, on the President's recommendation, from the rank of major-general to full general, an honor previously bestowed only upon three American soldiers, Grant, Sherman and Sheridan. The Allies' prospects of success appeared gloomy in the winter of 1917-18. Russia had deserted them and made peace, Italy had suffered a staggering blow in the Corporetta disaster, American forces were arriving in what seemed to them inadequate numbers, and Germany, obtaining superior manpower on the western front by the defection of Russia in the east, was concentrating in the hope of dealing a mighty blow before the United States could render effective aid. American combat operations did not begin until the spring of 1918, though in the previous November the Eleventh Engineers were engaged in the British attack and German counter-offensive at Cambrai. The intervening period was employed in continued training under actual war conditions and in sporadic trench skirmishes in the Toul sector, which extended for about eight miles southward of the St. Mihiel salient, between Flirey and Remenauville on the east and Apremont on the west.

Of the numerous local fights the most important was at Seicheprey, April 20, 1918. Germany's great offensives, beginning in March, 1918, in a series of drives that dealt the French and British crushing blows, made the Allies' need of American aid more pressing than ever. In the first drive, known as the Picardy offensive, some 2,200 troops served with the British and French in their struggle to protect Amiens, with its great stores of British supplies, the Germans advancing their lines to within twelve miles of that city. A small contingent of Americans also aided the British in the Lys defensive against the German attack on the Armentieres sector. Under the stress of the critical situation caused by the desperate and unprecedented violence of the German drives, unity of command was effected between the Allies under the direction of Marshal Foch, at whose disposal General Pershing, on orders from President Wilson, placed his forces, numbering at the time about 343,000 men. This army represented four divisions with experience in the trenches, all equal to the demands of battle action. At Marshal Foch's request the First Division was transferred from the Toul sector to a position in reserve at Chaumont au Vexin. This division went into line in

the Montdidier salient on the Picardy front, and fought the first independent action on battle scale by American troops on May 28, when it attacked the German lines, took the town of Cantigny and all other objectives, and held its gains in the face of violent counter-attacks. On the previous day the enemy had launched another of its drives toward Paris, and was nearing the Marne River, a scant thirty-nine miles from that city. The Third American Division, just out of trench training, was hurried there, and took position on June 1, across the Chateau-Thierry-Paris road, receiving the full thrust of the German onslaught. Its counter-attack was of such violence that the enemy lines recoiled and the attempt to march on Paris again failed. In that battle, as in the later dogged fighting by the Second Division at Bourgeches, Belleau Wood and Vaux, American soldiers proved conclusively their ability to defeat the highly trained Germans. On July 18 the First and Second Divisions, with the First French Moroccan Division between them, were employed by Marshal Foch as the spearhead of the main assault delivered against the western face of the huge salient which the Germans drove into the allied lines toward the Marne (July 15-17) in a final drive toward Paris. Elements of the Forty-second Division were in the line east of Rheims in this salient and held their ground unflinchingly. On the right flank of the German offensive four companies of the Twenty-eighth Division withstood the advancing waves of Teuton infantry. The salient, however, was too vulnerable and a dangerous pocket for the Germans, as they discovered by the terrific Franco-American counter-thrusts, especially the drive on Soissons shared by the First, Second and Twenty-sixth divisions, and the pursuit of the retiring enemy towards the Vesle River by the Third, Fourth, Twenty-eighth, Thirty-second, Forty-second and Seventy-seventh divisions, all part of the Third Army Corps under the command of Lieutenant-General Robert L. Bullard. After the collapse of the salient, General Pershing assembled his divisions in the Lorraine sector for a decisive stroke solely by American arms, returning to plans he had deferred in the spring in order to assist the French and British. On August 10 he announced the formation of the First Army under his personal command, consisting of ten divisions, the concentration of which involved the movement, mostly at night, of approximately 600,000 troops. The divisions took station along the St. Mihiel salient, which had been driven by the Germans in a thrust toward Paris in 1914 and had since remained a menace to France between Verdun and Nancy. In the form of the letter V, it protected the most sensitive section of the enemy's position of the French front, namely, the Mezieres-Sedan-Metz railroad and the Briey iron basin. On the morning of September 12 General Pershing threw his army against both sides of the salient, and thirty-six hours later it was wiped out, with 16,000 Germans taken prisoners and 443 guns and large stores of supplies captured at a cost of only 7,000 casualties, mostly light. It was a feat which thrilled the whole allied world as well as the United States. The victory depressed the morale of the Germans and gave the American troops implicit confidence in their superiority over them. General Pershing immediately began to regroup his divisions for another vital thrust, that was begun on the morn-

ing of September 26 through the Meuse-Argonne area, which Germany had held unchallenged for four years and which had been so fortified with a network of defensive positions as to be almost impassable. Beyond lay Metz and Sedan, the gateways to Germany. The Meuse-Argonne line was part of the old German front from Switzerland to east of Rheims and was still intact except for the reduction of St. Mihiel. The First Army broke into its first defenses with a crushing force. Six weeks' continuous fighting followed, every foot of the way being stubbornly defended by the enemy. Slowly but surely the Americans advanced through a jungle honeycombed with machine-guns and by October 10 the entire forest was in their hands. Thereafter the Meuse-Argonne offensive entered upon its final phase. The First Army under the command of Lieutenant-General Hunter Liggett swept northward into open country, a division of the First Corps on November 6 reaching the outskirts of Sedan, the strategical goal General Pershing had set out to attain, and cut the German supply line. Meantime a series of bitter engagements were fought on the east side of the Meuse, which river protected the right American flank. Before the fighting ceased the Americans had gained control of the entire river. The Second Army, formed under the command of General Bullard, the divisions of which occupied a sector on the Woevre, then prepared to make an offensive towards the rich coal fields of Briey, and on the morning of the Armistice, November 11, was attacking in that direction. The war's end found the Germans in the Meuse-Argonne region with their main line of communications severed by the Americans and, as General Pershing reported to the Secretary of War, with nothing but surrender or an armistice to save them from complete disaster. The American forces fought forty German divisions on this front, and between September 26 and November 6 took 26,059 prisoners and 468 guns. The first army alone numbered more than 1,000,000 men, and its losses were 117,000 killed and wounded. The St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne operations stood out as such crowning achievements that they overshadowed the aid rendered by American arms elsewhere in the war zone. American troops saw service on practically every stretch of the western front. The Twenty-seventh Division (New York National Guard) met its baptism of fire in the Ypres and Mont Kemmel salient in Belgium with the British, being stationed there to resist Germany's expected drive to the sea in the summer of 1918. It stormed Mont Kemmel and with the Thirtieth and a British division forced the Germans to retreat in a three-day attack on Vierstraat Ridge. With the Thirtieth Division it thereafter took part with the Australians in the terrific fighting on the Hindenburg line in the region of Cambrai, where the St. Quentin canal passes through a tunnel under a ridge. In that sector the two divisions fought desperate battles in a maze of trenches, shell craters and machine-gun cross-fire. The Second and Thirty-sixth divisions assisted the French in successfully attacking the old German positions before Rheims. The Thirty-seventh and Ninety-first divisions, hastily withdrawn from the Meuse-Argonne fighting, rushed to assist the French in Belgium, where, in continuation of the final Flanders offensive, they fought with dash and energy

and methodically carried out all objectives. In Italy the Three Hundred and Thirty-second Infantry Regiment shared in the great victories achieved by that nation's forces over the crumbling Austrians, while small American expeditionary forces were established at Archangel and Vladivostok. After the Armistice French, American and British Forces occupied all German territory lying between the French frontier and the Rhine.

The American Army of Occupation, commanded by Major-General Dickman, and consisting of ten divisions, took possession, on December 1, of the Coblenz bridgehead, where the troops remained, though much reduced in numbers, for four years. In April, 1917, when America entered the war, the United States Army strength stood at 190,000. By August of that year only 20,000 men were in France. In January, 1918, this force abroad had increased to 176,000. Thereafter the ratio of expansion rose each succeeding month, especially after June, and in the three months before the Armistice new troops streamed through French ports at the rate of 10,000 daily. When the war ended the United States had an army of 3,665,000, composed of 1,993,000 in the American Expeditionary Forces in Europe and 1,672,000 in war service at home or stationed in foreign possessions. The ratio of strength on the western front was: French, 41 per cent; American, 31 per cent; and British, 28 per cent; while the French held 59 per cent of that front, the Americans 22 per cent, and the British 19 per cent. American casualties in France, numbering 302,612, included 77,118 deaths, representing 34,249 killed in action, 37,130 who died of wounds or diseases, 221,059 wounded, and 4,432 captured. American troops captured 48,280 prisoners and 1,400 guns, howitzers and trench mortars. Structural equipment on a vast scale was necessary to provide communication facilities and supplies for the American army, and included the erection of sixty-seven new ship berths, immense storage depots, barracks, hospitals, and other buildings, as well as 1,125 miles of railroad track and 100,000 miles of telegraph and telephone lines. An important factor contributing to the successful operations of the American Army was the vast educational system developed under General Pershing, with the assistance of British and French officers. The work embraced military training in staff and line schools at Langres, artillery instruction at Saumur, an aviation school at Issoudon, instruction for non-commissioned officers and unit commanders of all arms at corps centers, and schools at the bases for special classes of soldiers, such as cooks and mechanics. After the Armistice non-military instruction was undertaken on a like scale through post and divisional schools, the American Expeditionary Forces university at Beaune, an agricultural and art school, and post-graduate courses provided at French and British universities. General Pershing attended the peace conference at Paris and assisted in framing the military terms of the Versailles treaty. He returned to the United States September 8, 1919, receiving tremendous ovations in New York, Philadelphia and Washington. Army reorganization following demobilization thereafter absorbed his attention, and with his apointment in July, 1921, as United States Army chief of staff, he took up the difficult task of reconstructing a new army and organizing reserves on a basis admitting of com-

plete mobilization in an emergency. He retired from the army under the age limit on September 13, 1924.

While his place in history is secure as one of the great military chieftains of the European War of 1914-18, the outstanding achievement of General Pershing's career has been the part he played as a controlling force in building up, in the face of almost insurmountable obstacles, the country's new military organization, without the regular service, national guard, and the organized reserves closely and harmoniously welded, the two latter belonging as much to the army as the regular forces. General Pershing came out of the European War with honors never before accorded to an American soldier. His foreign decorations include the Grand Cordon of the Order of Leopold and Croix de Guerre (Belgium); Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath (Great Britain); Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor, Croix de Guerre and Medaille Militaire (France); Grand Cross of the Order of St. Maurizioe Lazzaro and Grand Cordon of the Military Order of Savoy (Italy); Orders of the Rising Sun and Sacred Treasure (Japan); Obilitch Medal and Grand Cordon of the Order of Prince Danilo I (Montenegro); Grand Cordon of the Order of the Precious Light of the Chia Ho, first class (China); Order of the Saint Savoir (Greece); Grand Cordon of the Order of the Star of Kara-Georges (Serbia); Croix de Guerre (Czecho-Slovakia); Order of Mihai Bravul, first, second and third class (Roumania); and the Medal of La Solidaridad (Panama). He also received the United States Distinguished Service Medal and Victory Medal for his services in the European War. His previous decorations include medals awarded him for his services in campaigns against the Indians, the war with Spain, and the pacification of Cuba and the Philippines. He holds the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the universities of Nebraska (1917); St. Andrews, Scotland (1919); Cambridge, England (1919); and the degree of Doctor of Civil Law of Oxford, England (1919). He is a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of the Army and Navy clubs of Washington and New York and of the Metropolitan Club of the former city.

John Joseph Pershing married, at Washington, District of Columbia, January 26, 1905, Frances H. Warren, daughter of Senator Francis E. Warren, of Cheyenne, Wyoming. His wife and three daughters lost their lives in the burning of the Presidio at San Francisco, California, August 27, 1915. The surviving child, Warren, the pride of his father, is being prepared for an army life.

General Pershing, with his scholarly attainments, his ability as a speaker, and his grasp of the big problems, might have developed into a statesman; he would certainly have succeeded as a business man if he could have contented himself with its methodical life; with his attractive personality he might have been a successful politician, except for his modesty, which, in the army, has frequently delayed his merited promotion. As a soldier his methods are those of clemency rather than ruthlessness, and he makes personal friends of even his enemies. Among his men he is universally respected and admired. He loves the sunshine and the wide out-of-doors, and this big man, with the heart of a little child, by befriending his enemies has made them his companions, stands up erect and faces the horrors of disaster with

a smile, while he prays in his heart for the relief of the sufferers. He has participated in every war in which the country has been engaged for thirty years, and in every campaign has added lustre to his own name, and distinction to American arms.

HILBRECHT, Henry,

Fire Chief.

A distinction almost unique in the history of American cities is that of Henry Hilbrecht, for forty-five years Chief of the Fire Department of Fort Wayne, Indiana, after eight subordinate years in the service. More than half a century devoted continuously to the guardianship of life and property from the commonest and most frightful danger which can threaten a city is Chief Hilbrecht's record. Under his guardianship the fire department grew from one station and hand-operated equipment to nine fire houses and complete motorization. Along with this evolution went the training and development of an efficient and loyal paid force of firemen, unexcelled in their watchfulness and zeal. The chief's spirit animated the whole department, for no man could shirk duty when this sturdy veteran of seventy-three years attended each fire and supervised the fight against it. Throughout his tenure of office this unflagging devotion to duty had guaranteed Fort Wayne against devastating conflagration, and the city has never suffered from a spreading, uncontrolled disaster in the shape of a fire.

Henry Hilbrecht was born in Fort Wayne, Indiana, August 26, 1854, son of Henry Hilbrecht, who came from Germany and prospered as a blacksmith. He was a loyal member of the German Lutheran Church and exerted a wide influence for good in the town. The son was educated in the St. Paul Lutheran School on Barr Street. He learned the blacksmith's trade by helping his father, the machinist's trade, and that of carpentry. His first entrance into the world of business was as machinist for Story and Prentiss. Meantime, he volunteered his services, in 1870, and became a member of the old "Vigilance Company No. 2," a group of citizens who gave their services free to their fellows to fight the menace of fire. In a day of small wooden buildings and small development in the way of fireproofing and fire-prevention, their gift was no small one, and the volunteers were called on for frequent and important service. A resignation of two years was followed by Mr. Hilbrecht's reënlistment in the cause in 1875. The remainder of his long life—fifty years—is a record of unbroken service. The only engine house was then located at Court and Berry Streets; the equipment consisted of a horse-drawn cart, acquired in 1873, and a hook-and-ladder wagon, horse-drawn, together with an extra driver, added to the system in 1874. Two horse-drawn hose-carts, with their drivers, joined the force in 1878. This made the total paid force seven in number, two engineers and five drivers. Mr. Hilbrecht was an engineer.

It was in 1882 that the paid fire department was organized. Mr. Hilbrecht was appointed chief by Mayor Charles Zollinger, May 9, 1882, and the appointment was sustained in the City Council by fourteen votes to three. The number of fire stations increased until nine were required to look after the city, and the horse-drawn vehicles were replaced by motor trucks, the first of which was pur-

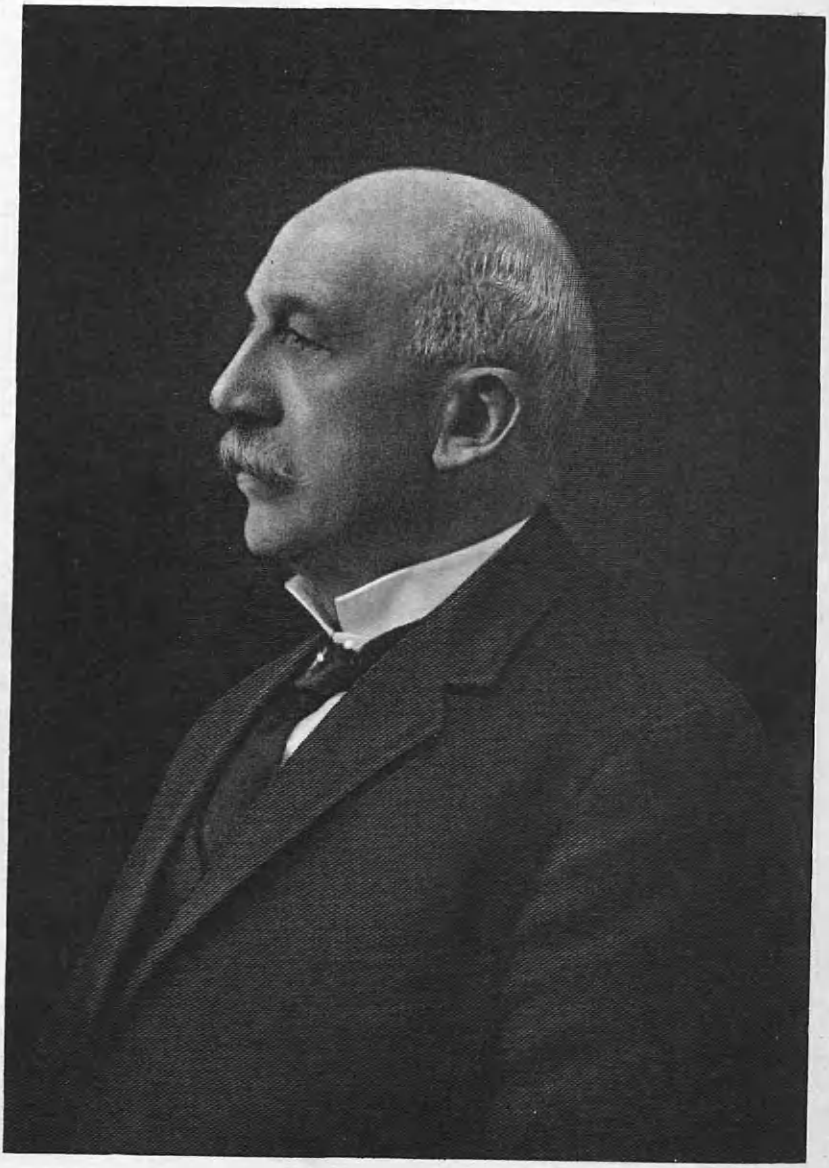
chased about 1914, consisting of a chemical and hose-cart. Soon a motor chemical outfit for Station No. 1 and two chief's cars were added. Finally, about 1919, the entire equipment of the department was motorized. After forty-three years at the helm of this highly useful and progressive department, Chief Hilbrecht retired and was made "advisory chief," a position created by a special ordinance of council and confirmed by the Board of Public Safety. From January 1, 1924, until his death, March 16, 1925, Chief Hilbrecht continued to give the city the benefit of his thorough knowledge of the city and the department, his influence with his organization, and his conscientious devotion to duty.

Chief Hilbrecht was Democratic in politics, though he never allowed these to intrude into the conduct of the Fire Department. His religious affiliation was with the Lutheran church, his fraternal with Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Lodge No. 155. He attended conventions of fire chiefs and was widely known throughout the country as an able chief. He also owned a good deal of propperty in Fort Wayne.

Henry Hilbrecht married (first), in Fort Wayne, in April, 1880, Christina ———. He married (second), June 28, 1904, Anna Houser, daughter of Michael Houser, a retired farmer residing in Fort Wayne, and his wife, Catherine (Heldt) Houser. Children: 1. Alma, married Everett Buck, of Los Angeles, by whom she has a son, Billy Noel. 2. Oletha, married to George Evans, by whom she has the following children: Jean Katherine, and Joseph John. George Evans is the son of a prominent business man of Fort Wayne, John P. Evans.

The whole town united to do honor to the chief when he was interred in Lindenwood Cemetery. Seventy-five members of the Fire Department participated as a guard of honor in the services, six of their number acting as pallbearers. Each department of the municipal government was represented at the rites. The body was borne to the cemetery by the chemical truck of Station No. 3, and the chief's automobile preceded it with his cap lying on the seat. Fire departments of other Indiana cities sent representatives to the funeral, for Chief Hilbrecht, through his long service in Fort Wayne, had endeared himself to many members of his profession throughout the State. Many encomiums were paid to one who had so literally taken a part in the development and modernization of the city. One of these tokens of appreciation came from the board of safety a year before the death of the chief, and the letter reads, in part, as follows:

> The board appreciates your long years of ardent, loyal, faithful and laborious service, and which has been the greatest possible benefit to the department. The board appreciates that your service as chief has been most valuable and the present excellent state of efficiency of the department is, in a large measure, due to your constant and attentive efforts toward its betterment. . . . This board is desirous of and wishes to retain the benefit of your advice in connection with the future operation of this department, appreciating that one with your experience and your interest in the department can, and undoubtedly will, be of inestimable value to this board in the performance of its duties and of inestimable value to the various persons in charge of the department.
>
> We have determined to recommend to the city council the creation of the office of advisory chief of the fire department . . . with the intention of appointing you to that position so that we can thereby relieve you of the burdensome and strenuous duties of active service and yet retain the benefit of your sound and salutary advice in the operation of the department.



An editorial in the local paper wrote thus:

> Administration had followed administration, now Democratic, now Republican, for over forty years, always recognizing in Mr. Hilbrecht an excellent executive and a public servant of unquestioned ability and integrity.

Still another says:

> Chief Hilbrecht has given a noble and fruitful service to his city. The city does well to recognize it and honors itself in honoring him. . . . We salute this grizzled veteran of a long and heroic service. None is there not proud to do him honor.

WENZELBURGER, A.,

Certified Public Accountant.

There is one city in the United States, particularly, that is proud of and admits her debt to the foreign-born men and women, who came there in an early day, and by their industriousness, seriousness, and old-world constructive methods, helped to make San Francisco one of the recognized cities of the globe.

A. Wenzelburger was born in the southern part of Germany in 1847, a son of the Rev. John George Wenzelburger, who was a Lutheran minister in Braunsbach in the kingdom of Württemburg, where he acted as director of the diocese. In the year 1865, A. Wenzelburger was graduated from the Latin school in his city, a school of somewhat higher grade than the high school of this country. When his textbooks were put aside he turned his attention to merchandising and remained active in that field until three years later, when he came to this country. Arriving in the spring of 1868, he remained a few months with relatives in Philadelphia and then came to San Francisco. Remaining here but a short time he went to Nevada where he became associated with large mining corporations as an accountant. As many of the mining undertakings were in those days of short duration, he was in the employ of numerous mining and also of a number of mercantile concerns, the exigencies of the case causing him frequently to change his position. Eventually, however, he embarked in the hardware business on his own account at Hamilton, Nevada, where he remained for a number of years or until 1876, when he returned to San Francisco.

Immediately afterward Mr. Wenzelburger became cashier and accountant with the Germania Life Insurance Company and in that way entered into active connection with the late Julius Jacobs, then general agent for the Germania and afterward assistant United States treasurer under President McKinley, his death occurring while he was filling that office. Mr. Jacobs was a member of the firm of Jacobs, Easton & Company, then the largest insurance firm in San Francisco, and late in the eighties Mr. Wenzelburger was admitted to a partnership. That relation was maintained until 1891, when the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Wenzelburger opened an office as a public accountant. When the State Legislature passed the accountancy act, he was appointed by Governor Pardee a member of the State Board of Commissioners of Public Accountants, serving as its president the second year of its existence. After that, devoting himself to private practice he has kept a large force of able men in his employ. He was appointed by the city at a salary of one thousand dollars per month to examine the cost of the Spring Valley Water Company from the date of its organization in

1854 until the examination took place in 1904. This examination was made in connection with the suit of the city against that corporation. The work required nine months of the most tedious labor and was conducted under the direction of City Engineers Grunsky and Dockweiler. This was the most important and extensive examination ever made by the city into the business of any private corporation. Mr. Wenzelburger acted as auditor for many large and important mercantile firms of accountants and was appointed to make monthly examinations of the World's Fair Association. In 1906 he was employed by the Citizens Committee of San Francisco, to verify the statement of the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company's indebtedness.

Mr. Wenzelburger holds a membership in Excelsior Lodge, No. 166, Free and Accepted Masons, and attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite in California Consistory; and he holds membership in Islam Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He also belonged to Yerba Buena Lodge, No. 15, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he was passed through all of the chairs. In politics he is a Republican, but never an active worker in the party ranks. For a number of years he belonged to many clubs but resigned from them all save the Commonwealth, owing to the demands upon his time and energies. His business activities have constantly broadened in scope and importance until, having left the ranks of the many, he stands among the successful few. His interests in the important things of life have always been deep and sincere and, informing himself concerning the vital questions of the day, his discussions of such are always intelligent and interesting. He has been always a man of affairs and one who wielded a wide influence in a public-spirited way.

Mr. Wenzelburger was married, in San Francisco, in 1878, to Ella Carter, a native of Philadelphia, and they were the parents of two daughters: 1. Elsie, wife of A. E. Graupner, past assistant city attorney. 2. Lalla, the wife of First Lieutenant William H. Shea. Mrs. Wenzelburger, who is now deceased, was a member of the Sorosis Club and the Channing Auxiliary, also interested in other societies and numerous public movements and in all kinds of charitable works. Her daughter, Mrs. Graupner, is likewise an active public worker and was the promoter and has been the leading spirit in furthering the certified milk movement, which has roused much enthusiasm among the mothers of the city.

O'SHELL, Jesse Thomas,

Steel Maker, Public Official.

Jesse Thomas O'Shell, a resident of the South Side of Pittsburgh, was one of the well-known figures in the political, fraternal and religious life of that city for many years. Born in Clearfield County, Pennsylvania, on August 8 1857, his life had all but spanned the allotted threescore years and ten when the end came at his home in Pittsburgh on January 21, 1927. The family is an old one in Pennsylvania annals. Mr. O'Shell's great-grandfather founded the town of Tyrone, to which he gave the name of his native county in Ireland, and another member of the family established the first iron works to be operated in the Juniata Valley.

Jesse T. O'Shell

Jesse Thomas O'Shell was the son of George Henry and Elizabeth O'Shell. During the Civil War, his father fought with the Union forces, receiving the rank of captain, and was severely wounded in battle. Obtaining what education the country schools offered him, Jesse T. O'Shell in young manhood became a woodsman, working in the timberlands of his native county, which were then noted for their large shipments of lumber to the markets of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. After several years spent in the woods, Mr. O'Shell made a radical change in his work, and going to Braddock, Pennsylvania, he entered the Edgar Thompson Steel Works, owned by the Carnegie Steel Company, which later became a part of the United States Steel Corporation. When he left their employ, he moved to Pittsburgh, and was first engaged by the Jones and Laughlin Steel Company in their South Side mill, where he helped introduce the making of steel into this plant and assisted in installing the first furnace for the Bessemer process of steel production in this large plant. His ability was soon noted by the company and Mr. O'Shell became one of the most valued and trusted employees in the Bessemer department. His next position was with the Pittsburgh Coal Company, where he held the position of claim agent for a number of years.

Personal magnetism was a strong quality of his, and Mr. O'Shell counted his friends by the score. His home was on the South Side of the city, and soon after settling there he began to take an active part in the doings of the Republican party. His value to them was soon recognized by the Republican leaders and he was at once pressed into active service. As time passed, he, too, became a leader and held various offices, serving the old Sixth District in the State Legislature from 1907 to 1910. He polled a large vote at the primaries as candidate for sheriff for Allegheny County, but did not win the nomination. His chief interest in local matters centered in the public schools and for a long time he devoted himself to promoting the welfare and advancement of this important department of municipal government. At the time of his death, he was a member of the registration commission, on which he had served since 1911. In this capacity the work which he did was highly appreciated by the city and county, his unusual qualifications and ability receiving recognition by his party. He also took a great deal of interest in the several fraternal orders to which he belonged and he was ever a most welcome member at their gatherings. He worked actively in the Junior Order United American Mechanics, going through the chairs several times. He also belonged to the Knights of Malta, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Sons of Veterans, and the Ulster Society of Pittsburgh. Mr. O'Shell and his family were members of the Union Baptist Church of the South Side, where for many years he was one of the leading laymen, working in both the church and Sunday school.

On February 2, 1879, at Braddock, Pennsylvania, Jesse Thomas O'Shell was united in marriage to Elizabeth Gardner Forsythe, who was born in the homestead on the Greensburg Pike, in that section now known as East McKeesport. Her father, Robert Forsythe, was the son of James and Elizabeth (Clawson) Forsythe. He was born in Scotland, but he came to America in time to fight for the cause of the Union, and afterward was

a miner in the coal regions. Her mother was Jane Hodgeson. To Mr. and Mrs. O'Shell three children were born: 1. Robert Emmett O'Shell, born December 21, 1879, who married Rose Lambert and has three children: Olga O., Elizabeth Gardner, and Jesse Thomas, Jr. 2. Margaret Pernell, born August 16, 1881, died August 1925, became the wife of Patchen Jones, and mother of Velera, who died when three and a half years old. 3. George Henry, born September 4, 1883, who died aged three and one-half years.

EVEREST, Egbert Charles,

Attorney and Counselor-at-Law.

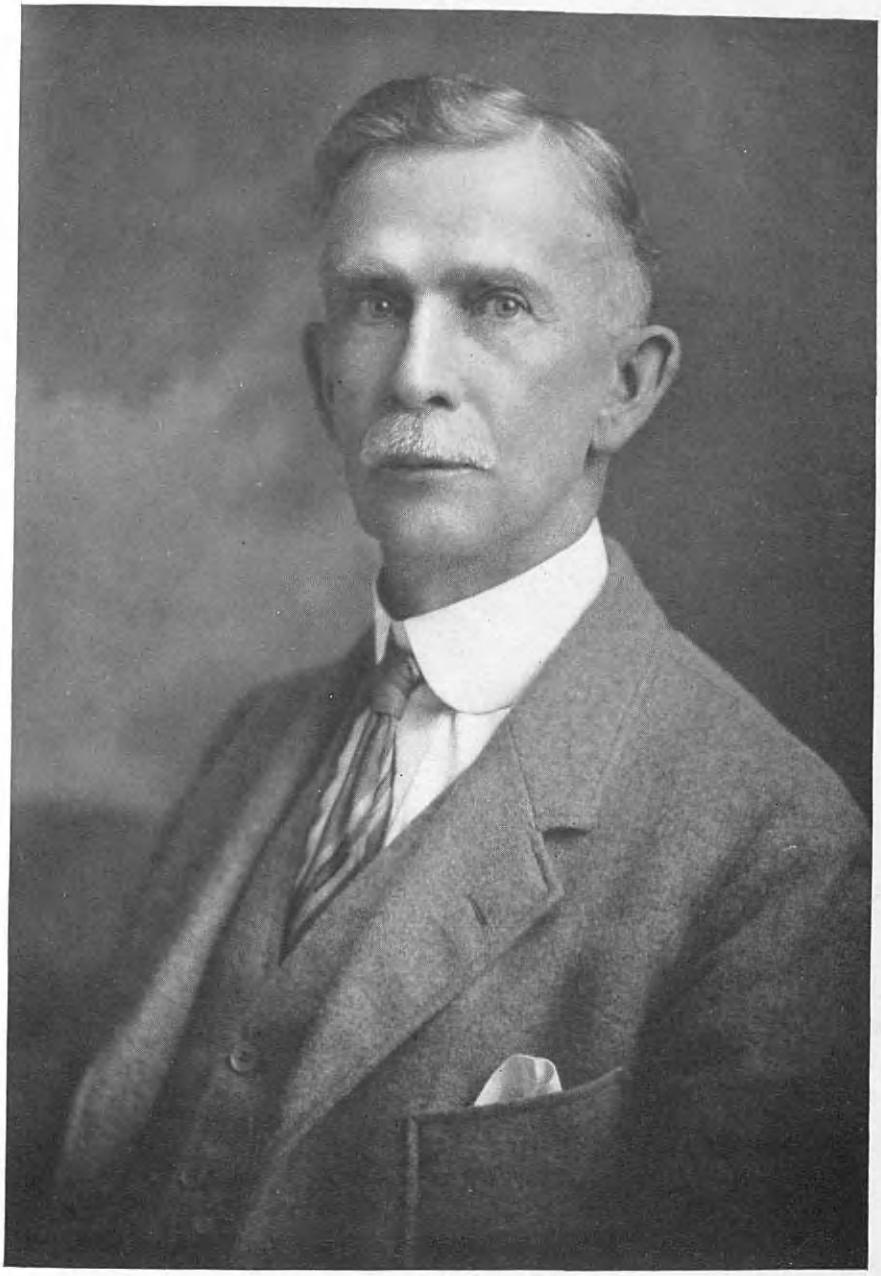
Of a family distinguished for achievement, both in this country and in England, where it originated, Judge Egbert Charles Everest, of Plattsburg, New York, followed his father's footsteps in the choice of a profession, and in long public service to his fellow-citizens in Clinton County, New York.

The late Charles F. Everest of Rochester, New York, whose father founded the Vacuum Oil Company, devoted much time to searching out the genealogy of the Everest family, and came to the conclusion that all the Everests in America were related, their common ancestor in this country having been Andrew Everest, who had a farm near York, Maine, as early as 1646. Among the English Everests the most noted was Sir George, a surveyor and mathematician, who was knighted for distinguished services by Queen Victoria. He was for many years surveyor-general of India under appointment of the East India Company, and later he received a commission from the British Government to survey the Himalaya Mountains in India and Nepal. The world's highest peak, Mount Everest achievements of their kind; and more Government. Conquering its mighty peak has yet to be achieved by man.

Retiring to England, Sir George Everest became a Fellow of the Royal Society and later vice-president of the Royal Geographical Society. The Encyclopædia Britannica says "The geodetical labors of Sir George Everest rank among the finest achievements of their kind; and more especially his measurement of the meridianal arc of India, is accounted as unrivalled in the annals of the science."

Sir Launcelot Everest, a second member of the English family to attain knighthood, was a noted barrister, and the author of a work on equitable estoppel.

To return to the American branch: It was represented during the War of the American Revolution by Lieutenant Benjamin Everest, a most remarkable athlete, who attained the age of ninety-one years, and was known on both sides of Lake Champlain for his athletic prowess, endurance, fearlessness and romantic adventures. Lieutenant Benjamin Everest was of Allen's brave band of eighty-four men who captured Fort Ticonderoga from the British at the opening of the war. After Ethan Allen was captured in Canada, Lieutenant Everest joined Colonel Seth Warner's regiment in Vermont. He performed heroic service in guarding the retreat in the battle of Hubbardton; spied on Fort St. Frederic, at Crown Point, after it had been occupied by General Sir Guy Carleton; was captured in the fort, and escaped from the schooner which was about to carry him to Montreal to be tried by court martial, by swimming ashore in the ice-



Egbert C. Everest

cold water and then walking through the Indian camp disguised as a Tory, when he furnished Colonel Warner with important information.

Twice afterwards Lieutenant Everest was captured by the Indian allies of the British, and each time he succeeded in escaping by cunning dexterity and swiftness of foot; once by jumping out of his prison pen, leaping over the shoulders of the surrounding troops, and outrunning his numerous pursuers. Another time he was being pursued by Indians on skates near Whallonsburg Bay, on Lake Champlain, when he noticed directly ahead an enormous crack in the ice, extending across the lake. Skating with terrific speed, he leaped the crack and escaped from his Indian captors, for not a single Indian dared even attempt the jump.

Judge Everest is a lineal descendant of Andrew Everest, mentioned as living in York, Maine, in 1646. Isaac, son of Andrew, was probably driven from Maine, as were most of the settlers, by King Philip's wars, and settled at Guilford, Connecticut. His son, Benjamin, was born about 1680 and lived in Guilford. His son, Benjamin, was born between 1710 and 1715, and resided at Simsbury, Massachusetts, now Connecticut. This Benjamin had three children: Zadock, Benjamin, and Joseph. Zadock Everest settled at West Addison, Vermont, near Chimney Point, opposite Fort St. Frederic, in 1768, he being the second English settler in that town. His brother, Benjamin, is Lieutenant Benjamin Everest above mentioned. Joseph Everest was captured near Montreal on the early American expedition into Canada, was carried prisoner to Quebec, and with one or two other companions succeeded in escaping in the dead of winter, killing an Indian pursuer, and obtaining his tomahawk. They finally reached an American settlement on the Connecticut River, more dead than alive, having tramped through the forests and deep snow, living mainly on berries, bark and an occasional bird or small animal.

Dudley Everest, one of the sons of Zadock, was born on the Everest farm in Addison, and later settled in Moriah, Essex County, New York, where he died about 1865, at the age of eighty-two. Charles Egbert Everest, father of Judge Everest, was born November 7, 1827, near Chimney Point, Vermont. He was the seventh child of Dudley Everest, and the only one who received a college education. He graduated at Middlebury College in the classical course, in 1850, when he studied law in Keeseville and was admitted to the bar in 1853. After practicing a short time he moved to Champlain, where he resided until his death on February 1, 1888. He served as District Attorney of Clinton County, New York, and later received the nomination for County Judge and Surrogate, but failed of election. During the Civil War he made patriotic addresses and assisted in editing the local paper, writing rousing appeals to uphold President Lincoln. Always studious in habits, he was a great reader and kept up his studies so as to tutor his children.

In 1858 Charles Egbert Everest married Pamelia Savage, whose grandfather, David Savage, settled in Champlain in 1807, and was deacon in the Congregational church there for fifty years. She sang alto in the church for fifty-two years. Her father, Cyrus Savage, and his brother, Hascal D. Savage, were also deacons and leading citizens of Champlain all their lives, while another brother,

Joel Savage, was clerk of the church for thirty-three years. Another brother, William Savage, moved to Moline, Illinois, and was deacon there until his death. Deacon David Savage moved to Champlain from Washington County, New York, and belongs to the Savage family there which numbers Justice John Savage of Washington County, as a prominent member, he having held the office of County Judge of Washington County, State Comptroller, Member of Congress and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State.

Egbert Charles Everest, the subject of this article, son of Charles Egbert and Pamelia (Savage) Everest, was born in Champlain, December 29, 1863. In 1884 he graduated at the Champlain Academy, and spent the following two and a half years reading law in his father's office. He then attended the Albany Law School, was class prophet and graduated in June, 1887, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws. The previous month, he had been admitted to the bar in Albany. Returning to Champlain, he at once entered into partnership with his father. In 1889 the offices of C. E. Everest & Son were removed to Rouses Point, Clinton County, following the death of the senior partner.

When a young man in Champlain, he was a member of Niagara Hose Company, and after removing to Rouses Point he became a charter member of the Montgomery Hose Company. He served as Village Clerk there for several years and was president of the Board of Education, during which term the school was placed under the Board of Regents and many important improvements made in the building and in the conduct of the high school.

In 1895, Mr. Everest was elected District Attorney of Clinton County, and made a reputation as an able prosecutor. During his term he married and moved to Plattsburgh, the county seat. For six years he was senior member of the law firm of Everest & Signor, and has since conducted a general practice, often acting as counsel for other attorneys in preparations of briefs and arguing appeals. For over twenty years, Mr. Everest has been Assistant District Attorney, drafting indictments and acting as special counsel in murder and other important criminal cases.

Since removing to Plattsburgh, in 1898, he has served as Corporation Counsel of Plattsburgh, United States Commissioner for three years and City Judge in 1906 and 1907. Sixty-five Chinese cases were tried before him as Commissioner, his decision determining whether the defendants should remain in the United States or be deported to China.

The so-called "Soldiers' Uniform Case" was brought before him while on the bench in Plattsburgh. An enlisted soldier had been refused admission to a public dance hall on account of wearing the uniform of the United States Army. The military authorities caused the arrest of the proprietor of the dance hall under the Civil Rights Act. Judge Everest held that the act did not apply, as the soldier was not discriminated against on account of "race, creed or color," but for wearing a soldier's uniform—a particular kind of clothing. For that reason he discharged the prisoner. The case created a great furor in military circles. As a result, Judge Everest sent President Roosevelt a copy of his opinion and decision, calling the President's attention to the absence of a general law, either Fed-

eral or State, to protect the uniform, and recommended the enactment of such laws. The final result was the passage of a Federal Act for government reservations and the enactment of uniform laws in the various States for the protection of the uniform of soldiers, sailors and marines.

One of the most widely discussed cases in which Judge Everest appeared as counsel was that of John R. Early, the so-called "Washington Leper." Going to Washington, he obtained Early's release from arrest and discharge from quarantine. He then had him transported to New York City, where he was freed under Dr. L. D. Bulkley's decision that Early was not afflicted with leprosy. A few years later, Early was again arrested in the State of Washington, and after having been long held in quarantine, he is now in a leprasorium in the South, from which he periodically escapes to visit his folks in North Carolina. High medical authority denies that he is afflicted with this loathsome disease, and it is still a mooted question in many minds.

Judge Everest is a Presbyterian and a member of the Plattsburgh Young Men's Christian Association, having served on the board of directors for many years. He is an active member of the Discussion Club, which studies political, historical and scientific subjects. His voice is often heard in the debates. He also belongs to the Lake Champlain Association, which is mainly an historical society for the Champlain Valley. He is greatly interested in the study of prehistoric man, and antediluvian animals, and has lectured on both subjects, using lantern slides for illustration. He also addresses Boy Scouts and boys' camps on the thrilling adventures of Lieutenant Benjamin Everest in the Revolutionary War. Mr. Everest's principal hobby is collecting Indian stone weapons, implements and pottery, of which he has a large collection; also fossils, corals, shells, pistols and antiques. His favorite recreation in earlier years was canoeing, he being a member of the American Canoe Association. In company with his brother, George, he has cruised to New York City and to Quebec; also through Lakes Champlain and George in his sailing canoe. The story of the Quebec cruise is published in serial form.

Mr. Everest married Lillian Lucretia Pike, daughter of Captain Calvin H. Pike, of Summit, Colorado, a merchant, the ceremony taking place at Denver, Colorado, June 14, 1898. She was then a teacher of oratory and gymnastics in the Denver public schools, and was widely known as a reader.

Their family camp each summer on the shores of Lake Champlain, near Plattsburgh, is a mecca for young people. They have two children living, Grace Marguerite, a graduate of the Brenau School of Oratory, in Georgia, and Marian Angell, who is a junior in the University of Vermont. Ruth Angell Everest died in infancy, and their only son, Charles Dudley Everest, passed away at the age of thirteen and a half years, after a short illness. Their daughters have inherited their parent's love of nature and are adepts in out-door sports.

Charles Dudley Everest was always his father's chum. The youth's untimely death shattered his plans of preparing Dudley for the great and interesting field of archæology and ethnology, especially of the American Indians. Since his son's passing, in 1921, Judge Everest has devoted much time to Indian lore and the

history of the Lake Champlain region. He has written an illustrated book entitled, "Historic Lake Champlain," which is soon to be published. A shorter edition adapted to Boy Scouts, entitled, "Dud at Camp Juniper," will follow in memory of the "Lad who loved his Dad."

Judge Everest rightly considers these books as the crowning efforts of his life. His collection of Indian souvenirs and other relics will remain in Plattsburgh in memory of Dudley, to whom he was greatly attached. As the largest Algonquin Indian village on Lake Champlain was located at Scomotion Creek, among the sand dunes, within the city limits, it has been his dream to see a museum established in Plattsburgh, to house the various collections of Indian relics now in private homes, and to preserve the many interesting historical articles owned by her citizens. May he live to witness its accomplishment!

LINKROUM, Courtlandt,

Banker and Manufacturer.

Of an ancient Dutch family, settled in Orange County, New York, in the early Colonial days, Courtlandt Linkroum, who died on May 31, 1926, at his home in Hackensack, New Jersey, was an eminently successful manufacturer and banker, who always found time to respond to the calls of his fellow-citizens when there was constructive work to be done.

Born in Cuddybackville, Orange County, New York, January 18, 1858, the son of James and Jane (Satterlee) Linkroum, he received his early training in the country schools. His mother, who was born near Monroe, Orange County, came of a prosperous family of farmers and landowners, and supplemented the instruction he received, and when the family removed to New York City, he attended school in Middletown, New York. The elder Linkroum had entered the cotton yarn business of Buckingham & Paulson, in New York City, becoming a partner on the death of Mr. Paulson, and he found a place for Courtlandt Linkroum when he had finished with schools. He continued with this firm, in which he inherited an interest, but made his home in Hackensack, New Jersey, from an early date, and was exceedingly active, not only in its social life, but in its business development. He was one of the founders of the Ridgefield Park Trust Company, president and chairman of the board of the Peoples Trust & Guaranty Company, and a director in the Deep Water Coal and Iron Company, and he was one of the founders and president of the Hackensack Young Men's Christian Association. For many years he also managed a trucking business, which his father, a Civil War veteran, had established on first coming to New York City, and in that city he was also a director of the Fidelity International Trust Company, and a member of its executive committee.

He had an amazing foresight in business, and it was a common saying in Hackensack that the building of the Peoples Trust & Guaranty Trust Company, Hackensack's first skyscraper, might well serve as his monument. He attended the Second Reformed Church of Hackensack, with his family, and was liberal in his donations to all church and philanthropic organizations. Fond of out-door life, and of the woods and fields, he especially loved Orange County.

Walter L. Knight

In Paterson, New Jersey, March 16, 1881, he married Rachel J. Ackerman, daughter of William H. and Leah (Bogart) Ackerman, of Crystal Lake, New Jersey. Mr. Ackerman, farmer and soldier in the Civil War, eventually became a citizen of Hackensack. Born of this union were: 1. Leonard C., born January 27, 1884. 2. William H., born November 2, 1886. 3. Lillian L. Terhune, born February 3, 1892. All have married and have children, all boys.

The name is an honored one in Hackensack, and enshrined in the memory of a family to which he was devoted; and in the annals of the institutions he helped to found, not even a skyscraper is needed as a monument to Courtlandt Linkroum.

KNIGHT, Walter Joseph,

Consulting Engineer.

Many of the most important and striking structures of reinforced concrete and steel erected in St. Louis, Missouri, and the Southwest, owe their creation to the ability and skill in designing of Walter Joseph Knight, president and owner of the W. J. Knight Company, Consulting Engineers, located in St. Louis. Mr. Knight is a Southerner, descendant of English stock which settled in Alabama in pre-Revolutionary days. He is known throughout his profession as the writer of many valuable articles in the various leading engineering publications, and was one of the associate editors of three volumes on building construction which are recognized as textbooks in the industry.

Mr. Knight was born in Evergreen, Alabama, on July 14, 1882, the son of James V. and Mary T. (Brantley) Knight. The father of Mr. Knight was a native of Alabama, who died in 1923 at the age of seventy-nine years. During most of his life he had devoted his attention to general merchandising as a wholesale dealer. He was but sixteen years of age when he enlisted in the Confederate Army, in which he fought until the conclusion of that struggle, being under the direct command of General Robert E. Lee when the latter surrendered at Appomattox Court House on April 9, 1865. During the latter part of his service he acted as a scout and was twice wounded in action. The mother of Mr. Knight was a daughter of Brigadier-General W. F. Brantley, of the Confederate Army. He was a member of the Secession Board that severed Mississippi from the Union during those turbulent times. He was subsequently assassinated while engaged in his professional duties.

The early education of Mr. Knight was obtained in the public and high schools of Mobile, Alabama, graduating from the latter institution with the class of 1899. He then entered the Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Auburn, and graduated in 1903 with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering. He next entered the Eastman Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York, where he pursued a general commercial course, specializing in banking. After leaving the business college he was employed by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, and later by the Midland Valley Railroad Company, assisting in the preliminary and location surveys of the latter company's lines from Fort Smith, Arkansas, to Wichita, Kansas. He was compelled to leave this service through

illness brought on by exposure while performing his duties. He then went to Washington, District of Columbia, where he was associated with the Bridge Department of the District of Columbia, his work there consisting chiefly of the designing of concrete arches and steel trusses, and also embracing the general engineering work connected with bridges. In the latter part of 1908 he left the National capital and located in St. Louis, where he became chief engineer for the Gilsonite Construction Company, a corporation engaged exclusively in the construction of reinforced concrete structures. He remained with that company until August, 1913, when he organized the Bergendahl-Knight Company, with offices in St. Louis and in Chicago, Mr. Knight dividing his time between the two cities.

The corporation of W. J. Knight and Company was organized by Mr. Knight in 1915. This corporation has spacious offices in the Wainwright Building in St. Louis, and employs a large corps of efficient engineers and draftsmen. The specialty of the concern is the design of reinforced concrete and structural steel buildings. Among the buildings for which they have acted in the capacity of consulting and designing engineers are the following: the Administration and Equipment buildings for the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, located at St. Louis, Oklahoma City, and Dallas, Texas, these buildings costing in the aggregate twelve million dollars; forty-seven other buildings for the Southwestern Bell Company throughout their section of the country; the Bevo Bottling plant, at a cost of four million dollars; the Shell Office Building; St. John's Hospital; the Bishop Tuttle Memorial; the building for the Endicott-Johnson Shoe Company; annex to the Coronado Hotel; the International Fur Exchange Building, and many other structures for Washington University and other institutions, all located in St. Louis. Other structures designed by W. J. Knight and Company include the Stadium for Missouri University; the Hotel Adolphus; the Medical Arts building; the Baker Hotel; the Dallas Athletic Club; Dallas Auditorium; the Majestic Theater, and the Dallas County State Bank. With the exception of the Missouri University Stadium, all these buildings were erected in Dallas, Texas. At Fort Worth, Texas, the firm designed the Worth Hotel and the Publix Theater; at Houston, Texas, the Warwick Apartment Hotel; at Memphis, Tennessee, the Methodist Hospital; at Louisville, Kentucky, the Brown Hotel, Office and Mercantile buildings; at Hot Springs, Arkansas, the New Arlington Hotel; at Kansas City, Missouri, the Bellerive Apartment Hotel; at Shreveport, Louisiana, the Slattery Office Building; the Norfolk Ice & Cold Storage Building at Norfolk, Virginia; the Merchants' Ice & Cold Storage Company structure at Richmond, Virginia, and over one hundred and seventy-five other important buildings throughout the country. Mr. Knight and his associates have been called to all parts of the nation in the execution of important contracts, and as a consulting engineer, Mr. Knight may truly be said to be nationally famous.

No particular church or religious denomination has the privilege of claiming Mr. Knight's allegiance, as he prefers the freedom of scientific thought and deduction to orthodox conceptions with a possible bias. He never takes part in ac-

Walter A. Abbott

tive politics, but casts an independent ballot, basing his choice on the capabilities of the candidate rather than on his political affiliation. He finds his principal recreation in scientific reading, and in fishing, golf and motoring. As stated, he has been a prolific and interesting writer on scientific subjects, and he has collaborated with Hool and Johnson, as well as with Hool and Kinne, in the publication of two volumes; one being the "Handbook of Building Construction," and the other "Reinforced Concrete and Masonry Structures." He is a member of the following clubs and organizations: The University Club of St. Louis; the Bellerive Country Club; the Chamber of Commerce of St. Louis; the Athletic Club of Dallas, Texas; the St. Louis Engineers' Club; the Chicago Engineers' Club; the American Society for Testing Materials, and the American Society of Civil Engineers.

On October 28, 1914, Mr. Knight married Anita Gaebler, of St. Louis, a daughter of Dr. A. N. Gaebler, the latter the son of one of the early pioneers of St. Louis from Saxony, who married a Miss Maxwell, of Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Knight are the parents of three children, as follows: 1. James Gaebler, born in 1915. 2. Ahden Brantley, born in 1917. 3. Andrea May, born in 1924.

ABBOTT, Mather Almon,

Educator.

After a most thorough preparation in some of the leading colleges of his native country, Canada, and of England, Dr. Abbott entered the profession of teaching in 1896. In it he has continued since then as a professor of Latin and Greek, first at Groton School, then at Yale University, and finally, since 1919, at Lawrenceville School. Of this latter well-known preparatory school for boys in New Jersey, near Princeton, he has been since that year the headmaster, and under his able, energetic and inspiring leadership its very high standing has been still further enhanced, so that it is considered today one of the most successful private schools for boys in this country. The value of his influence, always making for the best in education and character building, on the thousands of boys who have been fortunate enough to come under it, has been incalculable, not only to these boys themselves, but also to the many communities from which they have come and to which they have gone, and, indeed, to the cultural life of the entire country.

Mather Almon Abbott was born at Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada, March 1, 1874, a son of Rev. John and Ella (Almon) Abbott. His father, who died October 4, 1882, was a Protestant Episcopal clergyman and rector of St. Luke's Cathedral, Halifax. His mother was a daughter of the Hon. M. B. Almon, of Halifax, and a descendant of John Cotton, who came to this country from England in 1663. Dr. Abbott received his preliminary education at St. Edward's School, Oxford, England, and at Sumicrast School, Halifax, Nova Scotia, and matriculated at King's College, Windsor, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1893. In order to continue his studies, he went again to England, entering Worcester College, Oxford University, and three years later, in 1896, was graduated there with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In September, 1896, he commenced his ca-

reer as an educator, being appointed a master at Groton School, Groton, Massachusetts, a prominent preparatory school for boys. There he taught Latin and Greek for twenty years, until 1916, when he became professor of Latin at Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut. Three years later, in 1919, he was elected headmaster of Lawrenceville School, Lawrenceville, New Jersey, a position he has continued to fill since then with outstanding ability and success. He ranks very high, both as a teacher and educational administrator, a fact which found official recognition on the part of his fellow educators, when he was elected vice-president of the Association of Schools and Colleges of the Middle States and Maryland. Yale University conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts in 1918, and Princeton University that of Doctor of Letters in in 1920. Dr. Abbott has always been greatly interested in sports, especially in rowing, tennis and football, in all of which he engaged actively and with much success during his own school and college days. While a member of the faculty of Yale University, he was head coach of the University Crew in 1918 and 1919. Prior to that, during the European War, he had organized the Yale Naval Unit in 1917, and in 1918 he was commissioned a lieutenant in the United States Naval Reserve Force. He is a member of the Headmasters' Association. His clubs include the Yale, Century, University and Coffee clubs of New York City; the Graduates' Club of New Haven; and the Nassau Club of Princeton. He is also a member of the Beta Theta Pi Fraternity and of the Berzelius Society of Yale University. He is a Presbyterian in religious faith, and politically supports the policies of the Republican party.

Dr. Abbott was married at Halifax, Nova Scotia, September 1, 1897, to Elizabeth Twining, a daughter of Edmund Twining, a promoter, of Halifax. Dr. and Mrs. Abbott are the parents of one daughter, Gwynne Almon Abbott.

RAHL, Marvin Edward,

Construction Engineer.

In the work of building construction, there is no country where genius, ingenuity, originality and thoroughness in detail, is more needed by those who plan and those who carry out plans, than in the United States today. The young man who has chosen as his profession any of the branches of engineering is in a fair way to become famous in his line, as the great period of structural achievement is in reality just getting under way, and it is with this future ahead of him that Marvin Edward Rahl, one of the younger men in the profession, has entered the ranks of the nation's builders. Mr. Rahl comes from one of the old Pennsylvania families whose characteristics of thoroughness and its consequent results in good work are well known. He is the son of Albert Byerly and Florence Lucetta (Clendenen) Rahl. His grandfather, Andrew Rahl, came to Pennsylvania from Hess, Germany, in 1830, and settled in Westmoreland County, where he resided for many years. His son, Albert Byerly Rahl, now living at the advanced age of sixty-eight years, was for many years connected with the Pennsylvania Railroad and is now retired.

Marvin Edward Rahl was born at Greensburg, Pennsylvania, July 29, 1892. He began his education in the pub-

Marvin E. Kahl

lic schools of Greensburg, and continued through the whole course until he finished in the high school from which he graduated at the age of nineteen years. After this preparatory work was done, he chose as his college the University of West Virginia and for five years he was a student there, remaining an extra year in order to become more proficient in the science of mining engineering, in which he has always been especially interested, and in which he has, since leaving college, proven himself eminently successful. He graduated at the University of West Virginia in the year 1917, when this country had just entered into the World War, and immediately after leaving his scholastic work, he entered the Officers' Training Camp at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indianapolis, Indiana. After finishing his training course, he was taken into the regular army and commissioned as a second lieutenant in the Field Artillery. He received his commission on November 27, 1917, and was assigned to the Seventy-ninth Field Artillery of the Seventh Division and served with that unit here and in France. He was overseas until June, 1919, and at that time he was mustered out of the service of the regular army, but has since become an officer in the National Guard. He was a first lieutenant of the 244th Coast Artillery and was promoted to the rank of captain in command of Battery B. When he was mustered out of active army service and returned to civil life, he was made county highway engineer of Wirt County, West Virginia, which position he held for only a comparatively short time when he became associated with the Mellon Stuart Construction Company of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, as a construction engineer. Here he held a responsible position on the work of the erection of several hotels and over three hundred homes for the Carnegie Steel Corporation, a large contract which his firm had accepted from the Steel Corporation. After the completion of this work, he was associated with Booth and Flynn in the construction of the Liberty Tunnel at Pittsburgh. This experience was followed by his becoming one of the engineering staff of the Philadelphia Gas Company of Pittsburgh. He then received the appointment as assistant chief engineer of the Arcoma Coal Company of Huntington, West Virginia. This company operates twenty-seven mines with an annual output of over two million tons of coal. To be an assistant chief engineer for such a gigantic enterprise was the occasion of Mr. Rahl getting much practice in the work of a mining engineer. But other opportunities for advancement came and he transferred his activities to the Coal River Collieries of Huntington, West Virginia, where he entered the financial department of the business. This organization has extensive operations in West Virginia and Kentucky. This work gave Mr. Rahl an insight into the financial requirements of coal operating and rounded out his practical experience in the coal producing industry. His next progressive step was to leave the Coal River Collieries and make a connection with The Island Creek Coal Company, of Huntington, West Virginia. In this new work he was placed on a job located at Holden, West Virginia, where he worked as a construction engineer on the construction of four concrete mine shafts, each four hundred feet deep; and four steel tipples for handling the coal. Also, the erection of the necessary fan houses,

supply houses and transformer houses. While Mr. Rahl was not in complete charge of this work, his share in the responsibility was such that required skill and experience and it was his possession of both requirements that gave him a participation in it. Continuing to advance along the lines of greater achievement, he came to New York City in June, 1925, and again took up the work of a construction engineer when he entered the employ of Thomas E. Murray, Incorporated, designing and constructing engineers, specializing in power plants and public utilities. He is still with this firm and during the four and one-half years of this connection, he has spent one and one-half years in special designing for reinforced concrete construction. By his past experiences he has been qualified to oversee the erection of plants and buildings, and in this capacity he is of great value to his present employers as he does much of supervising of both steel and concrete construction. The balance of his time he is employed in assisting the installation of boilers, super-heaters, economizers, stokers and other heating equipment in many plants as his company carries on a great business in this line of installation. But Mr. Rahl has an unsatisfied ambition to become more and more expert in the knowlege of the theory and practice of the use of reinforced concrete in its ever-widening application for construction purposes, and to gain that end, he spends his evenings in study of this subject in the extension course offered by Columbia University. His diligence and practical experience and his proven talents in the many phases of engineering presage for him a brilliant future.

Mr. Rahl is a member of the American Association of Engineers and has filed his application for membership in the American Society of Civil Engineers. He is a member of the Parkersburg, West Virginia, Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; the Washington Lodge, No. 21, Free and Accepted Masons, of New York City. He is also a member of the National Sojourners' Club, an organization that requires one to be both a Mason and an officer in order to be eligible. His college fraternity is the Phi Kappa Sigma. Mr. Rahl is particularly fond of football and enjoys shooting as a recreational sport having qualified as a marksman at Camp Fort Ontario. In politics he is a Republican.

STICKNEY, John Winslow,

Physician.

When a young man starts out in any profession alone in private practice, he evinces the courage of the lone mariner who, though he knows the charts of those who have sailed the sea before him, still realizes that he must meet the variable winds and weather changes in his own way and for a time without judgment born of experience. In other words, he must prove for himself alone the theories with which he is equipped. It is with this courage that Dr. John Winslow Stickney has embarked in the practice of the profession of medicine and being especially qualified with talent, ability, culture and a fitting personality that means so much to a physician, he stands at the beginning of a most successful career. No young man in the medical profession in New York City, today, has a brighter future than Dr. Stickney, and none is more mindful of

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John W. Stickney

his opportunities and more zealous to take advantage of them with a sincere appreciation of their worth. Dr. Stickney is a young man with the gift of a talent which he will use wisely in the benefit of his fellowmen.

John Winslow Stickney was born in New York City on August 24, 1897. He is the son of Henry Elmer and Mary (Sullivan) Stickney. His father's business was that of printing, but he was especially gifted as poet and many of his poetical writings have been published in different newspapers and other periodicals and in general his published poems have been a success. John Winslow Stickney was given a liberal education before he began the study of medicine and so was prepared to take up the advanced study of science with a background of thorough preparedness. For four years he was a student at the Vermont Academy, between 1912 and 1916. In 1916, he matriculated at Dartmouth College, where he was graduated in 1920 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. In 1922, he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, New York City. After his graduation as a physician, he was connected with the New York Hospital in the Out-Patient Department, where he remained until 1925. His good work in the New York Hospital was soon recognized and he was made physician in charge of the evening cardiac clinics. Since 1927, he has been on the staff of the Medical Examiners of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. From 1922 until 1924 he was on the house staff of the New York Hospital, and in 1924 he became house physician. He has limited his practice to internal medicine and makes as his specialty the diseases of the heart. In July, 1924, Dr. Stickney opened his office for private practice at No. 18 East Forty-first Street, and later moved into his present office, which is located at No. 45 Fifth Avenue, where he enjoys a steadily increasing clientele. Dr. Stickney is a nephew of the distinguished ex-governor of Vermont, William Wallace Stickney, who is one of the leading attorneys in the Green Mountain State. He is the senior partner of the law firm of Stickney, Sargent & Skeels. Mr. Sargent is at present the Attorney-General of the United States of America. The family has a long record of cultured, scholarly men who have given to their different States and communities notable records of achievement. Coming from a family of distinction, this young physician of lower Fifth Avenue is meeting with a marked success in his chosen profession, which is placing him in a conspicuous and enviable position in the community and attracting the attention of those who have been in the profession for many years previous to his beginning it. Dr. Stickney's favorite recreation is golf, and the enjoyment of a football game. He had no military service except his training in the Students' Army Training Corps at Dartmouth College in 1918. He is a member of the Dartmouth Club of New York City; a member of the Gamma Alpha, a scientific fraternity, and the Alpha Kappa Kappa, a medical fraternity. In politics, Dr. Stickney is a Republican. In his professional work and the study which he gives to it, Dr. Stickney finds little time for clubs and those social diversions that are for the less busy persons. That he will add to the names of illustrious men of his family, there is no

doubt, for in every way he has made a long step forward toward becoming one of the country's most notable physicians.

RONNEBERG, Trygve,

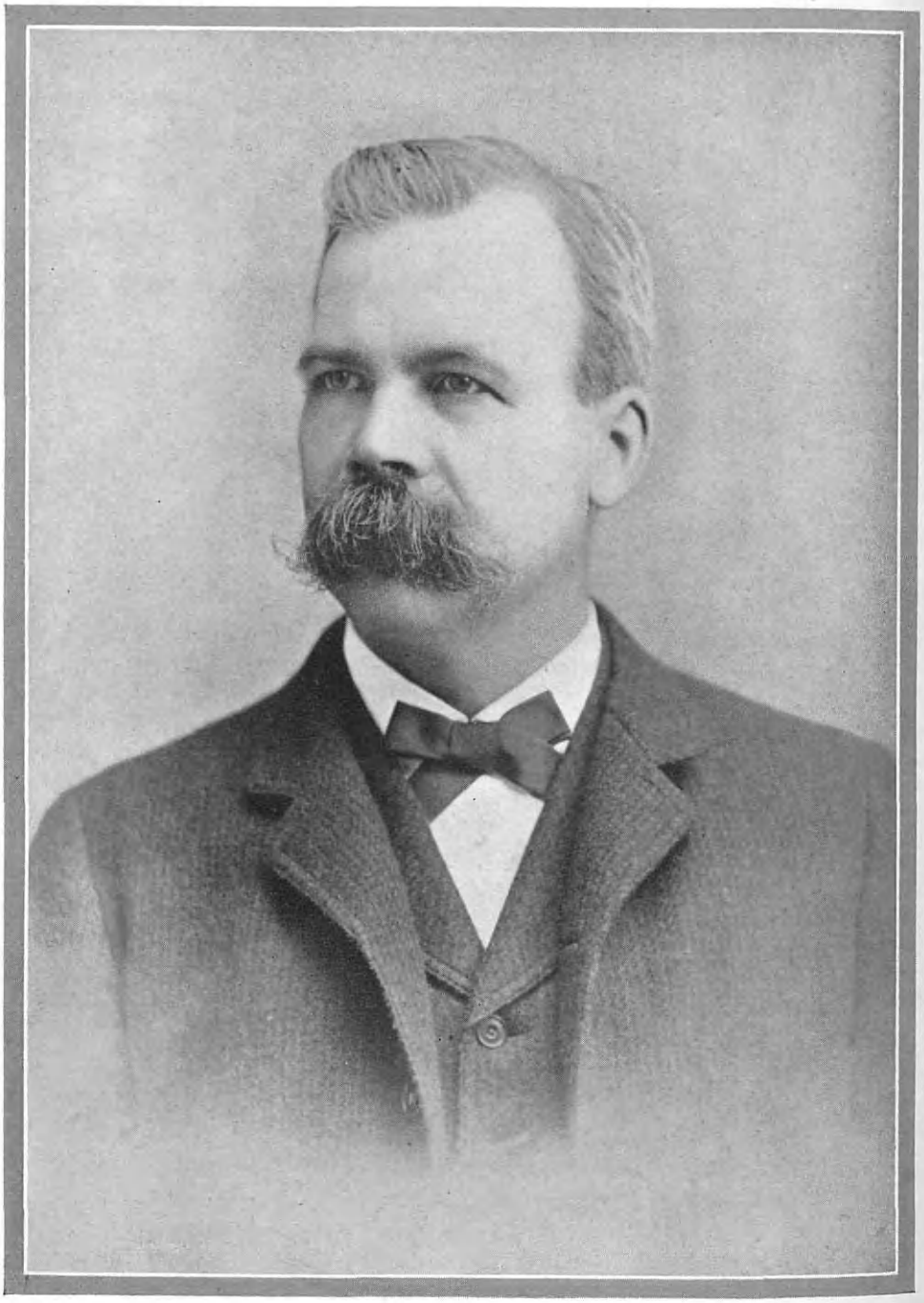
Structural Engineer.

Already the twentieth century has become noted for its achievements in certain professions and lines of endeavor. Achievement is the word written across the continental heavens at the present time. The arts, sciences and business have all joined together, until with more art in business and more business in art, the world has become a better place in which to live.

On September 27, 1880, was born Trygve Ronneberg, at Stavanger, Norway, that land which is noted for its achievement of pioneering in new fields. He is the son of Terres and Thomine (Thorsen) Ronneberg. Terres Ronneberg, a native of Norway, was one of the pioneers in the sardine business and owns one of the largest canneries, sending its brand to all the different countries in the world.

Trygve Ronneberg has claims to world-citizenship through his education and broad business relationships covering institutions, of his construction, in the larger fields of present-day usefulness. After an elemental education in the schools of his native land, he attended the Norway Technical School for two years, after which he went to Germany and there completed his technical education at Neustadt-Mecklenberg. After leaving college, he sailed for the United States and in 1900, in Chicago, began his professional career with the firm of Purdy & Henderson, engineers, of that city. In 1907, the year following the great San Francisco fire, D. H. Burnham & Willis Polk & Company, then of Chicago, sent him to San Francisco, where the famous reconstruction period was then going on. He remained with the Polk firm until 1916 and it was this firm who did much of the Exposition work in 1914-15, during which time the splendid Hobart Building on Market Street was constructed. From 1916 to 1919, Mr. Ronneberg was the engineer and business manager for Louis P. Hobart. He then engaged in business for himself and has continued until the present time. Among the public buildings he has had for construction on the coast are the following: Hobart Building, twenty-two stories, in 1915; Alexander Building, 1922; Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Building, twenty-six stories, and one of the handsomest office buildings in the world; Union Oil Building; California Bank Building; Steinhart Aquarium for California Academy of Sciences in Golden Gate Park; the Legion of Honor Building, overlooking the Golden Gate and presented to the city of San Francisco by Mrs. Adolph Spreckles—considered one of the beautiful buildings of the world; and the O'Connor & Moffitt Building; he is also the engineer for the Crocker Estate and Crocker First National Bank Building; and the Post Office at Portland, Oregon.

Mr. Ronneberg keeps an intellectual grasp upon matters pertaining to his profession through the periodicals and association at the clubs with men interested in the same things as himself. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and the Engineers' Club of San Francisco. He is also a member of the Berkeley Country Club. For recreation he prefers hunting and fishing, and



D E Mansfield

the California streams are well known to him.

In 1907, Mr. Ronneberg was married to Willa Anderson, of Chicago, whose father, Andrew Anderson, now deceased, was a retired capitalist of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Ronneberg are the parents of three children: Terres, Janet and Warren.

Concrete, stone and steel are the mediums through which Mr. Ronneberg has expressed his ideals and life purpose. Being invariably of superior workmanship and construction, it is safe to assume what these ideals may have been.

MANSFIELD, George Edward,

Business Man.

Someone has said that a man's love of his native land is like unto his love for his mother, while his love for the land of his adoption is like his love for his wife. On such a basis of divided loyalty and affection, neither country loses. Seventy years of the life of George Edward Mansfield were spent under the Stars and Stripes, and well did he love the starry symbol, but he never foreswore his allegiance to Great Britain, the land of his birth. His last fifty-seven years were passed as a citizen of Springfield and he was always alive to everything that made for its greater development and improvement.

Mr. Mansfield was born at Chard, Somersetshire, England, December 10, 1842, the son of Thomas and Mary Mansfield. The lure of the sea or of the new land across the waters excited his youthful imagination to such a point that at fourteen years of age he ran away from the paternal roof, and engaging as cabin boy on a packet ship, landed in New Orleans after a rough and wearisome passage of five weeks. He had little cash on hand, but he had his feet on the soil of the new world, where hard work and frugality offered rich returns to the young. For years the Mansfields had followed the trade of bakers. What, then, more natural than that this homeless and friendless lad should turn in this direction to look for a means of livelihood? He found a job as a baker's helper and from that day until he withdrew from active business affairs, he was connected with this business. It was during the Civil War that Mr. Mansfield came North. He came to New York as a prisoner of war, having been captured by the Union soldiers while on a provision boat on the Potomac River. He was released, however, upon giving his promise not to fight against the Union cause. In 1862, he went to Providence, Rhode Island, and before he finally settled in Springfield, he also lived for a time at Danielsonville, Connecticut. From 1870 to the day of his death on March 12, 1927, he resided in this busy and beautiful city of the Bay State. He first purchased the property at No. 546 Main Street, opened his bakery and there for many years conducted a most successful business. From time to time he purchased other property in the Third Ward, all of which he later sold and became associated with his son, George Edward Mansfield, Jr., in the Mansfield Baking Company, with which he was identified until his retirement from business.

Mr. Mansfield was a familiar figure on Howard Street, where he made his home for more than half a century. He was well known among sportsmen of the late nineteenth century, for he loved horses and found the keenest delight in sitting

behind a fast pacer or trotter. He always owned at least one fine animal that could hold his own with any of its competitors on the road or the track. Fraternally, he was affiliated with the Royal Arcanum and with Esoteric Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons.

George Edward Mansfield was twice married. His first wife was Mary Ann Sumner. After her death, Mr. Mansfield married Fann E. Crosby, who survives him. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Mansfield, four of whom survive: 1. George Edward, Jr., a member of the Board of Assessors. 2. Harold C., connected with the municipal water department. 3. Lillian W., residing at home. 4. Grace (Mansfield) Carman, wife of Carroll W. Carman, of Springfield. A third daughter, Ruth Helen, died in 1910.

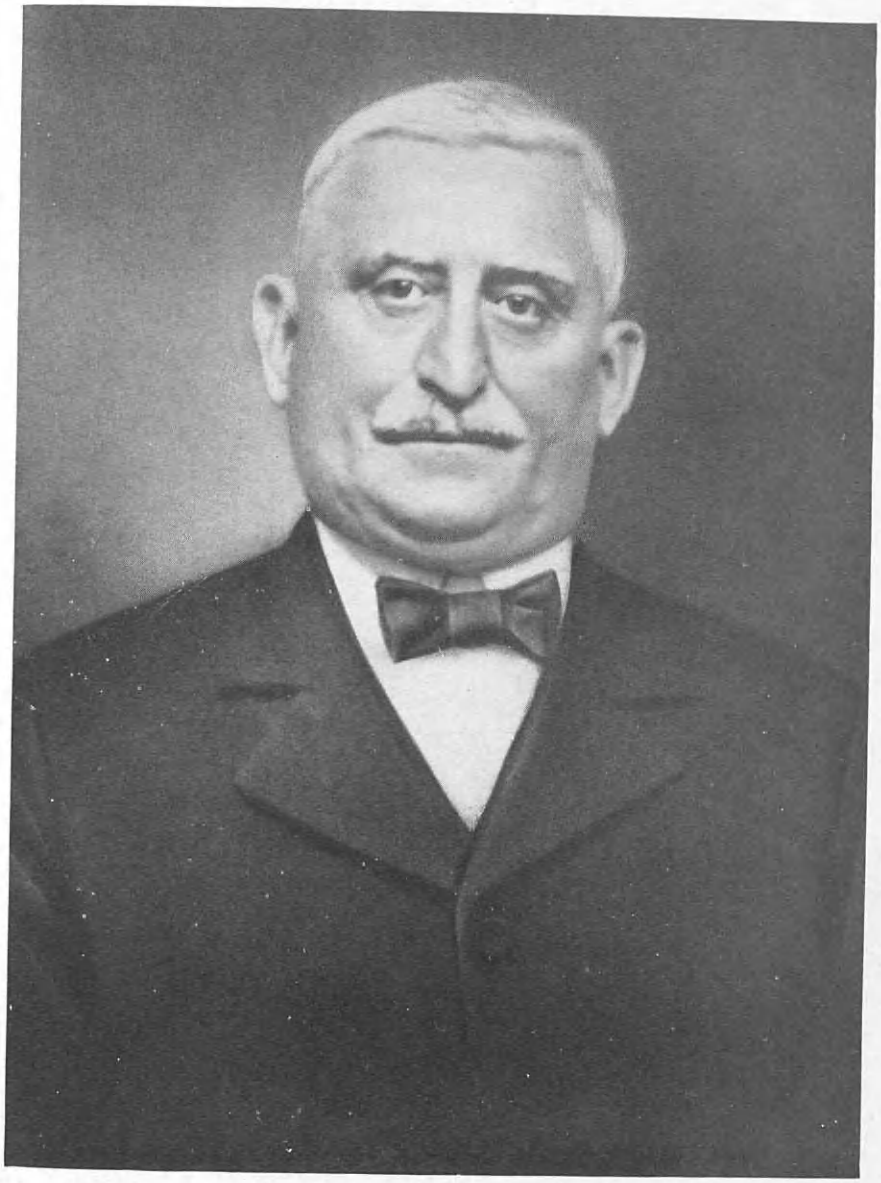
SCHAFER, Adolph,

Public Official.

In a Democratic country like America, every community grows by virtue of its leading citizens. Much of the rapid and wholesome progress of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in general, and St. Clair Borough and the Republican party in that district, in particular, have been due to the untiring efforts of Adolph Schafer, who was assistant county assessor of Allegheny County. He was a man of force and of great personal kindliness, known and admired throughout his section.

His father, George N. Schafer, was born in Lichtenau, Hesse-Cassel, Germany, where he grew to manhood. In 1864 he came to America, living for a short time at Keokuk, Iowa, and making the journey later to Pittsburgh by boat, up the Ohio River. Settling on the South Side, he established himself in business as a nailsmith on South Sixteenth Street, Pittsburgh, retiring in 1890, fifteen years before his death at the age of eighty-two, in Mt. Oliver Borough. He married (first) Christina, daughter of Wilhelm Goebel, who had served as a soldier under Napoleon the Great during the famous Russian campaign, and who had received a medal for meritorious service which still remains a cherished family possession. After the death of his first wife in the old country in 1862, Mr. Schafer married (second) her sister, Annie, who died in 1872. He married (third) Mrs. Bianna, who died in 1904. The children of the first union were: 1. George W. Schafer. 2. Charles Schafer. 3. Mary Schafer, who married (first) George H. Fink, and (second) George Kallelburg. 4. Conrad, who died in infancy. The children of the second union were: 1. An infant son, born and died on the voyage to America. 2. Minnie Schafer, wife of Louis W. Hartlep, and residing in California. 3. Adolph, of further mention.

Adolph Schafer, son of George N. and Annie (Goebel) Schafer, was born on the South Side, Pittsburgh, February 28, 1868. He attended the public school on Fourteenth Street, in his section. At an early age, however, it was necessary for him to help supplement the family income, and the boy began working in a glass factory, where he remained until the big strike among the glass-workers of Pittsburgh. He then went to Ellwood, Indiana, where for several years he was employed in the chimney-making department of the glass factory there. As the millions of homes all over America were for the most part lighted by oil lamps at that time, the making of chimneys for them was a great industry.



Adolph Schafer

It was after his return to Pittsburgh from Ellwood that Mr. Schafer became identified with St. Clair Borough, where he became a man of much importance. This at the time adjoined the city of Pittsburgh, in what is now designated as the South Hills section, now one of the finest residential neighborhoods in the city. Mr. Schafer was elected tax collector of St. Clair Borough and filled the office for thirteen years, until the borough became a part of Pittsburgh by annexation. He then received the appointment to the position of assistant county assessor, an office he held until his death. He was one of the organizers of the St. Clair Board of Trade, which he served as a director, and whose membership he and his wife helped expand to more than six hundred. He helped organize and became treasurer for the Lyman Building & Loan Association, and he was treasurer of the St. Clair Literary and Beneficial Association. His fraternal affiliations were with the Joshua Commandery, Knights of Malta, and the Western Pennsylvania Firemen's Association. Other organizations enlisted him as a member, such as the old Lyman Independent Fire Department, and the Mt. Oliver Turnverein. Keenly and actively interested in civic affairs, he was known in political circles all over Western Pennsylvania as a tower of strength to the Republican party in his district. He was city committeeman of his district, the Nineteenth, of the Sixteenth Ward of Pittsburgh. He was an organizer and charter member of the St. James' Evangelical Lutheran Church.

Adolph Schafer married (first), in Ellwood, Indiana, Arilla Izenberg, by whom he had three sons: 1. George N. Schafer, married to Amanda H. Engel and residing in Pittsburgh. 2. Louis A., married to Albertina Thorhauer, also living in Pittsburgh. 3. Charles A. Schafer. Mr. Schafer married (second) Mrs. Lida (Mundell) Berger, a widow, born in Pittsburgh, daughter of Hiram and Annis (Lawson) Mundell, pioneer residents of Pittsburgh. The father was brought in infancy from Morgantown, West Virginia, to that city. His wife's father was Alexander Lawson, who came of pioneer settlers of the city, and he owned a planing mill which stood on the ground now occupied by the Pittsburgh Opera House. The marriage of Mr. Schafer and Mrs. Berger occurred on September 30, 1916. By her former marriage, Mrs. Schafer has two children: Hazel Irene, wife of Joseph W. Workman; and H. Clay Berger, who married Margaret Ulmer.

After a lifetime of varied and public-spirited usefulness, Mr. Schafer died in Pittsburgh, January 15, 1927. Faithful to tasks large and small, devoted to the welfare of his fellow-man, courageous in the performance of all his duties, he was notable in public service. High-minded, honorable, and conscientious, he had at the same time the genial and friendly temperament which makes the popular political leader. To his family, to his friends, to his community, he gave freely of his fine qualities and his warm heart.

ELLIS, Emory E.,

Manufacturer.

The place in the important industry of tool-making that Emory E. Ellis made for himself was secured through years of persevering energy and with the application of those special talents in his line that he was known eminently to possess; and at the same time, his gen-

eral abilities and accomplishments as a mechanician were far above the ordinary. He was indeed a practical inventor and the originator of many labor-saving devices, and an invaluable factor to the tool-making business wherever established. Under his skilled and able direction, the Union Tool Company of Orange so developed its output as to its commercial value and the diversity of its usefulness that the plant established by Mr. Ellis has no less than a country-wide repute. His devotion to the duties of his citizenship and his home life were markedly of the highest tone; and in behalf of the community progress he gave liberally of his time and his means. Mr. Ellis was a son of Frederick E. Ellis, who died in 1910, and of Persis (Putnam) Ellis (q. v.), who died in 1872, and who was a descendant of General Israel Putnam, of Revolutionary War fame. The Putnam characteristics, both mental and physical—"good physique, Saxon features, of good height, inclined to stoutness but not fleshy, even temperament, honest intentions, fixedness of purpose, high principles, satisfied with a fair share of the good things of life, inclined to be too generous, patriotic and intensely military in spirit, more inclined to lead than to be led"—were strikingly portrayed in Mr. Ellis. He also inherited relationship to Abraham Lincoln and James A. Garfield from both the Ellis and Putnam families.

Emory E. Ellis was born in Winchester, New Hampshire, August 6, 1870. He attended the public and the high schools of Ware and Belchertown. From his youth and onward he became deeply interested in mechanics in all its branches; and as he first gave his attention to marine engineering, he was associated in that capacity with the Merchants' and Mariners' Line of steamships. As time went on he became adept in the mechanical arts and in the specialty of tool work, his activities taking the form of shopwork and of salesmanship, alternately. In 1908, Mr. Ellis established the plant of the Union Caliper Company, in Fitchburg, Massachusetts, for the manufacture of high grade tools. This start of the enterprise was made by Mr. Ellis and two men whom he employed as assistants. The original floor space for the manufacture of the product was but four hundred square feet. In 1911 the company moved to Orange, Massachusetts, and later was incorporated under the name of the Union Tool Company, of which Mr. Ellis was president and treasurer. The floor space of the plant at Orange now amounts to 60,000 square feet, and the company now has representation in every civilized country. Mr. Ellis himself developed and placed upon the market some seven hundred tools, and was the owner of twenty-six patents for tools of his origination and workmanship.

Mr. Ellis was a Republican in politics, yet, while he took great interest in the progress of political and civic affairs, he had never held political office. During the World War he was active in all war-time plans and drives, assisted in the raising of funds for the carrying on of the war, and was influential in selling a large amount of Liberty Bonds; he was also chairman of the Recruiting Board of his district. When the town first instituted the Finance Board, he was chosen a member and for many years was chairman of the board. In fraternal circles, he was a prominent member of the Free and Accepted Masons; he was a

member of the Royal Arch Chapter; was Commander of Orange Commandery, Knights Templar, three terms; and was a Noble of Melha Temple, of Springfield, Massachusetts. For many years he was chairman of the executive board of the First Universalist Church of Orange, of which church he was a devoted member.

Emory E. Ellis married, February 8, 1893, at Winchester, New Hampshire, Harriet A. Kingman. Their married life began in Orange; later they moved to Fitchburg, where they lived for ten years, returning to Orange in 1911.

Emory E. Ellis died November 15, 1924, at the Heywood Memorial Hospital, in Gardner, Massachusetts. The funeral was held at his home in Orange on November 18, and as a mark of respect for the high standard of his citizenship all places of business were closed and the flags were at half-mast.

(Puttenham-Putnam Line).

Putnam is an ancient English surname, an inevitable corruption of the place name, Puttenham. A town by that name is mentioned in the Domesday Book (1066), and was a part of the vast fief known as the Honor of Leicester. Today the original name is borne by parishes in Herfordshire (near Bedfordshire), Buckinghamshire and County Surrey. The ancient name was spelled variously as Puttenham and Putenham, from both of which forms are derived the present-day Putnam and Putnam. A genealogical review of the family follows:

(The Family in England).

(I) Simon de Puttenham is the first of the name of whom there is definite record in England, and was probably the lineal descendant of Roger, who held the manor of Puttenham under the Bishop of Baieux. He lived in 1199.

(II) Ralph de Puttenham is supposed to have been son of Simon, and lived in 1217, and held a knight's fee in Puttenham.

(III) Richard de Puttenham lived in 1273, believed to be son of Ralph.

(IV) John de Puttenham lived in 1291 in the manor of Puttenham.

(V) Thomas Puttenham lived in the time of Richard I. He is said to have married Helen, daughter of John Spigornell. He had sons, Roger and Henry.

(VI) Roger Puttenham was of age before 1315, and was high sheriff of Hertfordshire in 1322. He married Alina.

(VII) Henry Puttenham lived from about 1300 to 1350.

(VIII) Sir Roger Puttenham, believed to be son of Henry, was born about 1320 and died about 1380.

(IX) William Puttenham, believed to be son of Sir Roger, was of Puttenham Fenn, Sherfield, Warbleton. He married Margaret Warbleton, daughter of John. Children: Henry, Robert, William.

(X) Henry Puttenham was over sixty years old in 1468, and died in 1473. He inherited the estate of his father. He married Elizabeth, widow of Geoffrey Goodluck. Her will was dated December 25, 1485, and she "desires to be buried in the chapel of St. Mary the Virgin, in All Saints of Isleworth."

(XI) William Puttenham was born about 1430 and died in 1492. He married Anne, daughter of John Hampden, of Hampden, County Bucks. In his will he directs that he shall be buried before the image of the Blessed Virgin Mary, in the chapel within the church of the Hospital of the Blessed Mary, called the Elsingspytell, in London.

(XII) Nicholas Puttenham lived at Putnam Place in Fenne. This estate probably came into the family in 1315 in the time of Roger Puttenham. Putnam Place is now a farmhouse, and a railway station perpetuates the name. Nicholas was born about 1460 and his will was made in 1526.

(XIII) Henry Putnam was living in 1526, probably in Eddlesborough.

(XIV) Richard Putnam was probably the eldest son, and lived at Eddlesborough and Woughton. His will is dated December 12, 1556, and proved February 26, 1556-57. He directs that his body be buried at Woughton. Children: John, mentioned below; Harry, of Woughton.

(XV) John Putnam was of Bowsham, in Wingrave, and was buried there October 2, 1573. His wife was probably Margaret, buried January 27, 1568.

(XVI) Nicholas Putnam was born about 1540. He lived at Wingrave until about 1585, when he removed to Stewkeley. He inherited property from his father and both his brothers. His will is dated January 1, 1597, and proved September 27, 1598. He married at Wingrave, January 30, 1577, Margaret, daughter of John and Elizabeth Goodspeed.

(The Family in America).

(I) John Putnam, son of Nicholas and Margaret (Goodspeed) Putnam, was the immigrant ancestor of the American branch of the family. He was baptized at Wingrave, County Bucks, England, January 17, 1579, and inherited the family estates at Aston Abbotts. He lived with his parents at Stewkeley until his father's death, when he took possession of the estates at Aston Abbotts, where he lived until he came to the New England colonies. He was an early settler at Salem, Massachusetts, and according to family tradition came there in 1634. The first mention of him is March 21, 1640-41 (old and new style), when his wife was admitted to the church, and in the same year he received a grant of land. Although a wealthy man he became a farmer, and his handwriting is said to indicate a good education. Before his death he gave farms to his sons John and Nathaniel, and probably to the others also. He died in Salem Village, now Danvers, December 30, 1662. He was married in England to Priscilla Deacon. He was the great-grandfather of General Israel Putnam, of Revolutionary War fame. To John and Priscilla (Deacon) Putnam were born the following offspring: 1. Elizabeth, baptized in England, December 20, 1612. 2. Thomas, baptized March 7, 1614-15. By his second wife, Mary Veren, he had a son Joseph, born in 1669. Joseph married Elizabeth Porter, who bore him thirteen children, the twelfth being General Israel Putnam. 3. John, baptized July 24, 1617; died young. 4. Nathaniel, of whom further. 5. Phebe, baptized July 28, 1624. 7. John, baptized May 27, 1627.

(II) Nathaniel Putnam, fourth of the seven children of John and Priscilla (Deacon) Putnam, and brother of the grandfather of General Israel Putnam, was born on the ancestral estates, Aston Abbotts, England, and baptized there October 11, 1619. He came to America with his parents, and settled at Salem Village (Danvers), Massachusetts, where he lived his life, dying there July 23, 1700. He was constable in 1656, and afterward deputy to the General Court. In 1690-1691 he served as selectman, and was always at the front in all local ques-

tions, whether pertaining to politics, religious affairs, or other town matters. He was a man of a considerable amount of property, his wife bringing him as a dowry seventy-five acres additional, and on this tract he built his house and established himself. Part of this property has remained uninterruptedly in the family ever since, and is now better known as the "Old Judge Putnam Place."

He was married at Salem, Massachusetts, to Elizabeth, a daughter of Richard and Alice (Bosworth) Hutchinson. (See Hutchinson XI.) Issue: 1. Samuel, born February 18, 1652. 2. Nathaniel, born April 24, 1655. 3. John, of whom forward. 4. Joseph, born October 29, 1659. 5. Elizabeth, born August 11, 1662. 6. Benjamin, born October 24, 1664. 7. Mary, born September 15, 1668.

(III) John Putnam, third of the seven children of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Hutchinson) Putnam, was born in Salem Village, Massachusetts, March 26, 1657; and died there in September, 1722. His farm was in that part of Danvers, (originally Salem Village), west of Hawthorne's Hill near the log bridge which spanned the Ipswich River. The farm, or part of it, is now owned by George H. Peabody. John Putnam was known as "Carolina Jim," and as "John Putnam, Jr." During the witchcraft excitement he was constable and of course, must have taken a more or less active part in the proceedings. At one time, Mary Lewis, one of the "afflicted girls" had been living in his house as a servant and in May, 1692, he testified, apparently in good faith, as to a fit she had when bewitched. It was at a church meeting at his house in 1698 that several of the wronged members of the church again met with the majority and all agreed to live in "love together." This occurred a week after the ordination of Rev. Joseph Green.

Besides the office of constable, John Putnam was frequently tythingman, surveyor of highways, especially towards Ipswich Road, and was appointed to other local offices.

He was married, in Salem, Massachusetts, December 2, 1678, to Hannah, a daughter of Samuel and Eliza Cutler of Salem, Massachusetts. Issue: 1. Hannah, born August 22, 1679. 2. Elizabeth, born December 26, 1680. 3. Abigail, born February 26, 1682. 4. Samuel, born November 5, 1684. 5. Josiah, born October 29, 1686. 6. Joseph, baptized July 1, 1688. 7. Mary, born September 29, 1688. 8. Susanna, born April 11, 1690. 9. Joshua. 10. David. 11. Rebecca, born August 16, 1691. 12. John, of whom further. 13. Sarah, born March 5, 1693. 14. Amos, born January 27, 1697. 15. Priscilla, born May 7, 1699.

(IV) John Putnam, twelfth of the fifteen children of John and Hannah (Cutler) Putnam, was born in Salem Village, Massachusetts, August 16, 1691, and died there February 10, 1764. In his will he gives Amos 10 s; son Edmund £40; son John all his lands and buildings. He was married (first), March 16, 1717, to Rachel Buxton, who died soon. He married (second) Lydia, a daughter of Samuel and Love (Howe) Porter. Issue, probably all by second marriage: 1. Lydia, born in 1718. 2. Israel. 3. John, of whom forward. 4. Amos, born 1722. 5. Edmund, born 1724. 6. Emma, born 1727. 7. Phoebe, born 1728. 8. Ede, born 1733.

(V) John Putnam, third of the eight children of John and Lydia (Porter) Putnam, was born in Salem Village, Massachusetts, in 1720, and was baptized October 11, 1724. He died in the place of his

birth. His will was made June 29, 1786, and was proved November 6, 1786. He was married in Salem, February 4, 1741, to Ruth Swinnerton, and they were the parents of: 1. Nathaniel, born November 3, 1742. 2. John, born December 10, 1743. 3. Daniel, born April 19, 1748. 4. James, born July 16, 1750. 5. Peter, born in 1751. 6. Amos, of whom forward.

(VI) Amos Putnam, youngest of the six children of John and Ruth (Swinnerton) Putnam, was born in Salem Village, Massachusetts, May 25, 1752; and died at Winchester, New Hampshire, after 1835. He came to Winchester from Massachusetts, about 1815, and settled in the southern part of town, where his descendants now live and where he lived the remainder of his life. He was a carpenter and farmer by trade. He was married in June, 1781, to Lydia Hovey, and they were the parents of: 1. Amos, of whom forward. 2. Lydia, born September 1, 1783. 3. Mary, born October 4, 1785. 4. Samuel, born December 5, 1787. 5. Sarah, born November 24, 1789. 6. Elizabeth, born April 2, 1791. 7. Susan, born June 4, 1793.

(VII) Amos Putnam, eldest of the seven children of Amos and Lydia (Hovey) Putnam, was born February 17, 1782, and died in Winchester, New Hampshire, in 1855. He settled as a farmer on the old homestead, where he lived until his death. He was married to Rebecca Wheeler, of Ashby, Massachusetts, and they were the parents of: 1. Eri, of whom forward. 2. Susan. 3. Albert. 4. Amos A. 5. Harriet. 6. James P. 7. Mary.

(VIII) Eri Putnam, eldest of the seven children of Amos and Rebecca (Wheeler) Putnam, was born in Winchester, New Hampshire. Throughout his life he was a farmer by occupation, living in Winchester. He married Lucy Holton, and they had issue: 1. Persis, of whom forward. 2. A son, ————. 3. A son, ————. 4. A son, ————.

(IX) Persis Putnam, eldest of the four children of Eri and Lucy (Holton) Putnam, was a member of the twenty-fifth generation descended from Simon de Puttenham, who lived in England in the year 1199; and a member of the ninth generation descended from John Putnam, the progenitor of the American branch of the family. She was born in Winchester, New Hampshire, in the year ————, and died in 1872. She was married to Frederick E. Ellis, who died in 1910.

(The Hutchinson Line).

The patronymic "Hutchinson" has appeared in many forms and spellings, all of which are traced to the baptismal name Hugh. The ancient diminutive of Hugh, meaning son-of-Hugh, was Huchon, which changed gradually to Huchoun, Huchone, Houchen, Howchin, Huchin, and Hutchin. These many variants of the diminutive are all corruptions of Hugh, and it was only natural that a son of a Hutchin should be called Hutchin's son, and finally, Hutchinson. Other present-day family names which are likewise traced to this same origin are: Hutchins, Hutchison, Hutcheson, and Hutchings, the "g" in the latter be excrescent, while the others are simply modifications of Hutchinson.

(The Family in America).

(I) The earliest record found of the Hutchinson family in England from

which sprang the American branch, is in the year 1282, in the reign of King Edward I, when Barnard Hutchinson was living in Cowlam, County York. He was called Esquire or "Armiger," and is believed to have been the proprietor of the whole parish, which contains 2,036 acres, and is in the East Riding of Yorkshire. His wife was the daughter of John Boyvill, Esq., this name being that of one of the best and oldest families in Yorkshire. They were the parents of three children, John, Robert and Mary; John, of whom further, in all probability being the eldest son and heir.

(II) John Hutchinson, son of Barnard Hutchinson, married Edith Wouldbie, daughter of William Wouldbie, and their children were: James, of whom further; Barbara, Julia, and Margaret.

(III) James Hutchinson, son of John and Edith (Wouldbie) Hutchinson, married Ursula Gregory, of Nafferton. Children: William, of whom further; John; Barbara; a daughter, who married John Ocam; and Eleanor.

(IV) William Hutchinson, son of James and Ursula (Gregory) Hutchinson, married Anna, daughter of William Bennet, Esq., of Theckley, and their children were: Anthony, of whom further; Oliver; Mary; and Alice.

(V) Anthony Hutchinson, son of William and Anna (Bennet) Hutchinson, married (first) Judith Crosland, daughter of Thomas Crosland, and (second) Isabel Harvie, daughter of Robert Harvie; children, all by second wife: William; Thomas, of whom further; John; Richard; Leonards; Edmond; Francis; and Andrew.

(VI) Thomas Hutchinson, son of Anthony and Isabel (Harvie) Hutchinson, married a Miss Drax or Drake. Children: William, John, and Lawrence, of whom further.

(VII) Lawrence Hutchinson, son of Thomas Hutchinson, of Owlthorp, married Isabel ———. Children: Robert; Thomas, of whom further; Agnes; Richard; and William.

(VIII) Thomas Hutchinson, son of Lawrence and Isabel Hutchinson, lived in the city of Newark, County Nottingham. He married, but the name of his wife is unknown. Among his children was Thomas, of whom further.

(IX) Thomas Hutchinson, Jr., son of Thomas, mentioned above, was buried, August 17, 1618, at Arnold, near Nottingham, England. His wife's name was Alice, but her surname is unknown. Children: John, Isabel, Humphrey, Elizabeth, Robert, Richard, the emigrant to America, of whom further; and Thomas.

(The Family in America).

(X) Richard Hutchinson, son of Thomas, Jr., and Alice Hutchinson, of England, was born in 1602. He came to America in 1634 with his wife, Alice, and four children, and settled in Salem Village (more recently called Danvers), in the vicinity of Whipple and Hawthorne's Hill. In 1636 the town granted him sixty acres of land, and the next April twenty more acres. In the same year he was appointed on a committee to survey Jeffrey's Creek (Manchester), and Mackerell Cove. On April 17, 1637, it was voted "that in case Ric'd Hucherson shall sett up plowing within 2 years he may have 20 acres more to bee added to his pportion." This appears to be in consequence of the great scarcity of plows, there being but thirty-seven in all the settlements. In 1648 he bought of Elias Stileman his farm of one hundred and

fifty acres, at Salem Village, for fifteen pounds. He and his wife, Alice, were members of the first church at Salem, in 1636. His will dated January 19, 1679, was proved September 28, 1682. He was married three times, the first time in England, on December 7, 1627, to Alice Bosworth, daughter of Joseph Bosworth, of Holgrave, and they became the parents of eight children, the first five being born in England. He married (second), October, 1668, Susanna, widow of Samuel Archard. After her death, which occurred November 26, 1674, he married (third), Sarah, widow of James Standish. She survived him and married (third), Thomas Roots: Issue, (all by first wife): 1. Alice, baptized September 27, 1628, died same year. 2. Elizabeth, of whom further. 3. Mary, baptized December 28, 1630; married Thomas Hale. 4. Rebecca, born in 1632; married James Hadlock. 5. Joseph, born at North Muskham, England, in 1633; twice married, and had ten children. 6. Abigail, baptized December 25, 1636; married Anthony Ashby. 7. Hannah, baptized January 20, 1639; married Daniel Boardman. 8. John, born in May, 1643; married Sarah Putnam.

(XI) Elizabeth Hutchinson, second of the eight children of Richard and Alice (Bosworth) Hutchinson, was born in England and accompanied her parents to America in 1634, settling at Salem Village (now Danvers), Massachusetts. She was married in Salem Village to Nathaniel Putnam. (See Putnam II.)

CLARKE, Robert Alexander,

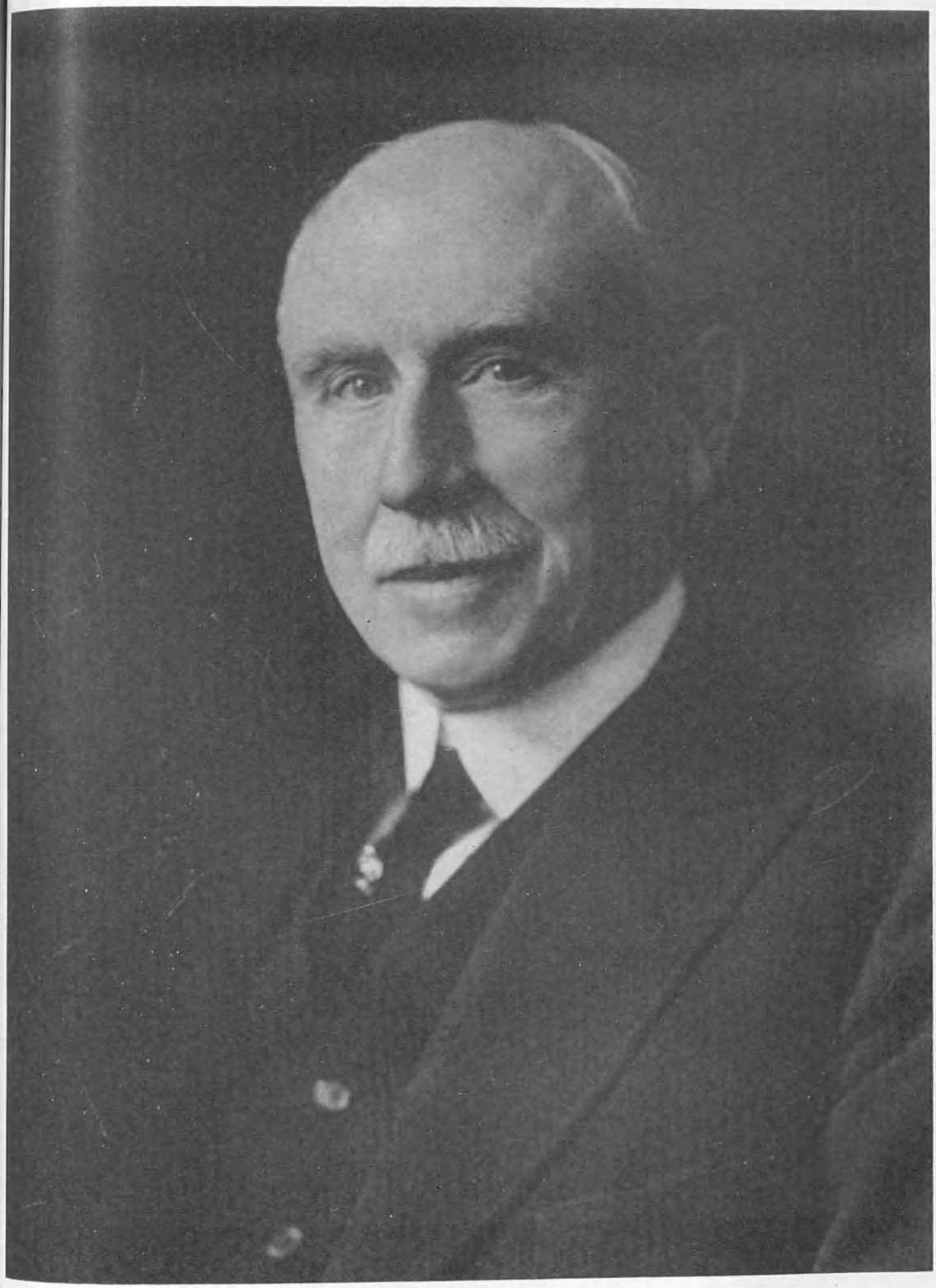
Executive.

Robert Alexander Clarke, for many years before his death known as the "dean of the overall industry" in this country, was connected for almost half a century with Sweet-Orr & Company. A man of the highest integrity, imbued with enthusiasm for his company and ever mindful of the possibilities for its progress and development, he rose from the rank of salesman to the position of vice-president and general sales manager.

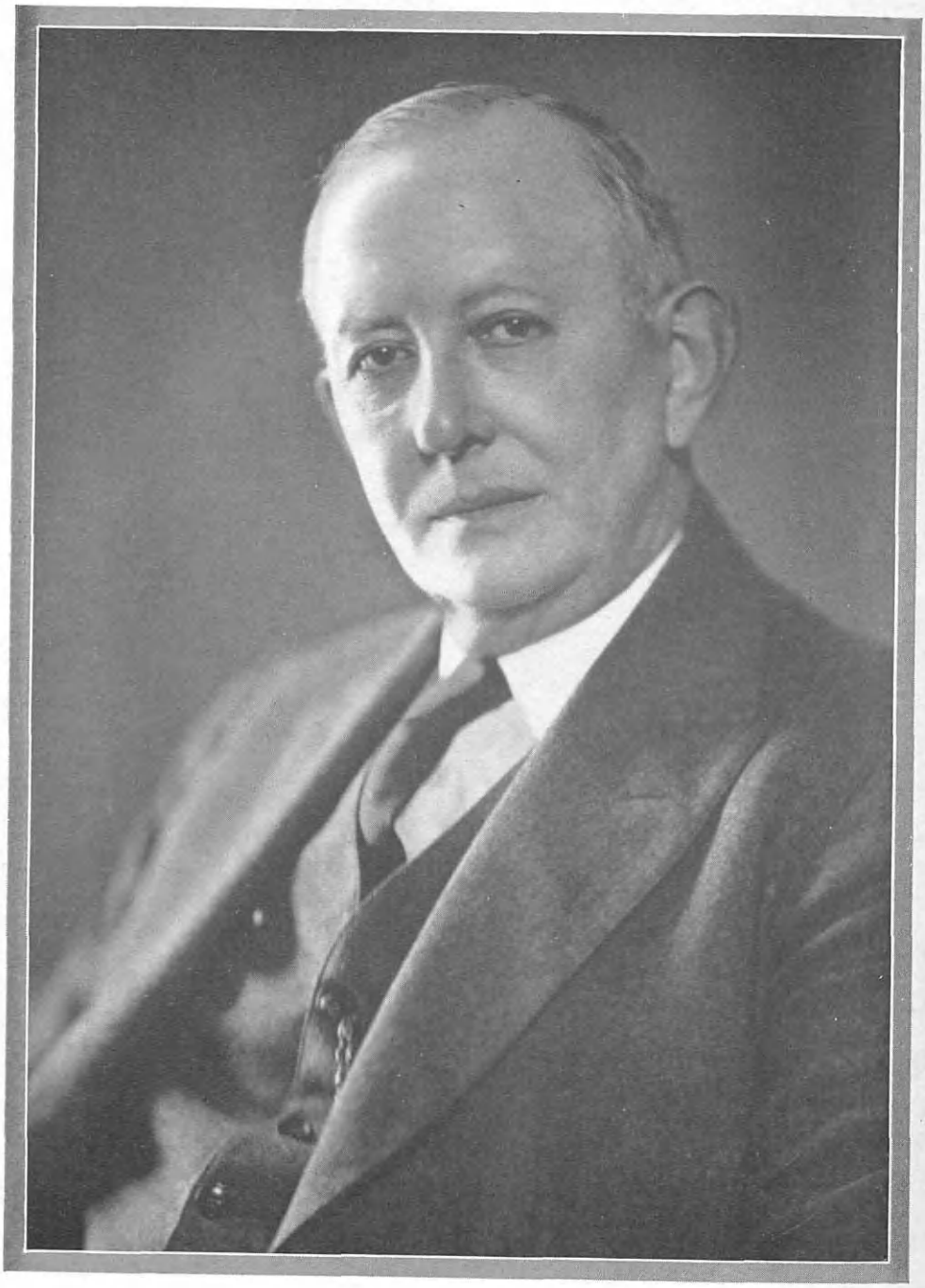
Mr. Clarke was born in Manor Cunningham, Ireland, June 17, 1857, the son of Samuel and Frances (Gibson) Clarke. He came to this country when but fifteen years of age, settling in Pennsylvania, where he took a position in Lynch's Clothing Store, in Uniontown. Here he gained his first knowledge of the textile business, which he supplemented by trips throughout the country as a salesman. He continued to advance in the clothing and drygoods business, traveling extensively and gaining an intensive knowledge of national conditions, especially in the work clothes industry.

In 1880, Mr. Clarke joined the staff of Sweet-Orr & Company, in New York City. The ardent interest he manifested in the concern, and the earnestness with which he performed his allotted work, rapidly made him the premier salesman of the house, and in 1897, he was appointed sales manager of the partnership. In 1913, when the firm was incorporated, Mr. Clarke was elected vice-president and director of sales, an office he held until his death, in October, 1927.

During the World War, Mr. Clarke contributed most generously to the Red Cross and the various Liberty Bond campaigns. He was very fond of his home, and found his greatest pleasure in the midst of his family circle. His favorite outdoor recreation was gardening. Mr. Clarke was a man of extraordinary vitality, filled with enthusiasm for his com-



R. N. Clark



P. L. Reeder

pany, its welfare and development. He enjoyed the highest regard of his associates, his competitors, and his friends. A noteworthy tribute to Mr. Clarke, is the resolution passed by the board of directors of Sweet-Orr & Company, upon his death:

Resolved, That in the death of our respected and loved sales manager, Robert A. Clarke, the Corporation has lost an outstanding personality and a powerful force within the business, and the industry an inspiring leader towards high standards of business integrity and quality of merchandise.

That he be remembered by his associates for his courage, his frank and rugged honesty, his invigorating and infectious optimism, his moral leadership, his influence as a builder and his deep loyalty to the Company that he served so faithfully for forty-seven years.

S. A. Sweet—President.
Sweet-Orr & Company.

Robert Alexander Clarke married, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 2, 1882, Ida Huntzinger, daughter of Charles and Amanda (Kitchen) Huntzinger. Family tradition states that Charles Huntzinger was a descendant of the American ancestor, John George Huntzinger, who came from Germany, and settled in Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, in 1749. He had a son, John George Huntzinger, who was born in Pennsylvania, February 7, 1751, and died in Berks County, Pennsylvania, September 6, 1802, and married, in 1774, Anna Mary Deibert. He served as a private in the Revolutionary War. His name, John Huntzinger, appears as private in the Fifth Company, commanded by Captain Conrad Bader, of the Sixth Battalion, Northampton County Militia, commanded by Colonel Henry Geiger, in the Muster Roll, dated July 1, 1782. (Pennsylvania Archives, 5th Series, Vol. VIII, p. 510.

Ida (Huntzinger) Clarke died April 25, 1927. Mr. Clarke was survived by two daughters: Frances (Mrs. J. Bail Peirce) and Mrs. A. M. Sides; a brother, Samuel Clarke, and two sisters, Mrs. Isabella Noble, of Glasgow, Scotland, and Miss Rebecca Clarke, of Portrush, County Antrim, Ireland.

(Family Data. Virkus—"Compendium of American Genealogy." Pennsylvania Archives.")

REEDER, Charles Lafayette, M. D.,

Physician, City-Builder.

Among American physicians most influential in shaping the progress of their country, an important civic leader was Dr. Charles Lafayette Reeder, the first physician, perhaps, to practice in Tulsa, Oklahoma, and a public-spirited and progressive citizen who guided the development of that city. He found a village of a thousand inhabitants, and left a humming city of 135,000. The tremendous task of preparing for this great influx of human beings, with adequate sanitary and living conditions, with plenty of buildings for homes, business, and community pleasures and activities, with a dependable public health and municipal program: this vast and complicated piece of work had the steady and enlightened assistance of an able physician who took his civic duties as seriously as his professional. He entered whole-heartedly into business and financial enterprises in the town. A four-square citizen, he was a vital part of the development of Tulsa.

Mr. Reeder was born in Orleans, Iowa, July 6, 1862, son of Philander and Mary Maria (Edwards) Reeder, and descendant of Joseph Reeder, who settled in Pennsylvania when he arrived in America.

The father, born May 4, 1830, died August 20, 1915, was also a physician.

Charles Lafayette Reeder matriculated at Ensworth Medical College, St. Joseph, Missouri; whence he went to Barnes Medical College, in St. Louis, graduating with his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1890. It was in that year that he began to practice in the village of Tulsa. The growing city recognized his ability along many different lines and elected him to many public offices. From 1904 to 1906 he was mayor. Under his administration the sanitary sewer system of the city was established, the fire department equipped, First Street paved, the waterworks system purchased by the city from a private owner, and the first street railway franchise granted. For twelve years Dr. Reeder was County Superintendent of Health.

It was in 1906 that Dr. Reeder, in company with Dr. Fred S. Clinton, established the Tulsa Hospital, the first in the city. At one time he was president of the Bristow General Hospital at Bristow. He was chief of staff of St. John's Hospital at the time of his death. For four years he was president of the Oklahoma State Medical Society, and during the World War a member of the local Exemption Board. An owner of much real estate, he was always quick to aid in the promotion and construction of such good business buildings as the Kaufman Hotel, the former Grand Theatre, and the Central National Bank. At one time vice-president of the First National Bank, he was president of the old Tulsa Opera House Company. His political views were those of the Democratic party. Similar prominence came to him in his fraternal affiliations, for he was a thirty-third degree Mason, and a member of the Masonic Supreme Council. Traveling and motoring were his favorite forms of recreation.

On June 26, 1886, Charles Lafayette Reeder married, at Batesville, Arkansas, Jessica V. Goodamote, daughter of Allen Goodamote, of Springville, New York, a merchant. A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Reeder, Winifred K., wife of Captain Edward O. Jackson, of the United States Army, with whom she resides in Denver, Colorado, and by whom she has a daughter.

Death snatched Dr. Reeder away from his useful and happy life at the age of sixty-two, in 1924. The city of Tulsa paid homage to its city-builder, and the city hall was closed during the hours devoted to the funeral rites, which were conducted by the Masonic Order. In every relation of life Dr. Reeder was admirable. His pleasant and courteous personality made him a social favorite, just as his ability and professional skill won him the merited respect of the public and of his confreres. Many testimonials came to the family at the time of their bereavement and spoke eloquently of his value to Tulsa. Said Dr. Summers, president of the Tulsa County Medical Association:

> Probably no other physician in Tulsa combined to so great an extent the duties of his profession and civic responsibilities. He was perhaps the first physician to practice here, and he grew up with the city. His colleagues depended upon his skill and experience to a very great extent.

And the Society passed a resolution in commemoration of his work, which reads, in part, as follows:

> Resolved, that in the death of our colleague, Dr. Charles Lafayette Reeder, for over twenty years a member and efficient worker in the

Wm. J. Johnston

Tulsa County Medical Society, we have indeed suffered an irreparable loss, the State always strove for the upbuilding of his profession and the furtherance of medical education.

The community loses a splendid citizen, one who in the early days rose to a position as mayor of Tulsa and was always a leader in civic affairs.

The profession bows in sorrow today in recognition of his splendid character and ethical standards. He has paid the supreme price for his devotion to duty and leaves behind him a monument that, while not wrought in sculptured stone, is nevertheless indelibly carved on the tablets of memories of vast numbers who were proud to call him friend and fellow-worker.

JOHNSTONE, William,

Business Man, Public Official.

There are many men to whose memory monuments of bronze, stone and marble have been erected, but there are few whose lives have been so well lived that in the hearts of their fellowmen and in the development of a community there remains an indelible memorial wrought by the acts of nobility and the example of loyal citizenship which, done not for the praise of men but for the welfare of all, lives on in the history of the town and State where such an one has made his home. Among these of such rare character, is the late William Johnstone of Bartlesville, Oklahoma. His was, indeed, a life of service and in that service the greatness of unselfishness, the lack of greed for personal advancement, the integrity of honest and fair dealing, and the magnanimity of a broad and liberal thought. He was of Canadian birth and came with his parents to the States when a young child, thus becoming an American citizen by education and environment and later by business experience. His parents were Samuel and Maris (Higgins) Johnstone, his father a native of Dumfries, Scotland, and his mother a native of Montreal, of Irish and English lineage.

William Johnstone was born in Montreal, Province of Quebec, Canada, in 1859. After the close of the Civil War between the States, his father, Samuel Johnstone, moved with his family to the new Northwest country and settled in the State of Minnesota, where he conducted a general store. His coming to Minnesota was in 1866. After living in the Northwest for a while, he removed to the Indian Territory (now Oklahoma) and came direct to Goody's Bluff in the Cherokee Nation. This move was made in 1876 and the traveling was done almost all the way in the covered wagon known as a "prairie schooner." This move had been made for the benefit of his wife's health and after two years, her strength being restored, the family returned to the Northwest and this time located in Montana, where he spent the rest of his life, until his death in 1887.

William Johnstone, the oldest of a large family of children, chose to remain in the Indian Territory. He had had very meager educational advantages, and these, in a degree, had been interrupted by the moves of the family. He was only seven years of age when the move was made from Canada to Minnesota, and then came the long journey to the Indian Territory; this during a time when he was at the school age for the average boy. But this circumstance was not a handicap to William Johnstone; he was too wise to grieve over opportunities he never had, and wise enough to make a profit of all that he did have. His education was gained from learning to be of use in his father's store in Minnesota, and with this experience as a beginning, he found employment in the

store of Henry Armstrong at Goody's Bluff. He worked here for four years and during this time met and married as his first wife, Lillie Armstrong, a niece of his employer and daughter of C. H. Armstrong, a member of the prominent Journeycake family of Indian Territory. This marriage occurred on January 12, 1882. Mr. Johnstone later went into the employ of J. H. Bartles and was put in charge of a temporary store established by Mr. Bartles at Bird Creek. During the construction of the "Frisco" Railway, he was connected with the commissary department. Then, acting for Mr. Bartles, he established a general store and trading post near the Little Caney River and on the old Post Road between Pawhuska and Coffeyville. This was in 1882, and two years later, in 1884, in association with George B. Keeler, William Johnstone established a general store on the west side of Caney River. This was the first mercantile business to be founded in the section of country that is now the city of Bartlesville. The association of Johnstone and Keeler was not limited to conducting a general store, but they also operated a sawmill, where walnut lumber was manufactured and shipped to the St. Louis market. In addition to this, they had an interest in cattle business which they operated extensively.

In 1896, Mr. Johnstone sold his interest to his partner and devoted himself for a number of years to the cattle industry. He was a hard worker, possessing an energetic disposition and a geniality that made for him hosts of friends and enabled him to achieve success in all that he undertook. In 1903, when the oil wells began to gush in the Southwest, Mr. Johnstone withdrew largely from the cattle business to devote himself to the oil industry. Previous to this, in 1898, he had been instrumental in association with others in founding the Bank of Nowata; in 1906, he was one of the founders of the First National Bank at Dewey, and was its president until he sold out his interest. In 1908, in association with R. L. Beattie and others from Winfield, Kansas, he was instrumental in founding the Bartlesville National Bank and was president of this institution until ill health made it advisable that he retire from business positions which required personal supervision. In 1910, he erected an office building which bears his name and is situated on the corner of Third and Johnstone avenues, the latter street being called for Mr. Johnstone. In association with George B. Keeler and J. H. Bartles, he installed the first telephone system in Northern Oklahoma. This was done at a time when Bartlesville had no railroad and no telegraphic communications with other places, and this telephone line was for the convenience of the Bartlesville merchants. Mr. Johnstone also was interested in the promotion of the Maire Hotel at Bartlesville. He was one of the most unselfish of public citizens, taking an active and sincere interest in the promotion of those institutions which would benefit others and in which benefit he could not participate. Especially was he instrumental in seeing that the children of Bartlesville had good schools, and was the president of the School Board from its inauguration until his retirement from active business in 1908. He was an active member of the Chamber of Commerce. In politics he was an adherent of the Republican party and took great interest in its activity. A devout member of the Baptist Church, he did not limit his liberal contributions to that congregation,

but gave joyfully to all religious institutions. He was a member of the State Committee of the Republican party, and it was largely due to his efforts that a Federal Court was established in Bartlesville in the days when the country was Indian Territory. When the State was formed, this had much to do with Bartlesville being chosen as the capital of Washington County. He gave time, influence, money and talent to the Statehood movement, and during the period when it was necessary to bring pressure on Congress for the admission of Oklahoma into the Union, Mr. Johnstone spent two winters in the National Capital, concentrating his energies on that great object. His political ambitions and achievements were entirely for the general good and never did he aspire to hold office. He was a Knight Templar, and thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason; a member of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and also affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Woodmen of the World.

The land on which the present city of Bartlesville is situated was originally secured by the government for a townsite, but contained the Johnstone allotment of farms, and in the early days, Mr. Johnstone used this land for farming purposes. In the development of the town, which has since become a thriving little city, Mr. Johnstone supported every forward movement, and the progressive spirit behind many an enterprise was his splendid energy and aggressive spirit.

Mrs. Johnstone was a great support to her husband in all of his undertakings, and when she died in 1892, he was left with three children and the loss of one who had been a devoted companion. Their children: 1. Rilla, wife of H. W. Pemberton of Bartlesville. 2. Nellie, wife of Howard D. Cannon, who was cashier of the First National Bank of Dewey, but is now president of the Central National Bank of Bartlesville; Mrs. Cannon still owns the first oil well discovered in Oklahoma (then Indian Territory), located in Johnstone Park within the city limits of Bartlesville, and from it oil continues to be pumped. 3. Leo H., who was educated at Culver Military Academy, and after graduation was associated with his father in the management of his different business affairs.

In 1902, Mr. Johnstone married (second) Stella Bixler, daughter of William W. and Lydia (Lucas) Bixler. They had one child: Virginia. Mr. Johnstone died July 14, 1915, and his loss to Bartlesville is irreparable, for the history of the city's progress is the history of the ideas of William Johnstone put into effect, and, without his wisdom and guidance, there is ever a great loss in times of need for counsel in big undertakings. Since his demise, Mrs. Johnstone has undertaken and successfully carried on the management of the ranch, although she makes her home in the city of Bartlesville. Mrs. Johnstone was born in the State of Illinois, as were both of her parents. Her father, William Bixler, was a farmer and a builder, and during the Civil War he served the country on the side of the Union. He died in Bartlesville. Mrs. Bixler is still living (1928) and makes her home in Washington County, Oklahoma. Mrs. Johnstone is a notably well preserved woman of a type applied to woman today, "conservative progressive." She is modest and retiring in disposition, with a splendid understanding of business affairs without announcing the fact; but in all that she

undertakes, she has the clear vision of understanding just what she is doing, and her poise is an asset that few women possess. Her daughter, Virginia, who is very much like her late father, William Johnstone, has finished her high school work, graduating from the Bartlesville High School, which is a modern building erected on the site of her birthplace. However, the house in which she was born was removed in 1917, to give place to the High School, and in it she and her mother continue to reside.

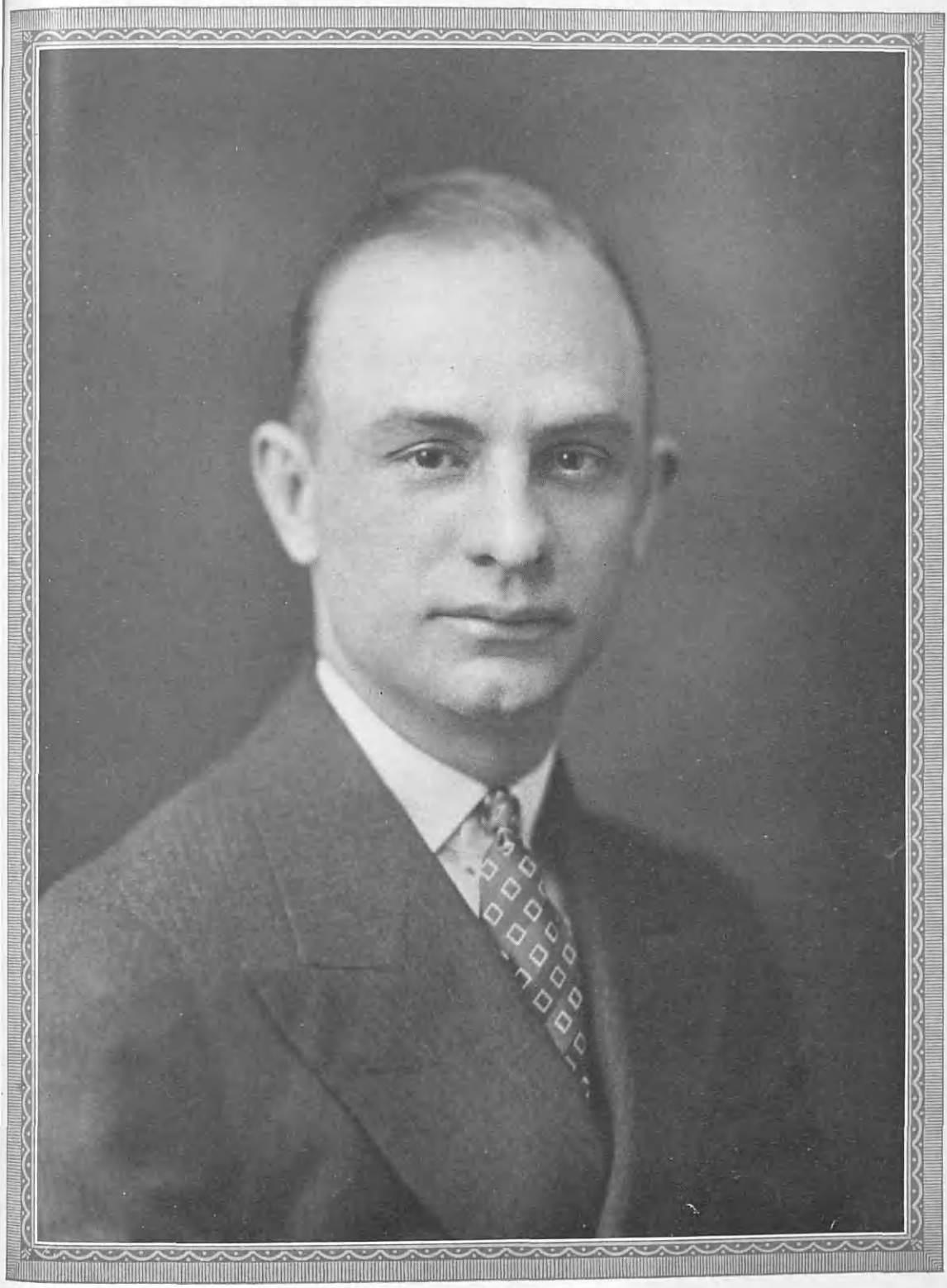
It has now been more than a decade since Mr. Johnstone's passing on, but the loss is still felt by those who knew, loved and admired him; and carrying on of the institutions which he founded will ever keep green the splendid principles and ideals with which he founded them. His was a great vision of a great man and any city so blessed with such a citizen to revere in memory must carry on to greatness; for it could not be otherwise with such a son to set the example. No eulogy can cover the undying fame of such a great and honorable man as William Johnstone of Bartlesville, Oklahoma.

HAYES, Joseph John,

Business Man.

The difficulty he had occasionally in getting in touch with his personal physician, the transmission to the latter many times of an incorrect message or a mistake in the name or address, and the great loss of time often entailed in an effort to reach the doctor in a case of instant need or sudden emergency, was brought home very forcibly to Joseph John Hayes now head of the Doctors' Exchange, at No. 50 Union Square, New York City, when for many months he was confined to his couch because of injuries he had received in a swimming accident. On his recovery, Mr. Hayes proceeded to form the company he now controls, the object of which is to keep a physician and his patents in constant touch, day or night, and the list of prominent physicians who have adopted his project is good evidence of its ability.

Mr. Hayes was born in Brooklyn, New York, January 23, 1899, the son of Joseph John and Emma (Stoss) Hayes, the former a dealer in electric goods in Akron, Ohio. Mr. Hayes is the descendant of an Irish family of prominence, the first to arrive in this country being of the maternal side, of the name of Freake, who came to Boston, Massachusetts, early in the last century. The early education of Mr. Hayes was acquired in St. James' Academy, Brooklyn, and on leaving that establishment he entered the employ of the Adams Express Company, taking a position in the Legal Claims Department, where he remained until 1920, when he went to Akron, Ohio, and worked for the B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company. He was with that concern for some six months, when he was painfully injured while swimming, and as a result he spent seven months in the Peoples Hospital. He then returned to Brooklyn and for another six months was there under the care of some of New York's noted specialists. He finally regained his health after a further six months in the Cumberland Hospital, of Brooklyn, and he was once more ready to renew his career. As stated, during his long sieges in the different hospitals, Mr. Hayes had noticed how difficult it often was to reach a certain physician, particularly after office hours, and as soon as he was able to attend to business he



Joseph J. Hayes

Sherwood Aldrich

opened his first "Doctors' Exchange," in 1923, at No. 1910 Webster Avenue, in The Bronx, New York. Starting with but ten subscribers the exchange soon grew to one hundred and fifty patrons, and he was so encouraged that he opened another exchange at No. 50 Union Square, New York City, which now has about one hundred doctors on its switchboard. As the plan becomes better known, Mr. Hayes intends to open other offices throughout the city until the whole of Greater New York is covered.

The mode of operation is a very simple one. When a physician leaves his office or his home he merely notifies the switchboard operator of the exchange to which he is connected. From that moment, until otherwise notified, the operator receives all calls which come over the doctor's regular wire, takes messages verbatim, and in case of an emergency notifies the physician that he is needed. As the originator of the project declares, it practically gives the physician the services of a private secretary, reliable and courteous.

During the World War, Mr. Hayes volunteered for service, but was rejected on account of insufficient weight. He was called for the second draft and was again rejected, and he therefore did all he could by investing liberally in the Liberty Loans and subscribing to all drives for the Red Cross or kindred organizations. His religious affiliations are with the Roman Catholic church, and in politics he is a staunch Democrat.

On December 15, 1924, Mr. Hayes married, in New York City, Alma Johnson, daughter of the late Frederick Johnson. Mr. and Mrs. Hayes reside at No. 425 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, New York City.

ALDRICH, Sherwood,

Financier.

A most colorful life, filled with adventure and with the excitement of prospecting in new territory, passed away with the late Sherwood Aldrich, one of the outstanding figures of the copper market. For many years he was president of the Ray Consolidated Copper Company, operator of one of the largest mines in Arizona, and when the Ray company was absorbed by the Nevada Consolidated Copper Company he was appointed vice-president of the latter organization.

Sherwood Aldrich was born at Riverhead, Long Island, New York, September 4, 1868, the son of Charles and Josephine M. Aldrich. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Brooklyn, New York, and at the Riverhead Academy. He then took a course at the New York University, from which institution he graduated in 1889 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was admitted to the bar of New York State the same year and practiced for a short time, but the lure of adventure drew him to the mining camps of Colorado in 1890. There he prospected, with varying fortune, making frequent trips to the mining fields of Nevada and Arizona. He was one of the locators of the Ray copper mines in Arizona, and was made president of the corporation which was formed as a merger of that and other rich properties in the vicinity. Mr. Aldrich was, in addition, a member of the executive committee of the Chino Copper Company, Incorporated, and held interests in a large number of other important corporations. At different times he was president of the Elkton Consolidated Mining & Milling Company, and president of the Ray & Gila Valley

Railroad Company. He was a member of many of New York's leading clubs and his college fraternity was Phi Delta Phi. He had a very charming residence at Great Neck, Long Island, and his offices were at No. 25 Broad Street, New York City.

On February 6, 1911, he was married to Mrs. Jeannette T. Root, who was granted, without contest, a separation in 1926. There were no children of the marriage.

Mr. Aldrich died suddenly of heart failure at the Hotel Fairfax, New York City, on July 2, 1927. With the exception of a sufficient amount to provide suitable income for his mother, Mrs. Josephine M. Aldrich, he left his entire fortune to Ethel M. Sears, who had acted as his nurse for over a year. Miss Sears is a native of Canada, who accompanied Mr. Aldrich in her professional capacity to Bermuda, following a cardiac attack which had prostrated her patient.

In the Wall Street section of New York City Mr. Aldrich had many warm friends, all of whom expressed deep and sincere regret when they heard of his sudden and unexpected death. Personally, Mr. Aldrich was a man of generous impulses, easy of approach, and a good friend to those who merited his confidence and trust. It was freely stated that his breezy and hearty personality would be greatly missed by all who knew him and valued his friendship.

DUISENBERG, Charles August Christian,

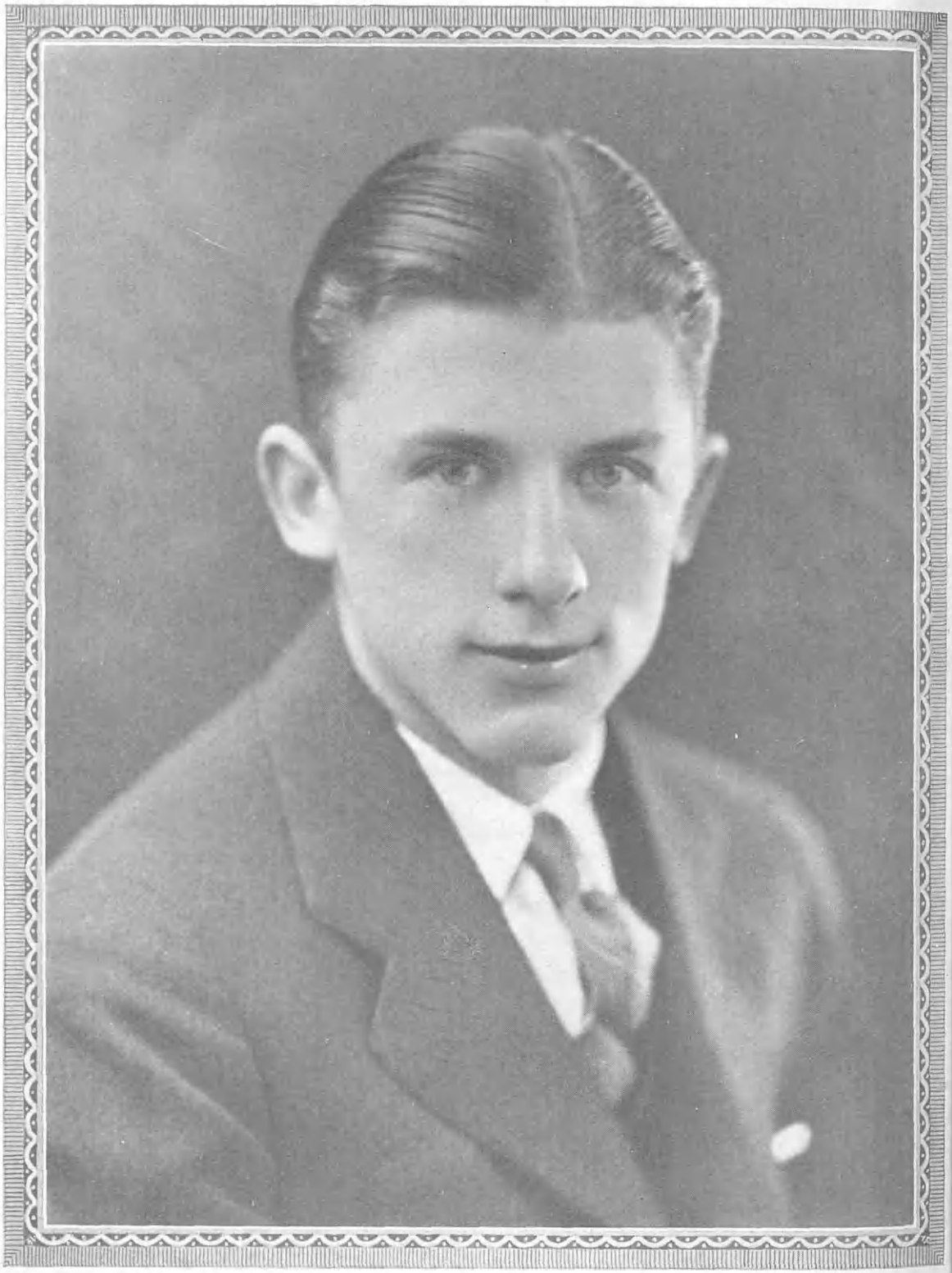
German Consul and Business Man.

It is largely due to the old-World culture of the foreign-born of her citizens who were pioneers in the early day, which has given San Francisco her charm. One of these adopted sons was Charles August Christian Duisenberg, who was born at Bremen, Germany, July 20, 1825, a son of one of the prominent merchants of that city.

Mr. Duisenberg had already acquired a good education in the schools and colleges of his native land when he felt the urge to seek his fortune in foreign lands. On December 12, 1847, he left the land of his birth for Valparaiso, Chili, but had not much more than arrived there than he, with the rest of the world, received the astounding news of the great gold discovery in California. A young man, seeking his fortune, and full of adventure, he set forth for the El Dorado, and arrived at San Francisco, September 18, 1849. Mr. Duisenberg, while only twenty-two at the time, had the wisdom and maturity of a much older head. Having been reared in the mercantile business, he immediately recognized that there was a great opportunity awaiting the pioneer merchants, and with C. F. Mebius established the mercantile firm of Mebius and Duisenberg, on Kearney Street. The partners had built up a large trade and were doing well when their store and stock of goods were wiped out in the fire of 1851. With characteristic energy Mr. Duisenberg immediately reëstablished himself in business, but a year later fire again swept their district.

In the fall of 1854 he returned to his native land, and upon his return entered upon his duties as the German Consul at San Francisco, and continued to act in the diplomatic capacity for many years thereafter. Because of this, and of his well-known high character, his fellow-countrymen sought his advice, and he long was a power among them, and never ceased

C. A. C. Dudenberg



Otis L. Wiese

to befriend them. For many years he was a worshipper at the services of St. Mark's Church, where he was one of its most generous and prominent members. He was a director and vice-president of the Society of California Pioneers, and president of the German Benevolent Society. For many years he was agent for the German Lloyd Steamship Company at San Francisco.

On December 7, 1868, Mr. Duisenberg married Minna Grosschupff, a native of Germany, and a daughter of one of its prominent men. She is a writer of note, and among her best-known works are two books on the beautiful flowers of California; these two books are entitled: "Heimat-Grüsse" and "Gedanken." Mr. and Mrs. Duisenberg became the parents of a large family of children, of whom, Augusta; Charles; Edward; Virginia, now Mrs. Virginia Isenberg; and Walter are living.

The greatest heritage any man can leave to his family is a good name, one unblemished by any dishonorable action, and the record of a life of good deeds and charitable impulses. Material prosperity comes second, but when both are combined, fortunate indeed are those left behind, for they can then enjoy with a free conscience, and with grateful remembrance, the comforts of the foresight and enterprise a loved one has provided. The widow and children of the late Charles August Christian Duisenberg hold this attitude with reference to their inheritance from him, and are free in expressing their conviction that the honorable record he made and the reputation he sustained for honorable business dealing is their priceless heritage.

Mr. Duisenberg died in February, 1894. He was not only an exemplary man, but a generous, genial and sociable gentleman, and one who was beloved by a large number of people. His family were devoted to him, as they had every reason to be, for he was a kind and loving husband and a careful father whose self-sacrificing love for his children was shown forth on every occasion. Nothing gave him more pleasure in the midst of his loved ones, and his was one of the most popular homes in the city. Mr. Duisenberg has passed on, but he has left in his train a record of fine deeds and kindly actions, and his memory is tenderly cherished by those who knew him.

WIESE, Otis Lee,

Editor.

It is not too much to say of the career of Otis Lee Wiese, that it has been meteoric, for he finds himself at the age of twenty-three years (1928) in the distinguished and responsible chair of editor-in-chief of "McCall's Magazine," with offices in New York City. This extremely high-grade publication, ranking as it does among the foremost in our great American field of fiction and the special article, has been quick to recognize talent amounting perhaps to genius—for who is there properly to define the term "genius"? Certainly those long perished and who now hold undisputed right to it made no more auspicious beginning than the editor of "McCall's." In the case of Mr. Wiese, he would be the first to deny, or to deprecate, or to be amused at the employment of the term in relation to himself, deeming himself unworthy. It is characteristic, this lack of presumption; and it is as charming as it is rare among those

well enough endowed to parallel his achievement. This achievement, however, stands alone: it is, properly speaking, unparalleled.

There are in the sometimes grim building-canyons of New York City, hundreds of men from the Middle West who hold dominant positions of power in the continent's metropolis. They are encountered in Wall Street, among the barristers, as practitioners of medicine and surgery, before easels; they deal in and control finance more, quite possibly, than men from any other part of the United States; they write the news, have written the books that represent the latest forward stride in American literature (and in this connection, women from the Middle West cannot be excluded); they design buildings of great magnitude and beauty, and impress their strength upon the very skyline; they have to do with the theatre, with all industry. All of them possess a certain talent, a proved sincerity, and strength. They own, in fine, that faculty and force that is at the same time creative and practical. That they succeed, then, and give to their Middle West a resultant glory, is not a matter for amazement. Mr. Wiese is of the Middle West, from Iowa.

Born in Davenport, Iowa, January 14, 1905, he is the son of Christian and Thekla (Miller) Wiese, both of whom are living. Christian Wiese was born May 16, 1872, and has been in retirement from the active affairs of his career during some years since. The progenitor of the family in this country was Peter Wiese, who was a native of Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, under Danish rule. Peter Wiese, grandfather of Mr. Wiese, of New York City, came to the United States in 1848, in which year he landed at the port of New Orleans. Members of the family have been outstanding in their community, but to the present no one of them has been accorded more deserved respect than that accruing to him who is outstanding in the third generation.

In Davenport, Mr. Wiese attended the public schools, there secured a sound elementary and secondary training, and graduated from high school with honored scholastic standing. Thereafter, without loss of time, he matriculated in the University of Wisconsin, where he took the four years' academic course, and whence he graduated, in June, 1926, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The month following his graduation, July 14, to be exact, he formed a connection with the Publishers' Syndicate, of Chicago. This marked the actual commencement of his career. On January 1, 1927, he became assistant editor of "McCall's Magazine," New York City. Here he so distinguished himself that in exactly one year's time he was elevated to the highest position upon the publication, January 1, 1928.

Both in high school and in university, Mr. Wiese was very active in extra-curricular matters. He interested himself notably in journalism, dramatics, music and forensics, in each of which undeniable talent was made manifest. In university he specialized in economics, philosophy and international law, together in this last with diplomacy. He is a member of several scholastic, honorary, professional and social organizations. During his summer vacations of high school and university days it was his wont to work as laborer in the harvest fields. He worked also in a bank, as messenger; with Western Electric, as mechanic; and in an engraving and publishing house, as editor. As range rider he rode the Bit-

teroot Mountains of Montana, and in this discovered such wholesome pleasure that his principal relaxation of the out-of-doors continues to be in the excellent company of horses. He has traveled in the Dominion of Canada, in Mexico, and has visited the majority of States in the Union. Indeed, he has packed into a few years experiences which the average man of seventy years is unable to recall; and these, of course, have benefited him in maintenance of his responsibilities as editor-in-chief of a national magazine, for the director of policy and executive chief of such an organ needs be more than remotely acquainted with the substance lying behind printed material, no matter what its field may be.

Mr. Wiese is unmarried, and in New York City lives at No. 33 Perry Street.

DARNALL, William Edgar,

Surgeon.

A position of leadership in the ranks of surgeons in the United States belongs to William Edgar Darnall, M. D., of Atlantic City, New Jersey, surgeon, writer, deviser of surgical instruments, and proponent of public health crusades. Not less through the historic achievements of his ancestors is Dr. Darnall significant in national progress.

His earliest American ancestor was Colonel Henry Darnall, son of Sir Philip Darnall, who came from England to Upper Marlboro, Maryland, in 1665, and stepped into immediate prominence there as colonel of horse and deputy governor of Maryland. He married (second), Eleanor Brooks Hatton, and one of their daughters, Mary, married Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, attorney-general for Lord Baltimore, while their son, Henry Darnall, carried the line, marrying a niece and ward of the Earl of Shrewsbury. Their son, John Darnall, married Elizabeth Kemper; their son, Joseph Darnall, married Winfield Parry; their son, Joshua, married Jemima Mauzy, and their son, Henry Mauzy Darnall, born in 1801, married Isabella McClellan. Their son, Henry Thomas Darnall, born in 1837, died in 1908, was a Presbyterian minister, who married (first) Margaret Poague Johnston, born in 1840, died in 1902, descended from Alexander McCorkle, who settled in the Valley of Virginia in 1760. The line of descent was through his son, Lieutenant John McCorckle, killed in the battle of Cowpens, South Carolina, who married Rebecca McNutt; Alexander McCorckle, who married Mildred Welch; Sally McCorckle, who married James Wilson; Mildred, who married Samuel Johnston, by whom she had a daughter, Margaret Poague Johnston, who married Henry Thomas Darnall.

William Edgar Darnall, son of Henry Thomas and Margaret Poague (Johnston) Darnall, was born at Pearisburg, Virginia, April 9, 1869. He was liberally educated in the high school of Durham, North Carolina, at Washington and Lee University, which bestowed on him in 1892 the degreee of Master of Arts, and at the University of Virginia, which in 1895 conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Medicine. That same year Dr. Darnall began the practice of his profession in Covington, Virginia, and after a year sought the larger opportunity offered by Atlantic City, New Jersey, where he has since continued to practice for some thirty years. He is gynecologist and ex-president of the staff of the Atlantic City Hospital, surgeon to the Bamburger

Home in Longport, and consulting surgeon for the North American Sanitarium for Surgical Tuberculosis.

A long list of professional affiliations is the result of Dr. Darnall's successful activities. He is a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons; a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; vice-president of the American Academy of Medicine, in 1912; vice-president of the American Medical Association, in 1914; vice-president of the American Association of Obstetricians, Gynecologists and Abdominal Surgeons, 1925; member of the American Climatological and Clinical Society; member of the Philadelphia Obstetrical Society; of the Society of Surgeons of New Jersey, and of the New York Academy of Medicine; ex-president of the Atlantic County Medical Society. His public-spirited contributions to advancing the public health program of his own community have been made largely through the New Jersey Mosquito Extermination Association, of which he is president; the Mosquito Extermination Committee for Atlantic County, which he serves as president. He is also president of the board of trustees of the Atlantic City Free Public Library and of the Atlantic City Rotary Club, while he retains a constant membership in the Chamber of Commerce. He is a director of the Philadelphia Medical Club, and member of the Seaview Country, the Atlantic City Country, and the University clubs of Philadelphia. Golf and fishing are his chief recreations. His notable lineage entitles him to the membership he enjoys in the Sons of the American Revolution; his scholarship to that in the Phi Beta Kappa Society. His other fraternities are the Alpha Omega Alpha, a medical group, and the Phi Gamma Delta, a Greek letter.

Besides his practice and civic participation, Dr. Darnall's constructive energy has expressed itself in the evolution of several surgical instruments which have served a definite purpose in furthering delicate operations. He has also contributed some sixty monographs to medical literature on a wide range of professional subjects.

On February 27, 1907, in Richmond, Virginia, William Edgar Darnall married Elizabeth Nesbitt, daughter of David A. Nesbitt, a manufacturer of Chatham, Pennsylvania. Children: William Edgar Darnall, Jr., and Jean Mauzy Darnall.

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